

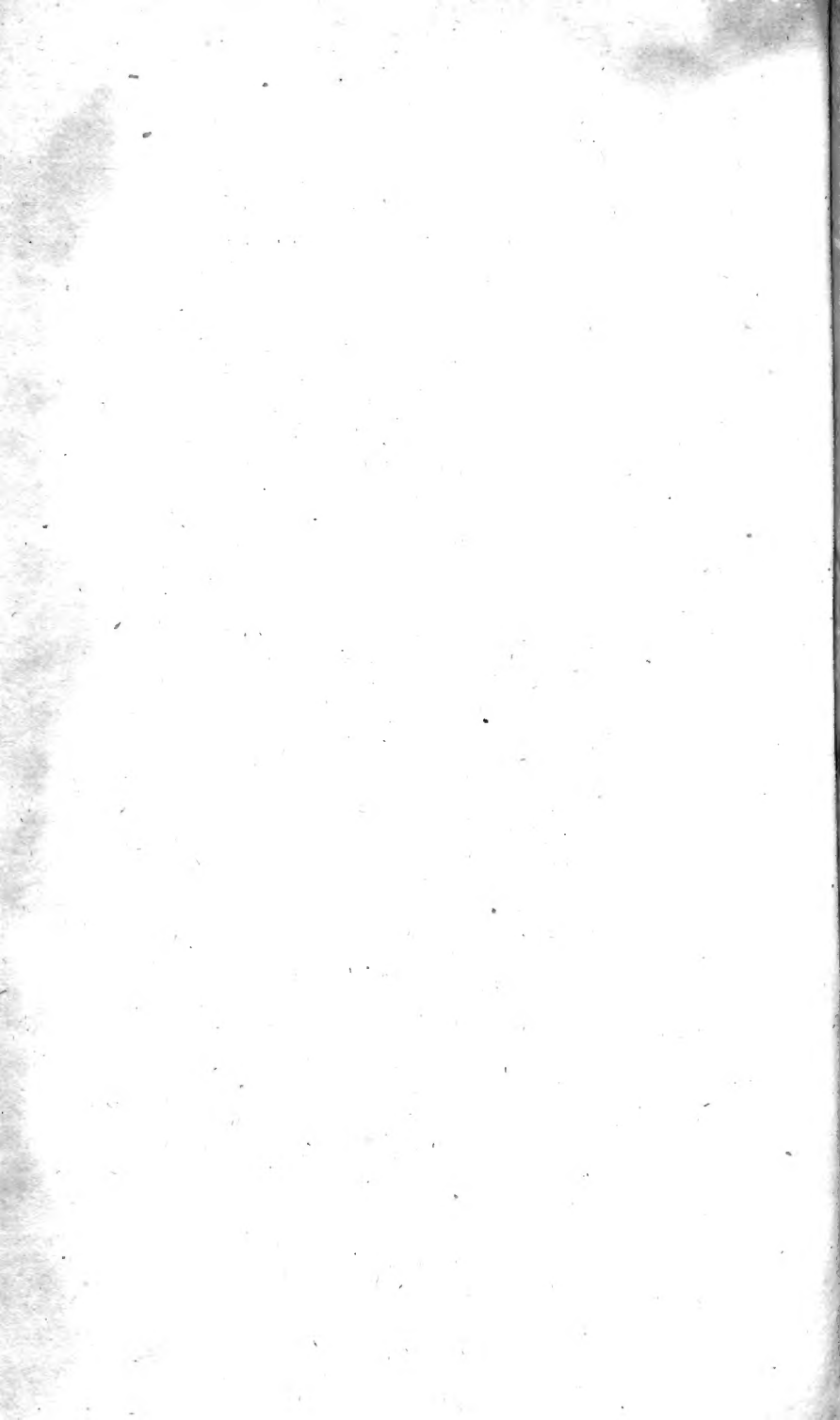
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A GENERAL 1856
SYSTEM OF NATURE,
THROUGH THE
THREE GRAND KINGDOMS

OF
ANIMALS, VEGETABLES, AND MINERALS,
SYSTEMATICALLY DIVIDED
INTO THEIR SEVERAL
CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA, SPECIES, AND VARIETIES,
WITH THEIR
HABITATIONS, MANNERS, ECONOMY, STRUCTURE,
AND PECULIARITIES.

BY SIR CHARLES LINNÉ:

Translated from GMELIN, FABRICIUS, WILDENOW, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

Various Modern Arrangements and Corrections, derived from the
Transactions of the Linnean and other Societies, as well as from the Classical
Works of Shaw, Thornton, Abbot, Donovan, Sowerby, Latham, Dillwyn,
Lewin, Martyn, Andrews, Lambert, &c. &c.

WITH A LIFE OF LINNÉ,

Appropriate Copper-plates, and a Dictionary explanatory of the Terms which
occur in the several Departments of Natural History,

BY WILLIAM TURTON, M. D.

Fellow of the Linnean Society, Author of the Medical Glossary, &c. &c.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

Animal Kingdom.—VOL. IV.
WORMS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR LACKINGTON, ALLEN, AND CO.
TEMPLE OF THE MOSES, FINSBURY-SQUARE.

1800.

CLASS VI. WORMS.

THE Animals of this Class are of slow motion, soft substance, able to increase their bulk and reitore parts which have been destroyed, extremely tenacious of life, and the inhabitants of moist places. Many of them are without distinct *head*, and most of them without *feet*. They are principally distinguished by their *tentacula* or *feelers*.

By the Ancients they were not improperly called imperfect animals, as being destitute of *ears*, *nose*, *head*, *eyes* and *legs*; and are therefore totally distinct from Insects.

They are divided in to five Orders.

I. INTESTINA. Are of a formation the most simple, and live, some of them within other animals, some in waters, and a few in the earth. The *Gordius* perforates clay to give a passage to springs and water; the *Lumbricus* pierces the earth, that it may be exposed to the action of the air and moisture: in like manner, the *Teredo* penetrates wood, and the *Phloas* and *Mytilus* rocks, to effect their dissolution.

II. MOLLUSCA. Are naked, furnished with tentacula or arms, for the most part inhabitants of the sea; and by their phosphoreous quality, illuminate the dark abyfs of waters, reflecting their lights to the firmament Thus what is beneath the water corresponds with that which is above.

III. TESTACEA.

Are *Mollusca* covered with calcareous habitations or *shells*, which they carry about with them; themselves producing and often penetrating calcareous bodies. Like insects, they are multiplied into a vast number of species and varieties: and both in form and colours, exhibit splendid examples of the power of the Almighty Artificer.

IV. ZOOPHYTA.

Are composite animals, holding a medium between animals and vegetables. Most of them take root and grow up into stems; multiplying life in their branches and deciduous buds, and in the transformation of their animated blossoms or polypes which are endowed with spontaneous motion. Plants therefore resemble Zoophytes, but are destitute of animation and the power of locomotion: and Zoophytes are as it were plants, but furnished with sensation and the organs of spontaneous motion. Of these some are soft and naked, and are called *Zoophytes*; others are covered with a hard shell, and are denominated *Lithophytes*.

V. INFUSORIA.

Are extremely minute animalcules, destitute of *tentacula* or *feet*, and generally not visible to the naked eye. They are mostly found in infusions of various vegetable substances; and after becoming dry, do not revive upon being replaced in moisture.

CHARACTERS OF WORMS.

I. INTESTINA. Simple naked Animals without limbs.

A. Found within other Animals: eyes 0.

1. *Ascaris*. Body round, tapering each way: head with 3 vesicles.
2. *Trichocephalus*. Body round, tapering towards the tail: head furnished with a proboscis.
4. *Uncinaria*. Body filiform, elastic: head with membranaceous angular lips: tail of the female aciform or needle-shaped, of the male armed with 2 hooks inclosed in pellucid vesicle.
3. *Filaria*. Body entirely filiform.
5. *Sciolex*. Body minute gelatinous opaque: head ex-fertile and retractile, with 4 pellucid auricles.
6. *Ligula*. Body linear equal and long.
12. *Linguatula*. Body depressed oblong: mouth placed on the fore-part and surrounded with 4 passages.
7. *Strongylus*. Body round long; the fore-part globular and truncate, with a circular aperture fringed at the margin; hind-part of the female pointed, of the male hooded.
8. *Echinorhynchus*. Body round: proboscis cylindrical, retractile, and crowned with hooked prickles.
9. *Hæruca*. Body round: head crowned with prickles.
10. *Cucullanus*. Body pointed behind: the fore-part obtuse, with an orbicular mouth.
11. *Caryophyllæus*. Body round smooth with a large dilated mouth.
13. *Fasciola*. Body depressed ovate, with a terminal and lateral pore.
14. *Tenia*. Body flat jointed: head with 4 orifices for suction.
15. *Furia*. Body linear and ciliate each side with reflected prickles.

B. Not inhabiting the bodies of other animals.

a. Without the lateral pore.

16. *Goræus*.

16. *Gordius*. Body equal filiform round and smooth:
 20. *Hirudo*. Body truncate at each extremity: head and tail dilated when in motion.
- b. *Perforated with a lateral Pore.*
17. *Lumbricus*. Body round annulate, furnished with minute concealed prickles.
 19. *Sipunculus*. Body round: mouth cylindrical and narrower than the head.
 18. *Planaria*. Body depressed, with a ventral pore.

II. MOLLUSCA. Simple animals furnished with limbs.

A. Mouth placed above.

35. *Actinia*. Body fixed, with a single terminal dilatable aperture surrounded by tentacula or cirri.
 34. *Clava*. Body fixed, with a single dilatable vertical aperture surrounded with clavate tentacula.
 37. *Pedicellaria*. Body fixed and furnished with a rigid peduncle.
 36. *Mammaria*. Body loose smooth, with a single aperture without cirri.
 31. *Ascidia*. Body fixed; with 2 apertures, one of which is terminal, the other placed a little beneath.
 32. *Salpa*. Body loose; with 2 apertures, one at each end.
 33. *Dagysia*. Body loose angular, open at each end.

B. Mouth placed before.

39. *Pterotrachea*. Body pervious gelatinous, with a moveable fin at the head or tail.
 40. *Derris*. Body round tapering articulate: feelers 2,

C. Mouth placed before: body with a lateral perforation.

21. *Limax*. Feelers 4: vent common with the lateral pore.
 22. *Laplysa*. Feelers 4: vent placed above the lower extremity.
 24. *Doris*. Feelers 2: vent above the lower extremities.
 38. *Tethys*. Body with 2 small pores on the left side.

D. Mouth before: body surrounded with feelers on the fore-part.

41: *Holothuria*.

41. *Holothuria*. Feelers or tentacula fleshy.
 28. *Terebella*. Feelers or tentacula capillary.

E. Mouth before : body furnished with arms.

43. *Triton*. Arms 12, divided; some of them cheliferous.
 48. *Sepia*. Arms 8-10, beset with suckers.
 46. *Clio*. Arms 2, membranaceous, extended like wings.
 23. *Onchidium*. Arms 2, dilated, placed at the sides of the head.
 42. *Lobaria*. Body above convex beneath flat, lobate.
 44. *Lernæa*. Arms 2 or 3 each side, round slender: 2 caudal ovaries.
 45. *Scyllæa*. Arms 6, each pair at a distance.

F. Mouth before : body furnished with peduncles or feet.

25. *Aphrodita*. Body oval, furnished with eyes: feelers 2 setaceous annulate.
 27. *Amphitrite*. Body proceeding from a tube and annulate: feelers feathered: eyes 6.
 26. *Spio*. Body proceeding from a tube and articulate: feelers 2, long simple: eyes 2.
 29. *Nereis*. Body long creeping, with lateral pencilled peduncles or feet: feelers simple.
 30. *Nais*. Body long creeping: peduncles or feet with simple bristles: feelers 0: eyes 2 or 0.

G. Mouth placed beneath and generally central.

50. *Physophora*. Body gelatinous, hanging by an air bubble.
 49. *Medusa*. Body gelatinous, smooth.
 48. *Lucernaria*. Body gelatinous wrinkled and furnished with arms.
 51. *Asterias*. Body coriaceous flat, generally radiate, and muricate with papillæ.
 52. *Echinus*. Body crustaceous and covered with moveable spines.

III. TESTACEA. Mollusca covered with a shell.

A. Multivalves: shells with many valves.

43. *Chiton*. Valves placed in transverse plates down the back.
 54. *Lepas*. Valves unequal: body sessile.

55. *Phleas*. Shell bivalve: with accessory valves at the hinge.

B. *Bivalves: shell with 2 valves. Conchs.*

56. *Mya*. Hinge with generally a broad thick tooth, not let into the opposite valve.
 57. *Solen*. Shell open at each end: hinge with a single or double subulate reflected tooth, not let into the opposite valve.
 58. *Tellina*. Hinge with the lateral teeth of one valve not let into the other.
 59. *Cardium*. Hinge with remote penetrating lateral teeth.
 60. *Mastra*. Hinge with a complicated triangular middle tooth, and an adjoining hollow.
 61. *Donax*. Hinge with a generally remote lateral tooth, not let into the opposite valve.
 62. *Venus*. Hinge with generally 3 approximate divaricate teeth.
 63. *Spondylus*. Hinge with 2 teeth separated by a small hollow.
 64. *Chama*. Hinge in one shell, with 2 oblique obtuse teeth.
 65. *Arca*. Hinge with numerous penetrating teeth.
 66. *Ostrea*. Hinge without teeth, but an ovate hollow.
 67. *Anomia*. Hinge without teeth, but generally a linear depression on the rim, the beak of one valve curved over the hinge.
 68. *Mytilus*. Hinge without teeth, with a subulate depression, and generally fixed by a silky beard.
 69. *Pinna*. Hinge without teeth: valves united at one end and open at the other.

C. *Univalves, with a regular spire.*

70. *Argonauta*. Shell with one cell, spiral involute.
 71. *Nautilus*. Shell with many cells, with a hole of communication.
 72. *Conus*. Aperture effuse longitudinal, without teeth.
 73. *Cypræa*. Aperture effuse linear longitudinal, toothed each side.
 74. *Bulla*. Aperture a little contracted and placed obliquely.
 75. *Voluta*. Aperture effuse; the pillar plaited.

76. *Buccinum*.

76. *Buccinum*. Aperture with a small canal leaning to the right.
 77. *Strombus*. Aperture with a small canal leaning to the left.
 78. *Murex*. Aperture with a small straight canal.
 79. *Trochus*. Aperture contracted and somewhat square.
 80. *Turbo*. Aperture contracted and orbicular.
 81. *Helix*. Aperture contracted, lunate on the inner side.
 82. *Nerita*. Aperture contracted and semiorbicular.
 83. *Haliotis*. Shell with a row of orifices along the surface.

D. *Univalves, without a regular spire.*

84. *Patella*. Shell conic the aperture widened like a basin.
 85. *Dentalium*. Shell slender subulate, open at both ends.
 86. *Serpula*. Shell tubular, mostly serpentine, adhering to other bodies.
 87. *Teredo*. Shell thin, pierced into wood.
 88. *Sabella*. Shell composed of agglutinated grains of sand.

IV. ZOOPHYTA. Composite animals efflorescing like vegetables.

A. *With a hard calcareous stem.* Lithophytes.

89. *Tubipora*. Coral with cylindrical tubes.
 90. *Madrepora*. Coral with concave stars.
 91. *Millepora*. Coral with subulate pores.
 92. *Cellepora*. Coral with hollow round cells.
 93. *Isis*. Stem stony.

B. *With a softer stem.*

94. *Antipathes*. Stem horny, beset with small spines, and covered with a gelatinous fleshy coat.
 95. *Gorgonia*. Stem horny, and covered with a cellular or vascular coat.
 96. *Alcyonium*. Stem corky.
 97. *Spongia*. Stem stringy flexile bibulous.
 98. *Flustra*. Stem covered with minute cellular pores.
 99. *Tubularia*. Stem tubular filiform.
 100. *Corallina*. Stem with filiform calcareous joints.
 101. *Sertularia*. Stem with filiform fibrous joints.
 102. *Pennatula*. Stem coriaceous, resembling a quill.
 103. *Hydra*. Stem medullous naked.

V. INFUSORIA. Simple microscopic animalcules.

A. *With external organs.*

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 104. | <i>Brachionus.</i> | Body covered with a shell and ciliate at the tip. |
| 105. | <i>Vorticella.</i> | Body naked and ciliate at the tip. |
| 106. | <i>Trichoda.</i> | Body hairy on one side. |
| 107. | <i>Cercaria.</i> | Body rounded and furnished with a tail. |
| 114. | <i>Leucopera.</i> | Body every where ciliate. |

B. *Without external organs, flattened.*

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 109. | <i>Gonium.</i> | Body angular. |
| 110. | <i>Colpoda.</i> | Body sinuate. |
| 111. | <i>Paramecium.</i> | Body oblong. |
| 112. | <i>Cyclidium.</i> | Body orbicular or ovate. |

C. *Without external organs, round.*

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 108. | <i>Bursaria.</i> | Body hollow like a purse. |
| 113. | <i>Vibrio.</i> | Body elongated. |
| 116. | <i>Enchelis.</i> | Body cylindraceous. |
| 115. | <i>Bacillaria.</i> | Body composed of straight straw-like filaments, varying in position. |
| 117. | <i>Volvox.</i> | Body sphaerical. |
| 118. | <i>Monas.</i> | Body a mere point. |

1. ASCARIS. *Body* round elastic, and tapering towards each extremity: *head* with 3 vesicles: *tail* obtuse or subulate: *intestines* spiral milk-white and pellucid.

A. Infesting the Mammalia.

²*Vermiculus*. Head subulate: skin at the sides of the body very finely crenate or wrinkled. *Ascarides*.

Mem. Lond. Med. Soc. v. p. 230. tab. 2.

Goeze Eingew. p. 102. tab. 5. fig. 1—3.

Valisn. Oper. 1. tab. 20. fig. 5—10.

Branch. Hist. Morb. tab. 3. fig. 20.

Phels. Hist. Ascar. tab. 1. fig. 3—11. t. 2. f. 1—3.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 1, 2. p. 6. tab. 34.

Werner Verm. Intestin. p. 72. tab. 5. fig. 133--137.

Inhabits the intestines of children and thin people, principally in the rectum. They are generally in considerable numbers, and occasion many troublesome symptoms, creeping sometimes up into the stomach. They are viviparous and about half an inch long. The female has a small punctiform aperture a little below the head, through which the young are protruded. Head nodose and divided into 3 vesicles, in the middle of each of which there is an aperture, through which it receives nourishment: body a little dilated in the middle and wrinkled at the sides, pellucid and angular: tail gradually tapering and terminating in a fine point, with a small aperture or vent below the middle of the worm.

²*Lumbri- caides*. Head slightly incurved with a transverse contraction beneath it: mouth triangular

Mem. Lond. Med. Soc. v. p. 233. tab. 1.

Aldrovand. Inf. lib. 6. p. 652. fig. 4, 5.

Jobnst. Inf. p. 158. tab. 24. n. 1.

Redi Anim. viv. tab. 10. fig. 2, 3.

Redi Opusc. 3. tab. 10. fig. 1—4.

Klein Herpetol. p. 63. tab. 1. fig. 3. t. 2. f. 1—7

Art. Stockb. 1776 p. 140. tab. 4. fig. 1—3.

Dawson. Verm. p. 68. tab. 8. fig. 1, 2.

Muller Hist. Verm. 1, 2. p. 35.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 29. tab. 8. fig. 1—6.

Wern. Verm. Intest. tab. 6. fig. 144--148. t. 7. f. 153--159.

Inhabits the intestines of thin persons, generally about the ileum, but sometimes ascends into the stomach and creeps out of the mouth and nostrils. They are frequently very numerous and vivacious: from 12 to 15 inches long. Body transparent, light yellow with a faint line down the side.

WORMS. INTESTINA. I. Afcaris.

They are oviparous and distinguished from the *Lumbricus terrestris* or earth-worm, in wanting the fleshy ring below the head, and in having 3 vesicles.

Head 3-lobed, with a triangular aperture between: *body* a little wrinkled, with a circular depressure about the middle, in which is a small punctiform aperture: *tail* subulate, with a large orifice or vent below the middle of the body.

Vespertilionis.

Found in the intestines of the *Vespertilio auritus* or long-eared Bat.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 86.

Phocæ.

Body pale: intestine milk-white and spiral.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 1.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 73. tab. 2. fig. 9, 10.

Inhabits the intestines of several species of Seal, particularly the *Phoca vitulina groenlandica* and *bispida*; and is from half an inch to 8 inches long.

Body tapering at each extremity, ending in a fine point behind and hooked: entirely pellucid.

Bispida:

Body forked behind, setiform and curved before.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 3.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Phoca Groenlandica* or Greenland Seal, and is about the size of the last.

Body pale: intestines variously twisted: head very pointed before at the base of which is a pore secreting a short proboscis.

* *Canis.*

Tail ending in a point: head flattened and winged each side with a membrane: spermatic vessels curled.

Wern. Verm. Intest. 1. p. 11. tab. 9. fig. 38--40.

Redi Opusc. 3. tab. 8. fig. 1--4.

2. Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 75.

3. Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 73. tab. 13. fig. 8!

Redi Opusc. 3. tab. 17. fig. 3.

Found in the intestines of the Dog.

Visceralis.

Found in the kidneys of the Dog.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 308. tab. 8. fig. 1,

Lupi.

Found in the intestines of the Wolf.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 75.

Vulpis.

Lateral membranes of the head tapering backwards,

Froelich Naturf. 24. p. 140. tab. 4. fig. 30, 31.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 84. Klein Herpet. p. 63.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Wolf*, and is principally found in the duodenum.

Leonis. Found under the skin of the *Lion*.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 75, and p. 309. tab. 9. fig. 3.

Tigridis. Found in the intestines of the *Tiger*.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 19.
AE. Acad. Paris, 1763, p. 47.

Felis. Head with a greyish-white oblong vesicle each side, which is obtuse and pellucid on the hind-part.
Goez. Eingew. p. 79. tab. 1, fig. 5, 9—13.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 12, tab. 13, fig. 8.
Inhabits the stomach and intestines of *Cats*, especially those which are thin and emaciated: is generally found in considerable numbers, and accompanied with the *Tania serrata*.

Cati. Head without the oblong vesicles.
Goez. Eingew. p. 80.
Found in the intestines of the *Cat*: very much resembles the last, but is easily distinguished by its wanting the vesicles on the head.

Martis. Inhabit the intestines of the *Martin*.
Goez. Eingew. p. 84.

Bronchialis. Body whitish, twisted or rolled up in balls, and appearing as if full of granulations.
Wern. Verm. Intest. 1. p. 9, tab. 8, fig. 20, 21.
Inhabits the lungs of the *Martin*, and is generally found in conglomerate masses near the division of the bronchiæ.

Renalis. Found in the kidneys of the *Martin*.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 309, tab. 9. fig. 1.

Mephitis. Inhabits the intestines of the *Viverra mephitis*, or skunk.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 14.

Gulonis. Inhabits the intestines of the *Ursus gulo*, or Glutton.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 14.

Talpæ. Inhabits the stomach and intestines of the *Mole*.
Goez. Eingew. p. 75, 87.

Muris. Tail feathered: intestine darker.
Wern. Verm. intest. 1, p. 80. tab. 8, fig. 1—7.

Inhabits

Inhabits the stomach of the mouse.

Body annulate; female with a triple foramen.

Hirci. Inhabits the intestines of the Goat.

Soemmer. ap. Goetz. Eingew. p. 175.

Vituli. Body filiform: tail rounded.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 91, tab. 2. fig. 7, B.

Valisn. op. tab. 34, fig. 2, 3.

Clerk. Lumbric. tab. 10, 11. fig. 1, 3.

Inhabits the lungs and trachea of Cattle: is viviparous, and generally gregarious.

**Equi.* Body cylindrical, large, pale.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 62, tab. 1, fig. 1—3.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 30, tab. 8. fig. 4—6.

Vandell. diss. p. 71, tab. 2, fig. 6.

Inhabits the intestines of the Horse, and is often discharged with the dung: is the largest of the genus, measuring often a foot and half long, and is as thick as a man's little finger,

Body with frequently large brown patches.

Suis. Body pale, with a longitudinal pale ochre line down the sides.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 71. Pall. Inf. viv. p. 14.

Inhabits the intestines of Swine.

Body as long as the last, but much thinner.

Asini. Found in the lungs of the Boar.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 92, tab. 2, fig. 6.

Body brittle and easily broken to pieces, tapering to a point at each extremity, about an inch long, and not thicker than a fine thread: brings forth its young alive through an aperture on the abdomen.

B. Found in Birds.

Aquila. Inhabits the intestines of the *Falco chrysaetus* or golden eagle.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 81.

Albicilla. Found in the intestines of the *Falco albicilla* or cinereous eagle.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 31.

Buteo. Inhabits the intestines of the *Falco Buteo* or Buzzard.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 85.

- Milvi.** Inhabits the stomach and intestines of the Kite.
Goetze Eingew. p. 85, 126.
 Body rather large and spirally rolled up.
- Subbuteonis** Inhabits the intestines of the Falco subbuteo or Hobby.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 81.
 Body very slender, resembling a fine needle.
- Hermaphrodita.** Body obliquely truncate, obtuse, and slightly mucronate behind, with two incurved prominent prickles behind the posterior aperture.
Fraisch Naturf. 24, p. 24, tab. 4, fig. 11—13.
 Found in the smaller intestines of the *Pittacus asirone*.
- Cornicis.** Inhabits the stomach of the Crow.
Soemmer. ap. Goetze Eingew. p. 75.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 83.
- Coraciae.** Inhabits the skin about the throat of the Roller.
Goetze Eingew. p. 90, tab. 2, fig. 5.
Pall. Inf. viv. p. 61. Bloch. Eingew. p. 31.
- Cygni.** Inhabits the intestines of the Swan.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 80?
- Anatis.** Body white and flattish behind.
Bloch. Besch. Naturf. 4, p. 552. Goetze Eingew. p. 85.
 Found in the intestines of the Wild Duck: is viviparous, and from 4 to 2 inches long.
- Fuligulae.** Inhabits the intestines of the Anas fuligula, or tufted Duck.
Bloch Eingew. p. 31. Oviparous.
- *Carbonis** Inhabits the crop of the Pelecanus carbo, or Corvorant.
Linnean Transact v. p. 24.
 Body yellowish-brown, and coiled up into a ball or mass.
- *Pelecanis** Inhabits the crop of the Pelecanus cristatus, or Shag.
 Resembles the last. *Linnean Transact. v. p. 24.*
- Lari.** Inhabits the intestines of the Larus canus, or gull.
Bloch. Besch. der berl. Naturf. 4. p. 452.
- Ciconiae.** In the intestines of the Ardea ciconia, or Stork.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 86.

- Tarda*. In the intestines of the Otis tarda, or Bustard.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 31.
- Papillofa*. Body papillous beneath: tail ending in a prickly bristle.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 32, tab. 9. fig. 1—6.
 Found in the intestines of the Bustard; about 6---8 lines long,
 and not thicker than a horse-hair.
Tail terminated by sometimes one, sometimes 3 bristles, and
 furnished with 2 unequal spines near the tail: *papillæ* on the
 abdomen generally 4, with sometimes a fifth, and 3 lesser ones
 on each side of the tail.
- Gallopavonis*. Inhabits the intestines of the Turkey.
Goeze Eingew. p. 85.
- Galli*. Head hooked; tail ending in a point.
Goeze Eingew. p. 75, 76, 85, 86. tab. 1, fig. 4, 7, 8.
 Found in the intestines of young Cocks and Hens.
- Gallinæ*. Intestine clavate: tail rounded.
Goeze Eingew. p. 86.
 Inhabits the cæcum of the Hen.
- Phasianus*. Intestine clavate: tail rounded.
Goeze Eingew. p. 86.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Phasianus pictus*.
- Tetraonis*. Inhabits the intestines of Grouse.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 82.
- Columbæ*. Found in the intestines of the House-pigeon.
Goeze Eingew. p. 84, 85. tab. 1. fig. 6.
- Alaudæ*. Found in the intestines of the Lark.
Goeze Eingew. p. 125. Vandell. diff. p. 76.
- Sturni*. Found in the intestines of the Starling.
Goeze Eingew. p. 86.
- Turdi*. Found in the liver of the Thrush, Field-fare or Redwing.
Goeze Eingew. p. 75, 77, 78. 85. tab. 2. fig. 1—3.

C. *Infesting Reptiles.*

- Testudinis*. Inhabits the intestines of the Testudo orbicularis, or round
 Tortoise.
Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 80.

- Lacerta*. Tail ending in a fine point.
Goeze Eingew. p. 108. *Doever. Verm.* p. 57.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Lacerta palustris* or Newt.
- Bufo*. Body filiform: tail rounded.
Goeze. Eingew. p. 93, 94, 434. *tab.* 4. *fig.* 1—3. *t.* 35. *f.* 7—10
 In the intestines of the Toad: viviparous.
- Pulmonalis*. Body filiform: intestine black: tail rounded.
Goeze Eingew. p. 95—97. *tab.* 5. *fig.* 6—17.
 Found in the lungs of the Toad and Natter-jack: viviparous.
- Rubetra*. Tail ending in a fine point.
Goez. Eingew. p. 95, 97, 101.
 In the rectum of the Toad and Natter-jack: viviparous.
- Trachealis*. Tail subulate.
Goez. Eingew. p. 98. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 8.
 In the lungs of the Toad: viviparous.
- Rana*. Tail subulate: intestines clavate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 101. *tab.* 4. *fig.* 4—9.
 In the rectum of Frogs: viviparous.
- Intestinalis*. Body filiform: tail rounded.
 In the intestines of Frogs. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 100.
- Dispnos.* Tail ending in a fine point.
Goeze Eingew. p. 98.
 Inhabits the lungs of Frogs, and impedes their respiration and power of swimming: is extremely fertile, viviparous and spirally twisted.
- Infans*. Tail rounded:
Goeze Eingew. p. 98. *Swammerd. Bibl. Nat.* p. 317.
 Found in the lungs of Frogs, but does not like the former, obstruct their respiration or swimming.

D. *Insects Fish.*

- Anguillæ*. Found in the intestines of Eels.
Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 86.
- Marina*. Body filiform whitish smooth, twisted spirally and lying flat: intestine tubular
Gordius Marinus. *Brit. Zool.* iv. *tab.* 20. *fig.* 3.

Aſcan. Ic. rar. Nat. tab. 7. fig. a, b, c.

Common in the intestines of sea fish, particularly *Herrings*.
Bleaks are also observed to rise at certain seasons to the top of the water, and tumble about in seeming agonies, which has been supposed to be occasioned by their being infested with worms: about half an inch long.

- Blennii.* Inhabits the intestines of the viviparous Blenny.
Mull. Schr. der berl. Naturf. 1. p. 216.
Body twisted in various ways and forming knots.
- Rhombi.* Found in the *Pleuronectes Rhombus* or Pearl.
Mull. Schr. der berl. naturf. 1. p. 213.
- Perce.* Body straight needle-shaped and curved at both ends.
In the Perch. *Goeze Eingew. p. 90.*
- Globicola.* Body inclosed in a membranaceous globule, slightly bifid and obtuse on the fore-part
O. Fabr. su. Grænl. p. 268. n. 243.
Found sometimes naked, sometimes inclosed in a globule, adhering to the outer skin of the stomach of the 3-spined *Stickle-back*.
Body gelatinous smooth flattish, water-colour but milk-white at each end, and with a milk-white line down the back: about 4 lines long.
- **Lacustris.* Body lying flat and spirally twisted, tapering both ways.
Gordius Lacustris. Syst. Nat. xii. 2. p. 1076. n. 5.
Found in the intestines of the *Stickle-back* and liver of the *Pike*.
Body white smooth and pointed at each extremity.
- Siluri.* Straight, needle-shaped and incurved at each end.
In the *Silurus Glanis. Black. Eingew. p. 31.*
- Farionis.* Body round and pale ash-colour.
In the intestines of the Trout. *Goeze Eingew. p. 77.*
- Trutta.* Body filiform: tail rounded.
In the intestines of the Trout. *Goeze Eingew. p. 93.*
- Maræna.* In the intestines of the *Salmo maræna*.
Kælr. comm. Petrop. 11, p. 509.
- Aeus.* Straight rigid acicular, and slightly incurved at each end.
Black Eingew. p. 30, 31. Goeze Eingew. p. 90.

Found in the intestines of the common *Pike*.
Body white, about 2 inches long.

Haleis. Body filiform plano-spiral and twisted.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 33. tab. 8. fig. 7-10.
In the seminal vessels and intestines of the *Herring*.
Body about an inch long, and the thickness of a horse-hair.

Argentina. Inhabits the intestines of the *Argentine*.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 88.

Gobionis. Body extremely slender: tail truncate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 127, tab. 8, fig. 1-3.
Found about the liver of the *Cudgeon*.

Raja. Body setiform and slightly incurved on the fore-part, tapering and entire on the hind-part.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2593, Ic. 2. tab. 74, fig. 1-3.
Found in the stomach of the *Fuller-Ray*.
Tail ending abruptly: snout very long.

Squali. Found in the Shark: body glabrous.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 89.

Lophii. Body rigid, horny, glabrous and pale brown: intestines filiform, with variously twisted milk-white vessels: tail ending in a minute globule.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 53, tab. 111, fig. 1-4.
In the gullet of the *Frog-fish*: large.

E. Infesting Worms.

Lumbrici. Extremely minute and marked with 2 rows of darker dots: tail subulate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 110, tab. 4, fig. 10.
Gleich. auserl. Microsc. p. 58, tab. 27, 28.
Found in *Lumbrici*, between the skin and humours, but is seldom discovered without the assistance of glasses.

2. **TRICHOCEPHALUS.** Body round, elastic and variously twisted: head or fore-part much thicker and furnished with a slender exsertile proboscis: tail or lower part long, capillary and tapering to a fine point,

**Hominis*. Body above slightly crenate, beneath smooth; and very finely striate on the fore-part.

Trichuris vulgaris. *Mem. Lond. Med. Soc.* v. p. 252, tab. 3.

Rocder de Morb. Mucos. ed. Wrißb. p. 62, tab. 3, fig. 4.

Wern. Verm. intest. p. 84—86, tab. 6; fig. 138—143.

Bloch Eingew. 32, fig. 7--9.

Goeze Eingew. p. 113, tab. 6, fig. 1--5.

Inhabits the intestines of sickly children, generally the cæcum, and in considerable numbers: about 2 inches long, and in colour resembles *Ascarides*.

Head obtuse and furnished with a very slender proboscis, which it can eject or retract at pleasure: tail or thinner part twice as long as the thicker end, and terminating in a fine hair-like point.

**Equi*. Inhabits the intestines of the Horse.

Goeze Eingew. p. 118, tab. 6, fig. 8.

Body about 2 inches and a half long.

Apri. Head furnished with crenate scales each side.

Goeze Eingew. p. 122, tab. 6, fig. 6, 7.

In the intestines of the Bear: size of *T. Hominis*.

Muris. Head furnished with 3 vesicles.

Goeze Eingew. p. 119, tab. 7, A. fig. 1—5.

Found in the intestines of the Mouse, between the duodenum and rectum.

Body beset with white vesicles on the thinner part.

Vulpis. Head a little pointed and resembling that of a serpent: neck transversely striate and furnished with vesicles.

Falch Naturf. 24, p. 142, tab. 4, fig. 25—29.

Inhabits the cæcum of the Fox.

Lacertæ. Head scaly each side; tail hooked.

Goeze Eingew. p. 123, tab. 7, A. fig. 6, 7.

Pall. nov. comm. Petrop. 19, tab. 10, fig. 6.

Found in the intestines of the *Lacerta opus*.

3. **FILARIA.** Body round, filiform, equal and quite smooth: mouth dilated, with a roundish concave lip.

A. *Infesting the Mammalia.*

Medinensis. Body entirely pale yellowish.

Gordius Medinensis. *Syll. Nat.* xii. 2. p. 1075, n. 3.

Sloan Jamaica, ii, p. 190, *tab.* 233, *fig.* 1.

Inhabits both the *Indies*, and is frequent in the morning dew, from whence it enters the naked feet of the slaves, and creates the most troublesome itchings, frequently accompanied with inflammation and fever: it must be cautiously drawn out by means of a piece of silk tied round its head; for if by being too much strained, the animal should break, the part remaining under the skin grows with redoubled vigour, and occasions often a fatal inflammation. It is frequently 12 feet long, and not larger than a horse-hair.

Equi. Body tapering behind: tail finely pointed and incurved.
Abild. ap. Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 49. *tab.* 109, *fig.* 10.
Found in the cellular membrane of *Horses*.

Leonis. Found in the Lion.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 14, *tab.* 9, *fig.* 2.

Martis. Inhabits the Martin.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 15, *tab.* 9, *fig.* 1.

Leporis. In the cellular membrane of Hares.
Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 83.

B. Infesting Birds.

Falconis. In the cellular membrane about the abdomen and thighs of Hawks.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 80, *Vandell. diff.* p. 75.

Strigis. In the cellular membrane about the head and ears of owls.
Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 83.

Cornicis. In the crop and lungs of Crows.
Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 83.

Ciconia Found in the cellular membrane of the Stork.
Redi Anim. viv. in An. viv. p. 83.

Gallinae In the smaller intestines of Poultry.
Goetze Eingew. p. 126, *tab.* 7, B. *fig.* 8--10.
Body capillary and about 2 inches long.

C. Infesting insects in their perfect state.

**Scarabæi.* Found in the *Scarobæus fimetarius*.
Philosoph. Trans. i. p. 49.

Silpha. Found in the *Silpha obscura*.
Goeze *Eingew.* p. 128.

**Carabi.* Found in the *Carabus*.
Philos. Transf. n. 81. Pall. de inf. cæv. p. 12.

Grylli. Found in the *Gryllus* or Cricket.
Frisch. Inf. 12, p. 3, tab. 2, fig. 1. Roef. Inf. 2. p. 582
Sulz. Hist. Inf. p. 81. Pall. li. 1, p. 26.

Monoculi. Found in the *Monoculus apus*.
Waleb. Naturf. 12, p. 84.

D. Infesting the larvæ of insects.

*Lepidopte-
rorum.* Tail hooked.

Goeze Eingew. p. 127. Sebauch. Natur. p. 98.

1. Found in the *Papilio polychloros*.

Wern. Verm. Intest. cent. 1. p. 6. Body white.

2. Found in the *Papilio Urticæ*.

Wern. Verm. int. 1. p. 6. Body yellowish grey.

3. Found in the *Papilio Betulæ*.

Wern. Verm. int. 1. p. 6. Body white.

4. Found in the *Papilio Quercus*.

Wern. Verm. intest. 1, p. 6. Body white.

5. Found in the *Sphinx Euphorbiæ*.

Roef. Inf. 1. Phal. 1, p. 20.

6. Found in the *Phalæna Quercus*.

Wern. Verm. intest. 1, p. 6. Body white.

7. Found in the *Phalæna Caja*.

Wern. Verm. intest. 1, p. 6. Body chestnut.

8. Found in the *Phalæna Ziczac*.

Degeer Inf. 1, p. 309, tab. 34, fig. 6—8.

9. Found in the *Phalæna nupta*.

Goeze Eingew. p. 127, tab. 8, fig. 4—6.

10. Found in the *Phalæna Psi*.

Roef. Inf. 1, Phal. 2, p. 65.

11. Found in the *Phalæna Pellionella*.

Goeze Eingew. p. 128—

Found under the skin of the larvæ, and is very destructive to them: is sometimes solitary, and 4—7 inches long.

Body glabrous, hard, tapering both ways, but more obtuse on the fore-part, and defended as it were with 3 oblong lips.

*Tentredini-
nis.* Found in the larvæ of the *Tenthredo*.
Acl. Stockh. 35, p. 181.

Phryganæ.

Phryganæ Found in the larvæ of the *Phryganæ*.
Degeer Inf. ii. 1, p. 555: A. 14. fig. 12—14.

4. **UNCINARIA** *Body* filiform, elastic; the fore-part obscurely tuberculate, with membranaceous angular lips: *tail* of the female ending in a fine point, of the male armed with 2 cuspidate hooks inclosed in a pellucid vesicle.

Melis. Female nearly straight: male with approximate hooks in a rounded vesicle.
Ascaris criniformis. *Goeke Eingerw.* p. 106. A. B. fig. 1--4.
Froelich Naturf. 24. p. 136. *Mull. Nat.* 22, p. 55.
 Found in the larger intestines of the *Badger*.

Vulpis. Female bent into an angle; male with remote 4-fanged hooks in a heart-shaped 2-lobed vesicle.
Froelich Naturf. 24, p. 137, tab. 4, fig. 18, 19.
 Found in the larger intestines of the *Fox*.

5. **SCOLEX.** *Body* gelatinous, variously shaped, broadish on the fore-part and pointed behind; sometimes linear and long, sometimes wrinkled and short, round, flexuous or depressed: *head* protrusile and retractile.

Pleuronectidis. Head with 4 auricles.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 58. Par. 2, p. 53.
Schr. der berl. Naturf. 1, p. 206, 207, 210, 213.
 Found in the intestinal mucus of the *Turbot*, *Sole*, *Plaice*, *Gwyniad*, and *Lump-fish*; but is seldom visible to the naked eye.
Head pellucid, with 2 oblong shining red dots behind: *auricles* plaited in various forms: *neck* pellucid, short, with a lunate margin, which when alive is red.

Lophii. In the intestinal mucus of the *Lophius piscatorius*.
Mull. berl. Naturf. Schr. 1, p. 211.
Body minute and hardly visible to the naked eye: probably the same as the last.

6. **LIGULA.** *Body* linear, equal, long; the fore-part obtuse; the hind-part acute, with an impressed dorsal suture.

Intestinalis Body clear white, and very narrow.

Bloch Eingew. p. 4, tab. 1, fig. 1, 2.

Goeze Eingew. p. 183, tab. 14, fig. 1—3.

Found in the intestines of the *Merganser* and *Guillemot*: about a foot long; and exactly resembling a piece of tape.

Abdominalis. Body pale ash, and rather broad.

Fasciola intestinalis. Syst. Nat. xii.

Alt. Stockb. 1747. tab. 5, fig. 6.

1. In the abdomen of the Loche.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 2.

2. In the abdomen of the Gudgeon.

Bloch. Besch. der berl Naturf. 4, p. 549.

3. In the abdomen of the Tench.

Bonnet. Insectol. Abb. p. 62.

4. In the abdomen of the Crucian.

Pallas n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 100.

5. In the abdomen of the Dace.

Pallas n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 95.

6. In the abdomen of the Bleak.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 2.

7. In the abdomen of the *Cyprinus Vimba*.

Goeze Eingew. p. 189, tab. 16, fig. 7--9.

8. In the abdomen of the Bream.

Goeze Eingew. p. 187, tab. 16, fig. 4--6.

Ruyfch. obs. anat. n. 64, op. 1, p. 61, tab. f. c.

These are found principally in the mesentery, emaciating the fish they infest, and making them grow deformed: when they escape from the body, they penetrate through the skin: they are sometimes solitary and sometimes gregarious, about half a line thick, and from 6 inches to 3 feet long.

7. **STRONGYLUS.** *Body* round, long, pellucid, glabrous; the fore-part globular, truncate, with a circular aperture fringed at the margin; the hind-part of the female entire and pointed, of the male dilated into loose, distant, pellucid membranes.

- Equinus.* Head opaque: intestine black.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 42. fig. 1--12.
Goeze Eingew. p. 137. tab. 9. B. fig. 10, 11.
 Inhabits the stomach of the *Horse*, in great numbers.
Male pale yellow with a fine yellowish membrane covering the intestines, *tail* 3-leaved with a small spine or two: *female* with white filiform vesicles surrounding the intestines.
- Ovinus.* Found in the intestines of sheep.
O. Fabr. ap. Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. p. 8:

8. ECHINORYNCHUS. *Body* round: *proboscis* cylindrical retractile, and crowned with hooked prickles.

These are found fixed very firmly to the viscera of various animals, generally the intestines; and often remain on the same spot during the whole life of the animal: they are mostly gregarious, and are easily distinguished from the *Tænia* by their round inarticulate body.

A. Infesting the Mammalia.

- Phoca.* Body pale: intestine milk-white and spiral.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 1.
 Found in great numbers in the intestines of the *harp* and *rough Seal*, and often nearly devours them: from 3 inches and a half to 8 inches long.
Body pellucid membranaceous, tapering both ways, and pointed and hooked behind.
- Tubifer.* Body whitish glabrous and tapering behind into a fine hair.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 2.
 In the stomach of the *harp Seal*: about an inch long.
- Gigas.* Clear white: neck 0: proboscis sheathed; with numerous rows of hooked prickles: orifices of suction 7.
Goeze Eingew. p. 143 tab 11. fig 1--6.
Bloch Eingew. p. 26 tab. 7. fig. 1--8
Pallas cosm. Petrop. 19. p. 202. tab 11 fig. 3.
 Found in the intestines of *Swine*, especially those which have been fattened in sties: is gregarious and from 12 inches to 1 and a half feet long, the filaments of the proboscis appear as if united by 2 lateral ligaments. That which is found in the *Bear* is more of a blueish cast.

- Balaena.* Inhabits the intestines of the Whale.
Phipps Journ. p. 103. tab. 7. fig. 1. A, B, C.

B. Infesting Birds:

- Buteoniss.* Clear white: vesicles of the tail blueish and lentiform.
Goeze Eingew. p. 154. tab. 12. fig. 1, 2. A.
 Found in the intestines of the *Buzzard*: 2 inches long.
- Scopis.* Proboscis covered with numerous prickles,
Goeze Eingew. p. 154. tab. 11. fig. 13.
 Found in the larger intestines of the *Strix scopis*.
- Aluconis.* Body slightly wrinkled and opaque: proboscis thickened.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 69. fig. 1--4.
 Found in the intestines of the *Strix aluco*.
Body flexuous: proboscis armed with innumerable prickles, and perforated at the tip in the centre.
- Strigis.* Proboscis clavate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 153. tab. 11. fig. 8--12.
 Found in the larger intestines of the *Tawny Owl*.
- Pici.* White, neck o: proboscis with small ferrate prickles.
Goeze Eingew. p. 150. tab. 11. fig. 1--5 and A.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Picus erythrocephalus* and *viridis*; is gregarious and about half an inch long.
- Borealis.* Found in the intestines of the Eider Duck.
Phipps Journ. p. 103. tab. 7. fig. 1.
- Boschadis.* Neck filiform: proboscis a little prickly.
Goeze Eingew. p. 163. tab. 13. fig. 6, 7.
 Found in the intestines of the *Duck*.
- Anatis.* Body scarlet ovate: thorax and proboscis covered with prickles, with a long smooth neck between them.
Goeze Eingew. p. 164. tab. 13. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *velvet Duck*.
- Mergi.* Head and neck armed with prickles.
Block Eingew. p. 28. tab. 7. fig. 9--11.
 Found in considerable numbers in the intestines of the *Mergus Minutus*: 1 inch and a half long.

- Alcae.* Body with lateral wrinkles beneath on the fore-part.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 8.
 In the intestines of the *Ardea*: 4 inches long.
 Body white with a black line down the back, roundish and a little pointed before, beneath flat, behind subprismatic and tapering to an extremely fine point: probably not of this genus.
- Ardeae.* Body striate: proboscis clavate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 152. tab. 11. fig. 6, 7.
 Found in the *Ardea Alba*.
 Body conic behind and sinuate each side in the middle.
- Gazae.* Inhabits the *Ardea alba* or great white Heron.
Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 85. tab. 15. fig. 18.
Redi opusc. 3. p. 229. tab. 21. fig. 9.
- Vanelli.* Tail with a white vesicle.
 In the intestines of the Lapwing. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 155.
- Merulae.* Ovate: thorax prickly.
 In the Black-bird and Tree sparrow. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 165.

C. Infesting Reptiles.

- Ranae.* White: proboscis united by 2 slender white filaments within.
Goeze Eingew. p. 159. tab. 12. fig. 10, 11.
Pall. comm. Petrop. 19. p. 452. tab. 9. fig. 2. A, a.
Pall. Nord. Beytr. 1. p. 109. tab. 3. fig. 37.
 Inhabits the intestine of *Frogs*: is gregarious and greenish or pale grey.
- Falcatus.* Proboscis long and armed with many longitudinal rows of hooks: body marked on the fore-part with a pellucid blotch, on the hind-part with a pellucid dot.
Frælich Naturf. 24. p. 117. tab. 4. fig. 22—24.
 Found in the duodenum of the *Salamander*, near the pylorus.

D. Infesting Fish.

- Anguillae.* Body white smooth: proboscis globular.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 69. fig. 1—3.
Leuwenb. Arcan. Nat. p. 313, 314. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Eel*: opaque.
 Proboscis supported by the neck, and armed with 6—8 rows of hooks, each row containing 5 or 6: male with 7 opaque globules behind in a double row: female twice as long, with ovaries containing the linear foetus.

- Xiphia*. In the intestines of the sword-fish, which it often perforates.
Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 89. tab. 24. fig. 7.
Redi Opusc. 3, tab. 19. fig. 1.
- Candidus*. Body opaque white and slightly wrinkled.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 139. tab. 37. fig. 7—10. and 2 t. 34. f. 7.
 Found in the intestines of the *Torsk*, *Whiting pout*, *Whiting*,
Blenius raninus, *Pleuronectes platessoides*, *Ruffe*, *Perch* and *Cyprinus idharus*: about 3 inches long, when extended at full length, and of equal thickness throughout;
 Body pale ash-colour, yellowish, brown, fulvous, saffron, reddish or violet, according to the different species in which it has been nourished: *proboscis* with 9—15 rows of hooks, each row with 9—16 hooks: the male is less and often found inhabiting distinct from the female.
- Lineolatus*. Body with transverse brown lines interrupted in the middle.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 142. tab. 37. fig. 11—14.
Pall. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 107. tab. 3. fig. 36.
Pall. nov. comm. Petrop. 19. p. 452. tab. 9. fig. 2.
 Found in the intestines of *Cod-fish*.
 Body about 2 inches long: *proboscis* armed with hooks.
- Longicollis*. Reddish-white; head rounded and longitudinally striate: neck filiform: *proboscis* slightly hooked.
Goez. Eingew. p. 162. tab. 12. fig. 12—14.
 Found in the intestines of the *Torsk*.
Proboscis armed with hooks.
- Pleuronectis*. Sides of the body with undulate impressions.
Mull. Naturf. 10. p. 150.
 Found in the intestines of the *Turbot*.
- Attenuatus*. Globiferous; body equal yellow smooth: neck filiform.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 137. tab. 37. fig. 1—3.
Pall. Nord. Beytr. 1. p. 110. tab. 3. fig. 38.
 Found, though seldom, in the intestines of the *Flounder*.
 Body pellucid, of equal thickness, obtuse and rounded behind: *proboscis* united by a ligament each side.
- Annulatus*. Globiferous: body ending in a point: neck wrinkled.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 138.
 In the intestines of the *Fasher lasher*, *Torsk*, and *Bream*.
- Platefoidæ*. Snout pointed: body with an elevated terminal belt behind.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 74. fig. 5.

In the stomach of the *Pleurogonites plateffoides*.
Body pale smooth, about 2 inches and a half long.

Percae. Body soft wrinkled and obtuse at each end.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 140. Pall. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 109.
Found in the intestines of the *Perch*.

Cernuag. Proboscis with 10—12 rows of spines.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 140. Schr. Naturf. 1. p. 214.
Inhabits the intestines of the *Ruffe*.

Cobitis. Body striate: proboscis clavate.
Goeze Eingew. p. 158. tab. 12. fig. 7—9.
In the intestines of the bearded *Loche*.

Salmonis. Body clavate smooth: proboscis cylindrical.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 69. fig. 1—3.
Found in the intestines of the *Salmon*.
Body white glabrous opaque, ventricose on the fore part and pointed behind: proboscis not so prickly as in others.

Sublobatus. White globiferous and sublobate at the sides behind: neck cylindrical annulate: proboscis with 16 rows of 10 hooks each.
Hermann. Naturf. 17 p. 172. tab. 4. fig. 8-10.
In the intestines of young *Salmon*, about 4 times as small as *E. candidus* and resembles *E. annulatus*.

*Quadrif-
tris.* White: tail rounded and inserted into the body: proboscis quadruple.
Goez. Eingew. p. 166. tab. 12. fig. 3--5.
Found in the liver of the *Salmon*: probably not of this genus.
Proboscis armed with innumerable hooks.

Truttac. Inhabits the intestines of the Trout.
Goez. Eingew. p. 157. tab. 12. fig. 5, 6.
Body reddish and very long.

Maraenae. Body spindle-shaped smooth and slightly wrinkled, the hind-part tapering and rather obtuse.
Ald. Stockh. 1780. p. 44. tab. 2. fig. 1, 2.
Inhabits the intestines of the *Salmo maraena*.

Lucii. Body pellucid and smooth.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 138. tab. 37. fig. 4--6.

Mull. *Naturf.* 12, p. 188, *tab.* 5, *fig.* 1--5.

Goetz *Eingew.* p. 156, *tab.* 12, *fig.* 3--4.

Found in the intestines of the Pike.

Body yellowish, narrower and obtuse behind.

Argemine Inhabits the intestines of the Argentine.

Redi an. viv. in an. viv. p. 87. *At. Hafn.* 2, p. 225.

Alofa Body filiform, the fore part clavate and reddish, with 6 rows of loose prickles: proboscis pale, with 8 rows of denser prickles.

Hermann. Naturf. 17, p. 177, *tab.* 4, *fig.* 11, 12.

In the intestines of the *Shad*: 2 inches long.

Proboscis cylindrical, a little thicker in the middle: *neck* short and deeper red, with 2 circles of prickles.

Barbi Ovate, yellow, fasciate: neck long, white, cylindrical and glass-shaped.

Schranck Naturf. 18, p. 83, *tab.* 2, *fig.* D—H.

Found in the intestines of the *Barbel*.

Carpionis Inhabits the intestines of the Carp.

Koelr. nov. comm. Petrop. 15, p. 500, *tab.* 26, *fig.* 5.

Idbari Inhabits the intestines of the *Cyprinus idbarus*.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 140. Resembles *E. candidus*.

Affinis Inhabits the intestines of the Roach.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 136.

Rutili Proboscis tuberos and prickly at the tip: body with a single mouth or sucker on one side and 4 on the other.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, *tab.* 61, *fig.* 2—8.

Found, very seldom, in the intestines of the *Roach*.

Body elongated, obtuse at each end; *proboscis* narrowed behind and armed at the tip with 6 straight prickles, each seated on small globule.

Bream Neck filiform: proboscis armed with very minute prickles. In the intestines of the *Bream*. *Goetz. Eingew.* p. 163.

Lophii Inhabits the intestines of the Frog-fish.

Mull. Sch. der berl. Naturf. 1, p. 211.

Body white, and collected into glomerate masses.

Sturionis. Body rounded, white.

In the intestines of the *Sturgeon*. *Goetz. Eingew.* p. 157.

9. HÆRUCA. *Body round, the fore-part 2-necked, and furrounded with a single row of prickles: proboscis 0.*

Muris

Body greyish-white and wrinkled.

Goeze Eingew. p. 138, tab. 9, B. fig. 12.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Mouse*, and is distinguished from the Genus *Echinorhynchus* in wanting the retractile proboscis,

10. CUCULLANUS. *Body sharp, pointed behind and obtuse before: mouth orbicular, with a striate hood.*

These are most of them viviparous, and generally intestinal.

A. *Infesting the Mammalia.*

Talpa

Inhabits the common Mole.

Goez. Eingew. p. 130, tab. 8, fig. 7—8.

Is gregarious, inclosed in a membrane, spirally twisted white, and found in the fat about the peritonæum.

Ocreatus

Body fasciolate: tail sheathed.

Goeze Eingew. p. 182, tab. 15, fig. 6, 7.

Found in the intestines of the *Mole*; gregarious, oviparous, 2 inches long, and resembling a piece of straw,

Muris

In the lesser intestines of the *Mouse*.

Goeze Eingew. p. 242.

B. *Infesting Birds.*

Inhabits the intestines of the *Buzzard*.

Goeze Eingew. p. 85.

C. *Infesting Reptiles.*

Rana

Tail foliaceous.

In the intestines of the *Frog*. *Goeze Eingew. p. 98.*

D. *Infesting Fish.*

Lacustris

Body rufous and truncate before.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 146.

32 WORMS. INTESTINA. 11. Caryophyllæus. 12. Linguatula

1. In the Bel. *Goeze Eingew. p. 130. tab. 9, A. fig. 1, 2.*
2. In the Perch. *Goeze Eing. p. 132, tab. 9, B. fig. A.*
3. In the Perea lucioperca *Goeze Eing. tab. 9, A. fig. 3.*
4. In the Ruffe. *Mull. Naturf. 1, p. 214, 2. p. 133.*
5. In the Salmon *Goeze Eing. p. 133. tab. 8, fig. 9. 10.*
6. In the Trout. *Goeze Eing. p. 133*

These are all found in the intestines, the last also in the liver and are very fertile.

Ascaroides Head orbicular and hooked each side: tail rounded, short, pointed, with 2 exerted spicules.

Goeze Eingew. p. 134, tab. 8. fig. 11—16.

In the stomach of the *Silurius glanis*; is gregarious, about an inch long, greyish-white, and resembles the maggot of a fly.

Murinus Yellowish-ash, and obtuse on the fore-part.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 144, tab. 38, fig. 1, 7.

1. Armed with cirri. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, tab. 38, fig. 1—7.*

2. Without cirri. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 144, tab. 38. fig. 8—11.*

Found in the intestines of *Cod-fish*: oviparous.

Body long, flexuous, round, pellucid, and very finely striate across: intestine brown: head broader, suborbicular, and appearing as if burnt on the fore-part: male armed with a blackish, setaceous, bicuspidate prickle at the tail near the vent: female with a tuberculate aperture in the middle of the body.

11. CARYOPHYLLÆUS. Body round: mouth dilated and fringed.

Piscium Inhabits the intestines of various fresh-water fish, particularly the Carp, Tench, Jeyes and Bream.

Goeze Eingew. p. 180. tab. 15, fig. 4, 5

Bloch, Eingew. p. 34, tab. 6 fig. 9—13.

Body clay-colour, about an inch long, rounded at the hind-part and broader before.

12. LINGUATALA. Body depressed, oblong: mouth placed before, surrounded with 4 passages.

Serrata Inhabits the lungs of the Hare.

Froelich Naturf. 24. p. 148. tab. 4. fig. 14, 15.

13. FASCIOLA. *Body flattish, with an aperture or pore at the head, and generally another at a distance beneath, seldom a single one.* *Gourd-worm. Fluke.*

These are hermaphrodite, oviparous, and are generally found in the stomach, intestines or liver: the intestines are flexuous and the ovaries lateral.

A. Infesting the Mammalia.

Hominis

Found in Mankind.

Doerwer. Verm. p. 54. Clerk Lumbric. p. 119.

Vulpis

Orbicular; head thick, rounded, and separated from the trunk by a circular arch; hind-part flexuous at the sides: tail with 2 cylindrical membranaceous appendages each side.

Goeze Eingew. p. 176, tab. 14, fig. 11—13.

In the intestines of the *Fox*.

Porcine

Minute and roundish, with 2 approximate pores.

Goeze Eingew. p. 175, tab. 14. 1 and a half line long.

Found in the intestines of the *Polecat*.

Melis

Body thick: head triangular.

Goeze Eingew. p. 176, tab. 14, fig. 9, 10.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Badger*.

Vespertilionis

Elongated round, with red intestines.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 72, fig. 12—16.

Goeze Eingew. p. 171, tab. 14, fig. 1—3.

In the intestines of the *long-eared Bat*, which it frequently gnaws through.

Body reddish-brown, fleshy, transversely striate with minute dots

Hepatica

Body ovate and sharper before, with a white line down the middle and spot in the centre.

Schæff. Monogr. von. Egelsch. fig. 1—17.

Clerk. Lumbr. p. 141, tab. 9, fig. 2, and tab. 12, fig. H, M.

Philos. Transf. 49, p. 248, tab. 7, fig. 1.

Barbut Genera of Worms, tab. 2, fig. 1.

Bresl. Samml. p. 694, fig. 1—4.

Inhabits the liver of *Sheep*, and is often vomited up in brooks: is generally found fixed by a pore at the extremity, and another in the middle of the abdomen, and occasions dropsy and the disorder which is called the rot.

Body about an inch long, broader on the fore-part and terminated by a tube, the back marked with about 8 longitudinal furrows in 2 series.

- Bovum* Found in the livers of Cattle.
Mull. Naturf. 18, p. 35, tab. 4, fig. 11.
- Percorum* Found in the liver of Swine.
Goeze Eingew. p. 171.
- Apri* Found in the liver of the Boar.
Clerk. Lumbric. p. 119.
- **Cervi* Inhabits the liver of Deer.
Borlase Nat. Hist. of Cornwall, tab. 24, fig. 10.
- Equi* In the liver of Horses.
Buffon. Hist. Nat. iv. p. 174, &c.
These 5 last resemble *F. hepatica*, and are probably only varieties.
- Elapbi* Body conic-ovate, with a very large aperture behind: mouth assurgent and remote.
Zeder Schr. Naturf. 10, p. 65, tab. 3, fig. 8-11.
Inhabits the stomach of the *Stag*, and is gregarious.
Body with a single pore.

B. Infesting Birds.

- Bilis* In the gall duct of the black Eagle.
Braun. Schr. Naturf. 10, p. 61, tab. 3, fig. 4, 5.
Body thick, gregarious.
- Buteonis* Inhabits the intestines of the Buzzard.
Body with 2 pores. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 85.
- Milvi* Body flat, with a double pore: intestines frondose.
In the intestines of the *Kite*. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 173.
- Strigis* Body roundish, with a single pore.
Goez. Eingew. p. 174. tab. 14, fig. 4-6.
Inhabits the intestines of the *Kite*.
- Puffilla* Very minute, variously shaped, inclosed in a cyst or bag, and tenaceous of life.
Braun. Schr. Naturf. 10, p. 63, tab. 3, fig. 6, 7.

Found in the thorax of the *Strix Aluco* and the *Hedge-hog* under the skin; is probably not of this genus.

Anatis

Body reddish and roundish, with a single pore.

Goetze Eingew. p. 174, tab. 13, fig. 8--11.

Bloch. Eing. p. 35, tab. 10, fig. 5--7.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 54, fig. 1--3.

Found in the intestines of the *Duck*.

Body small, pellucid, and sometimes white; the fore-part ending in a truncate triangle, the hind-part rounded: intestines black, sexuous; ovaries lateral.

Anseris

Oblong, ovate, with opposite papillæ placed in 2 rows: pores approximate.

Froelich. Naturf. 24, p. 112, tab. 4, fig. 3--7.

Found in the rectum of the *goose*.

Gruis

Inhabits the intestines of the *Crane*.

Bloch. Eing. p. 35, tab. 10, fig. 5--7.

Ardeæ

Found in great numbers in the intestines of the *Bittern*.

Body suborbicular. *Goetze Eingew. p. 177, tab. 15, fig. 1.*

C. Infesting Reptiles.

Salamandæ

Oblong, sublinear, resembling an oil-flask: pores remote.

Froelich. Naturf. 24, p. 119, tab. 4, fig. 8--10.

Found in the rectum of the *Salamander*.

Ranæ

Body subclavate; mouth sessile.

Goetz. Eingew. p. 93, 178. tab. 15, fig. 2, 3.

Found in the intestines, lungs and liver of the *Frog*: is very slow in motion, first contracting itself into a globular form, and then dilating itself into a flat broad shape.

Uncinulata

Body armed with 2 elastic hooks on the hind-part.

Braun Schr. Naturf. 10, p. 58, tab. 3, fig. 1--3.

Inhabits the esculent *Frog*, under the common integuments of the abdomen, in one or more numbers: in its motion it resembles a leech.

D. Infesting Fish.

Binodis

Elongated, round and tailed, with a papillary lateral pore.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 108, tab. 30, fig. 8.

Inhabits the intestines of various Fishes.

Body of equal magnitude, with papillary pores, the anterior one larger and extending over the fore-part of the body; tail filiform, half as long as the body.

- Disticha* Elongated round, with a projecting excavated lateral pore.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 108, tab. 30, fig. 9.
 Found in the intestines of various Fishes.
Body wrinkled, tapering behind; the fore-part sub-bifid at the end, the divisions unequal and excavated at the tip.
- Anguilla* Found in the Eel.
Lewwenh. Arcan. Nat. p. 306, fig. 6.
- Scabra* Elongated round, transversely striate and ferrulate at the margin.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 51, fig. 1—8.
 Inhabits the stomach of the *Whiting-pout*.
Body minute, hardly visible to the naked eye, vivid, pellucid and protruding from its mouth a harder and hollowed sphaerule; with a white double filiform vessel, and another blackish flexuous one filled with eggs, running down the whole length of the body.
- Eglefini* Linear and slightly depressed: neck 0.
Mull. Zool. Dan. p. 106, tab. 30, fig. 4.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Haddock*.
Body half an inch long, cinereous, and rounded at the ends.
- Blennii* Linear and flat: neck puffed up, with a divergent truncate base.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 106, tab. 30, fig. 5. 2. t. 78, fig. 9.
Block. Eingew. tab. 2, fig. 10, 11.
 In the intestinal mucus of the viviparous *Blenny*.
Body not visible to the naked eye, white, pellucid, generally curved into an obtuse angle; the lateral pore larger, placed in the angle of the body, and prominent when in motion, with 2 white vesicles; the lateral pore with one vesicle.
- Scorpii* Body elliptic, and perforated at one end with a minute papilla: neck 0.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 105, tab. 30, fig. 1.
 In the intestines of the *Father lasher*.
Body not visible without a glass, pellucid, whitish-grey, obtuse at each end and filled with eggs.
- Platessa* Body elliptic and green.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 78, fig. 1—5.
 In the intestinal mucus of the *Plaice*.
Body extremely minute, opaque, divided into 6 alternate parts of green and white; terminal pore large, lateral one placed in the middle: eggs deep green.

Lucioperca. Ovate-oblong and slightly ventricose: neck short: margin of the terminal pore dilated and smooth.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 105, *tab.* 30, *fig.* 2.
 In the intestines of the *Perca lucioperca*.
Body about the size of a grain of sand, brownish: neck cylindrical: lateral pore a little prominent and narrower downwards.

Perca. Ovate, ventricose: neck short: terminal pore nodulous at the margin.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 105, *tab.* 30, *fig.* 3.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Ruffe*: larger than the last.
Body brown; neck white, cylindrical, granulate and terminated by a pore: lateral pore seated at the base of the neck: body obtuse behind.

Lagana. Body rounded, with a long neck.
Braun. Schr. berl. Naturf. 8, p. 236, *tab.* 10:
 Found in the intestines of the *Perch*.

Clavata. Body roundish, livid, wrinkled and clavate behind.
Naturalist's Miscellany, ix. *tab.* 303.
Linnean Transact. i. p. 187, *tab.* 17, *fig.* 2.
 Inhabits the *Pacific Ocean*, in the stomach of the *Scomber Pelamis*: about 2 inches long.
Body whitish-brown with a blueish cast, and annulate with fine wrinkles; towards the lower extremity it becomes sphaerically gibbous, ending in an aperture: neck slender when in motion: lateral pore larger than the terminal one.

Varica. Linear, round: neck divergent, obtuse and perforated beneath the tip.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, *tab.* 72. *fig.* 8-11.
 Found in the stomach of the *Salmon*.
Body elongated, often diverging into an acute angle, smooth when extended, and a little wrinkled when contracted: lateral pore placed nearly in the middle; a double filiform white vesicle running down each side, and connected below with 2 white ovate opaque bodies: eggs numerous, scattered, yellowish-green, in a flexuous hyaline tube, and each inclosed in a pelucid membrane,

Eriocis. Body elliptic, hyaline and rufous in the middle.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, *tab.* 72. *fig.* 4-7.
 In the intestines of the *Serpen*; very minute.
 Fore-part of the *body* retractile and extensile, including a filiform conglomerate intestine and 2 vesicles.

- Farionis.* Oblong and a little depressed; the fore-part with 6 equal lobes on the margin.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 72, fig. 1—3.
 In the intestinal mucus of the *Salmon*.
Body yellowish, about a line long, the margin obtusely crenulate, the anterior lobes nearly square and membranaceous.
- Trutta.* Body oblong, with 2 white lucid orbicular spots behind the lower aperture.
Froelich Naturf. 24, p. 126, tab. 4, fig. 16, 17.
 Found in the rectum of the *Trout*.
- Umbla.* Oblong, flat, with a narrower retractile neck.
O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 329, n. 314.
 Found in considerable numbers in the back of the *Salmo Umbla* beneath the skin: 1 and half line long.
Body whitish, resembling a flask, broader behind and obtusely truncate, the margin acute.
- Lucii.* Lanceolate, with a crenate depressed margin: neck long and round.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 107, tab. 30, fig. 7, 2. tab. 78, fig. 6—8.
Besch. berl. Naturf. 4, p. 537, tab. 14, fig. 1—4.
Goetze Eingew. p. 172, tab. 14, fig. 3.
 Found in the stomach and œsophagus of the *Pike*.
Body vivid, red, 1 and half inch long.
- Halecis.* Found in the stomach of the *Herring*,
Leurwenb. Epist. 97, p. 47.
- Bramæ.* Oblong, round, tapering and obtuse at the base: neck round and slightly incurved.
Mull. Zool. Dan. p. 117, tab. 30, fig. 6.
 In the intestines of *Breams* and *Sticklebacks*.
Body white: lateral pore at the base of the neck.
- Jesii.* Body ovate and narrower on the fore-part.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 11, tab. 2, fig. 10, 11.
 In the intestines of the *Cyprinus Jesii*.
Body resembling a flask or long-necked bottle.

E. Infesting Worms.

- Loliginis.* Body oblong, white: mouth with transverse papillæ.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2708. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl.* p. 328, n. 313.
 Found in the intestines of the *Cuttle-fish*.

14. TÆNIA. *Body* flat and composed of numerous articulations: *head* with 4 orifices for suction a little below the mouth: *mouth* terminal, continued by a short tube into 2 ventral canals, and generally crowned with a double series of retractile hooks or holders.

Tape-worm.

These are destined to feed on the juices of various animals, and are mostly found in the alimentary canal, usually at the upper part of it. They are sometimes found in great numbers, and occasion very distressing ailments. They have the power of reproducing parts which have been broken off, and are therefore removed with considerable difficulty. They are oviparous, and discharge their numerous eggs from the apertures on the joints.

- A. Found in other parts besides the intestines, and furnished with a vesicle behind. Hydatids.

a. Infesting the Mammalia.

- **Visceralis* Piliform, inclosed in a vesicle: broad on the fore-part and pointed behind.

Philos. Trans. 43, n. 475, p. 305.

Goeze Eingew. p. 196, 249, tab. 20. B. fig. 12. a, b.

Wern. Verm. Intest. p. 68, tab. 9, fig. 29—33.

Found in the liver, placenta, sack containing the dropical fluid, and other morbid tumours of mankind: is sometimes solitary, and sometimes many together in the same vesicle.

- **Cellulose* Solitary, and inclosed in a cartilaginous vesicle and 2-tailed tunic.

Wern. Verm. Intest. p. 2, tab. 1, fig. 1—8.

Inhabits the cellular substance of the muscles of *Man*: about an inch long, half as much broad and one-fourth as thick: is very tenacious of life: *head* furnished with obtuse hooks.

- Simiæ* Inhabits the diaphragm of the Ape.
Size of a nut. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 24.

- **Vespertilis-
omis* Inhabits the liver of the Bat.
Bloch, Schr., berl. Naturf. 1, p. 334.

- Vulpis* Found in the Fox.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 13.
- Putorii* Inhabits the liver of the Pole-cat.
Goetze Eingew. p. 206.
- Ursi* Found in the Bear.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 74.
- Gulonis* Found in the Glutton.
Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 14, 15.
- Hydatigena* Single; body elongated and gradually widening towards the head, terminated by a vesicle which is twice as long and broad as the fore-part: head sessile, distinct.
Batsch. Bandw. p. 100, n. 8, fig. 46.
Pall. Miscel. Zool. p. 168, tab. 12, fig. 12, 13.
Blach. Schr. der berl Naturf. 1, p. 338, tab. 10, fig 9.
Goetze Eingew. p. 223, tab. 19, fig. 1, 2.
Inhabits the liver of the Norway Rat, black Rat and water Rat: 1 and a half to 8 and a half inches long.
Hind-part of the body twice as narrow as the fore-part, and four times as narrow as the vesicle, linear in the middle: head equal to the fore-end of the body: neck 0.
- Murina* Single; body elongated and growing gradually wider towards the head, the joints denticulate behind at the sides: vesicle of the tail equaling the fore-part of the body: head sessile, distinct.
Batsch. Bandw. p. 100, n. 8, fig. 12--16, 18, 20, 29, 30, 47--49.
Pall. Miscel. Zool. p. 160, 168, 171, tab. 10, f. 12, 13.
Goetze Eing. p. 227, tab. 18, B. f. 10--14, tab. 19, f. 3--14.
Werner Verm. intest. 1, p. 13, tab. 9, f. 22, 23.
Inhabits the liver of Mice: about the size of a pea, though sometimes it is as large as a nut: is distinguished from the last in having the joints longer, and the vesicles at the tail much narrower.
- Cordata* Single, round, the corpuscule distinctly inserted and bent in an angle: terminal vessel ventricose, heart-shaped and pointed behind.
Batsch. Band. p. 94, n. 4, f. 42, 43.
Goetze Eingew. p. 218, tab. 18, B. f. 6, 7.
Goetze Eingew. p. 236, tab. 18, B. f. 15--17.
In the livers of Mice and Hares. Vesicle minute.

Pikiformis. Single, round, turbinate, the animalcule contiguous and running into the ovate venticose vessel behind.

Batsch Bandw. p. 96. n. 5. fig. 44, 45.

Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 72. tab. 5. fig. 6.

Goeze Eingew. p. 200—219. tab. 18, A. and tab. 19, B. fig. 4, 5.

Found in great numbers in the livers of *Hares*, especially old ones, and coheres together in long bunches: is about the size of a pea and blueish-white.

Utriculæris Simple, round, the animalcule distinctly inferted and straight: vesicle oblong, obtuse and bottle-shaped behind.

Goeze Eingew. p. 119. n. 3. tab. 18, B. fig. 8, 9.

In the cellular substance of the womb of the gravid *Hare*.

Perarum. Single, round, clavate; the animalcule contiguous and confluent on the lower-part with the oval-oblong vesicle.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 98. n. 6

1. Found in Deer. *Goeze Eingew. p. 205, 206.*

2. In the Antelope Saiga. *Pall. Zool. 12. tab. 3. fig. 5.*

Inhabits the omentum, peritonæum and liver of *Stags* and *Antelopes*: size of a nut or walnut and sometimes as large as a hen's egg.

Vesicle rather coriaceous, with transverse striz: neck wrinkled.

Caprina. In the viscera of the Goat.

Hartman Miscel. Nat, Cur. 1795. p. 152. tab. 21--24.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 75.

Ovillæ. In the liver and omentum of sheep.

Goeze Eingew. p. 257. tab. 17. fig. 10, 11.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 161. tab. 12. fig. 1--11.

Cerebralis Aggregate; numerous animalcules united by their base to a large common vesicle, distributed about the surface, and retractile within it: exterior vesicle o.

Batsch Bandw. p. 84. n. 1. fig. 34-36.

Leske Dreher der Schaafse Leipze, 1780 tab. 1. fig. 1--3.

Goeze Eingew. p. 248. tab. 20. A. fig. 1--5. B. f. 6--8.

Found in vast numbers in the brain, or spiral marrow, immediately beneath the brain of *sheep*. These noxious animalcules occasion giddiness and staggering, and the disease known by the name of *Duns* or *Rickets*; which if the vesicle containing be broken, is incurable; for these munute worms, in size not larger than a grain of sand, are each of them furnished with 32--36 hooks on the head, by which they fix themselves firmly to the substance of the brain or it's coats. They chiefly attack yearling lambs.

Vervecina. Vesicle large: body short, with imbricate wrinkles.
Goez. Eingew. p. 208. tab. 17, A, fig. 3-5
 In the peritonæum of fat Sheep.

Granulosa. Aggregate: numerous animalcules inclosed in a common vesicle and adhering loosely to the sides: external and internal vesicle callous.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 87, n. 2 fig. 37.

Goeze Eingew. p. 258, tab. 20, B, fig. 9-14.

Found in the liver of sheep: the vesicles from the size of a nut to that of a hen's egg, and containing each many thousand animalcules swimming in the fluid with which it is filled: they are hardly visible to the naked eye, short thick punctured and obtuse at both ends.

Bozina. Single; vesicle large: body short, with imbricate wrinkles.
Hartman. Miscel. nat. curios. dec. 2. ann 4. obs. 73.
Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 172. Goeze Eingew. p. 205.
 In the viscera and liver of Cattle.

Apri. Inhabits the liver of the Boar.
Goeze Eingew. p. 205, 206, tab. 17. B. fig. 1, 2.
 Vesicle as large as a Walnut.

Globosa. Single, round; the animalcule distinctly inserted and forming an angle: terminal vesicle globular and entire.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 89, n. 3, f. 38-41.

Schr. der berl. Naturf. 1. p. 337. tab. 10. fig. 1-8.

1. In the Lungs. *Bloch. Schr. Naturf. 1. p. 337.*

2. In the Spleen. *Bloch. Schr. Naturf. 1. p. 337.*

3. In the Liver. *Goeze Eingew. tab. 17. A. fig. 1, 2, 4, 5.*

4. In the Peritonæum. *Goeze Eingew. tab. 17. B. fig. 6-9.*

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 162. tab. 12 fig. 1-11.

Strals Mag. 1. p. 64. tab. 1, 2.

Found chiefly in the abdominal viscera of Swine; size of a pigeon's egg and sometimes as large as an orange.

Body very finely wrinkled; the terminal vesicle many times as large as the body, blueish, but after the escape of the animalcule yellowish.

Finna. Conic, inclosed in a double vesicle, the inner one adhering at its base: head turned towards the neck of the vesicle.

Fischer in Wern. Verm. 3. p. 65. tab. 5.

Found in the cellular substance of the flesh of Swine.

Vesicle oval, about the size of a grain of millet-seed; the outer covering consisting of the cellular membrane itself, and thick elastic.

elastic, smooth within and wet with a humid serum; the inner covering pellucid and filled with a reddish serum.

b. *Infesting Reptiles.*

Salamandra.

Found in the Salamander.

Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 122

Serpentum.

Found in Serpents.

Redi anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 12.

C. *Infesting Fish.*

Trutta.

Inhabits gregarious in the liver of the Trout.

Froelich Naturf. 24. p. 127.

B. *Found in the intestines only, and without the terminal vesicle.*

a. *Infesting the Mammalia.*

Solium.

Articulations long and narrower with marginal mouths, one on each joint, and generally alternate: ovaries arborefcant.

Linn. Transact. ii. p. 247. tab. 25. fig. 1--8.

Mem. Lond. Med. Soci. v. p. 257. tab. 4.

Batfeh Bandw. p. 117. n. 3. fig. 1--6. 9--11. 21--23, 53.

Pall. Nord. Beytr. p. 46. n. 1. tab. 2. fig. 1--9.

Philos. Transf. 1683. n. 146. tab. 1, 2. fig. 2, 6; 10.

Philos. Transf. 1766 p. 128. tab. 6.

Gleichen Naturf. 4. p. 203. tab. 6. fig. 10--13.

Clerk. Lumbr. tab. 7. A, B.

Larger, *Goeze Eingew. p. 278. tab. 21. fig. 1--7.*

Flat, pellucid, *Goeze Eingew. tab. 21. fig. 9--12.*

Inhabits the intestines of Mankind, generally at the upper-part of the alimentary canal, where it feeds on the chyle and juices already animalized: from 3 to 30 feet long, and has been found even 60 feet. It is sometimes solitary, but generally in considerable numbers, and occasions emaciation and various distressing maladies; and adheres so firmly to the intestine, that it is removed with great difficulty.

Head with a terminal mouth surrounded with 2 rows of radiate hooks or holders; and a little beneath on the flattened surface 4 tuberculate orifices or suckers, 2 on each side: *body* composed of a number of distinct joints appearing as if sheathed in each other, each joint with a lateral marginal pore by which it attaches itself to the intestines; those near the head a little

smaller, enlarging towards the middle and gradually lessening towards the tail: *tail* terminated by a semicircular joint without any aperture.

- **Vulgaris*. Articulations short and broader, with a mouth in the centre of each joint: ovaries stellate round the mouth.

Mem. Lond. Med. Soc. v. p. 276. *tab.* 5.

Natüral. Mijcel. vii. *tab.* 241.

Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 7. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 2.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 59. n. 3. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 13—16.

Le Clerc. Lumb. p. 132. *tab.* 6. *fig.* 2. p. 136. *tab.* 7.

Plateri p. 129 *tab.* 5. *fig.* 1. p. 159 *tab.* 3. *fig.* 1, B.

Andry Gen. Vers. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 9. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 16.

Wern. Verm. intest. p. 49. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 47—57.

Journ. de Phys. 1777. p. 243. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 3, 4.

Inhabits the intestines of *Mankind*, and like the last, feeds on the chyle; is sometimes found 3 or 4 together, and is from 1 to 5 yards long: it is so tenacious as to resist the most violent remedies.

Body broader in the middle and tapering towards both ends: joints much narrower and broader than the last, finely striate longitudinally and wrinkled transversely at the sides: head resembling the last but is much narrower and smaller: tail ending in a rounded joint: ovaries of a stellate or corol-like shape and placed round the mouths of the joints.

Cateniformis.

Articulations oblong elliptic, with single marginal mouths.

- *1 *Canina*. Mouths marginal and opposite.

Linn. Transact. ii. p. 260. *tab.* 25. *fig.* 9.

Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 81. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 4.

Pall. Beytr. 1. p. 57. n. 2. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 10—12.

Goetz Eingew. p. 311. *tab.* 23. *fig.* A—C.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 17. *tab.* 5. *fig.* 6, 7.

Werner Verm. intest. p. 58. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 64—69. 77—79.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 129. *fig.* 7, 8, 24—26, 57, 65, 161.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Dog*.

2. *Lupi*.

Joints slightly sheathed and broadish at the lateral margin: ovaries in fasciculate branches, the branches sublinear and divaricate; the fasciculi oblique and more separated.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 125. n. 4. f. 54.

Goetz Eingew. p. 307. *tab.* 22. *fig.* 1—5.

Bloch Eingew. p. 20. *tab.* 20. *fig.* 6—8.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Wolf*.

3. *Vulpis*. Joints slightly sheathed and not margined: ovaries in fasciculate branches, the branches inversely ovate and subpetiolate.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 126. n. 5. f. 55.

Goeze Eingew. p. 310, tab. 22, A. f. 6--9.
Bloch. Eingew. p. 20, n. 19, tab. 6, f. 6--8.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Fox*.

4. *Litterata* Joints slightly sheathed and not margined: ovary narrow, and consisting of a longitudinal series of serpentine lines.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 128, n. 6, f. 56.
Goeze Eingew. p. 310, tab. 22, A. fig. 10--12.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Fox*.

5. **Felis* Radii of the head projecting beyond the margin.
Linnean Transf. ii. p. 260, tab. 25, f. 11.
Goez. Eingew. p. 315, tab. 22, B. f. 18--22.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Cat*.

6. *Sciuri* Joints slightly cohering and long, rounded and linear at each end: ovary pinnate and slightly lobed, the lobes curled: papillæ solitary.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 137, n. 10, f. 69.
Goeze Eingew. p. 332, tab. 23, f. 14.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Squirrel*.

7. *Glirum* Joints conglutinate, oblong-elliptic: ovary irregularly pinnate, with very slender branches: papillæ solitary.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 134, n. 8, fig. 58.
Goeze Eingew. p. 335, tab. 23, fig. 5. 6.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Dormouse*.

These are all from 18 to 24 inches long, except the last, which is about an inch and a half: *proboscis* round; neck not jointed: eggs rounded, and rufous or brown.

- Cucurbitina* Body opaque, yellowish-white: all the joints square, with alternate mouths.

Werner Verm. intest. p. 56, tab. 3, fig. 70--76.

Redi opusc. 3. tab. 17, f. 4.

Inhabits the intestines of *Dogs*; resembles *T. folium*, but is thicker with a broader head, the joints more equal, and broader on the hind-part, and surrounded with a tumid margin, and the ovaries are less.

- Serrata* Joints ferrate, striate: head large.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 138, n. 11, f. 19, 32, 61, 63, 67.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 71, tab. 13, f. 6--7.

Redi opusc. 3. tab. 17, f. 1, 2.

1. *Canis* In the intestines of the *Dog*. *Goeze Eingew. p. 349, tab. 25, B.*

2. *Felis* Neck very short. In the *Cat*.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 19, n. 18, tab. 6, f. 1--5.

Goeze Eingew. p. 337, tab. 24, f. 1--6, tab. 25, A. f. 1--5.

Pall. Nord. Beytr. p. 47, tab. 2, f. 1, 2. A. B. 3.

Le Clerc Lumbric. p. 41, 47, 51, tab. 3, f. 1, 2. tab. 9, f. 3, 4.

These

These grow to 19 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad: the *joints* rectangular, the fore-ones becoming gradually broader and shorter: *ovary* pinnate in pairs.

Moniliformis. Joints orbicular: ovary pinnate, the divisions irregularly branched, the branches thickish at the tip: head rounded: neck not jointed.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 135, n. 9, f. 59.

Goeze Eingew. p. 350, tab. 26, f. 1--4.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Cat*: $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines broad; of a clayey colour, with a line down the middle: *joints* subglobular.

Lineata. Joints nearly square and truncate: body with a white longitudinal stripe containing the bag-shaped ovaries disposed in a row: neck twisted.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 143, n. 12, fig. 68, 69.

Goeze Eingew. p. 352, tab. 25. A. f. 6--10.

Found in the intestines of the *Wild Cat*: 6 inches long, and not broader than a piece of straw: *body* blueish-white.

Musfelæ. In the intestines of the Weasel, Martin and Polecat.

Goeze Eingew. p. 336. Batsch. Bandw. p. 143.

Body about an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a line broad.

Filamentosa. Joints square; ovaries lateral, twisted, elongated beyond the lateral margin and terminating in the mouth of the joint: propoſcis pyriform.

Goeze Eingew. p. 360, tab. 27, f. 6.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 160, n. 18, f. 84, 85.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Mole*: rather long: *joints* of the *body* short and conic, truncate.

Erinacei Joints serrate, short: neck 0; head crowned with a single series of hooks.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 20, tab. 6, fig. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Hedge-hog*.

Straminea Neck simple and very thin: propoſcis pyriform: joints 4 times as broad as they are long.

Goeze Eingew. n. 357, tab. 27, f. 1--3.

Batsch. Bandw. 188, n. 31, f. 116, 163.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Mus cricetus*; about 8 inches long. *Body* capillary on the fore-part and conic behind.

Magua Joints very short and broad, and tuberculate on one margin: head large, quadrangular, truncate, with a fold on the throat.

Abild. ap. Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 50, tab. 110, fig. 1.

Pall.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 75, tab. 3, fig. 20.

Chabest Malad. Verm. p. 22, tab. 2, fig. 1.

In the stomach and intestines of the *Horfe*: 26—30 inches long.

Quadriloba Body lanceolate, the joints very short: head truncate, square, with 2 small lobes on each side of the neck.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 51, tab. 110, fig. 2, 3.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 71, tab. 3, fig. 21—24.

Inhabits the stomach and intestines of the *Horfe*.

Caprina Round, conic; the joints very short, with 4 lateral mouths.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 52, tab. 110, fig. 4, 5.

Inhabits the stomach and intestines of the *Goat*.

b. Infesting Birds.

Pittaci Body filiform, with very short joints: head extremely minute.

Goeze Eingew. p. 406.

Inhabits in great numbers the intestines of the *Pittacus brachyurus*; above 14 feet long: head rounded: neck not jointed.

Cornicis Upper joints funnel-shaped, lower ones elliptic.

Goeze Eingew. p. 337, tab. 23, fig. 7.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Crow*.

Serpentiformis. Proboscis thicker at the tip and dilated at the base: joints wedge-shaped, dilated and abbreviated.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 87, tab. 3, fig. 29, 30.

1. Head sessile: proboscis pistillary and convex at the tip.

Goeze Eingew. tab. 31, f. 10, 11. *Batsch. Bandw.* f. 96--98.

In the intestines of *Crows*, *Rooks* and *Magpies*.

2. Head sessile: proboscis ventricose and pyriform.

Goeze Eingew. tab. 31, f. 12, 13. *Batsch. Band.* 101, 102.

In the intestines of *Ravens* and *Jays*.

3. Neck not jointed: proboscis pistillary and slightly umbonate at the tip.

Goeze Eingew. tab. 31, f. 10, 11. *Batsch. Band.* f. 99, 100.

In the intestines of *Crows* and *Rooks*.

4. In the golden Oriole. *Goez. Eingew.* p. 393.

5. In the Woodcock. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

6. In Coots. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

7. In Plovers. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

8. In the Lapwing. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

9. In the Turtle-Dove. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

10. In the Thrush, *Goeze Eingew.* p. 394.

11. In the Grosbeak, *Goeze Eingew. p. 393.*

These are white, with a very thin head, and about a foot long.

Caryocatactis Joints sharp and prominent at each margin: ovaries inconspicuous.

Mull. Naturf. 14. p. 157.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Nut-cracker*.

Crateriformis Joints pitcher-shaped: neck very long and simple: proboscis arrow-shaped.

Goeze Eingew. p. 396. tab. 31, B. f. 16--18.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 180, n. 16, f. 103, 104.

Inhabits the intestines of the *greater spotted Wood-pecker*.

Body resembling a fine thread: head with a single row of hooks.

Torquata Head with a black ring: neck capillary: joints very short and broad, the last acute.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 16, tab. 4, f. 11--13.

In the intestines of the *Duck*: is very numerous, 8--9 inches long, and about a line broad.

Scotopacis In the intestines of the *Woodcock*. Body white.

Mull. Schr. der berl. Naturf. 1, p. 218.

Filum. Head rounded: proboscis obtuse, with a simple neck: joints of the body inconspicuous.

Goeze Eingew. p. 393, n. 8, tab. 32, A. f. 1--7.

Wern. Verm. intest. 1. p. 54, tab. 3, f. 58--60.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 163, n. 19, tab. 86, 87.

In the intestines of the *Woodcock*: about 7 inches long, and not thicker than a thread: body with 560 very thin articulations: neck punctured.

Infundibuliformis. Joints funnel-shaped and ferrate: proboscis cylindrical and long.

Goeze Eingew. p. 386, tab. 31, A. fig. 1--6.

Bloch Eingew. p. 14, n. 8, tab. 3, fig. 3, 4.

Bloch Naturf. 4, p. 555. tab. 12, fig. 3--5.

Pall. Nord. Beyr. 1, p. 87, tab. 3, fig. 29, 30.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 172, n. 23, fig. 31, 91--93, 164.

2. In the Bustard. *Goez. Eingew. p. 390*

Found in great numbers in the intestines of *Ducks* and *Poultry*: about 13 inches long when extended: mouths alternate: proboscis crowned with very sharp recurved hooks.

Sturmi. Joints longer, the lower ones tumid each side: neck short, simple: head nearly square.

Goeze Eingew. p. 397, n. 31, B. fig. 19--21.

Inhabits

Inhabits the intestines of the *Starling*; very thin and about 5 inches long: the upper *joints* resemble very fine wrinkles, the middle ones are flattish-oval and globular.

Passeris. Body thickish, the joints very short and fringed on the hind-part with a groove.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 87, n. 10, tab. 3, fig. 29, 30.

In the intestines of the *Sparrow* and greater *Redpole*.

Hirundinis. Body capillary: neck simple: joints truncate, funnel-shaped.

In the intestines of the *Martin*. *Goeze Eingew.* p. 390.

Body hardly visible; and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

c. *Infesting Fish.*

Nodulosa. Joints mostly punctured in the middle: head 2-lipped, each lip with double tricuspidate prickles.

Goeze Eingew. p. 418, tab. 34, fig. 3-6.

Pall. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 90, n. 12, tab. 3; f. 32 and 32. C.

Bloeb. Naturf. 4, p. 541, tab. 15.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 148, n. 15, f. 76, 79.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Pike*, *Perch*, *Ruffe*, *Eel* and *Dace*; joints numerous, a little elevated in the middle, depressed and subrenate at the sides, the hinder ones something broader.

2. Inclosed in a cyst. *Pall. nord. Beytr.* 1, p. 101, tab. 3; f. 33.

Found in the liver of the *Perch*.

C. *Head unarmed with hooks.*

a. *Infesting the Mammalia:*

Lata. White; joints very short and knotty in the middle; with a single mouth on each.

Transf. Linn. Soc. ii, p. 260, tab. 25, f. 12-14.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1; p. 64; tab. 3, f. 17, 18.

Amoen. acad. 2; p. 80; tab. 1, f. 3.

Bonnet Mem. pres de Par. 1; p. 478, tab. 15, 16.

Goeze Eingew. p. 298, tab. 21, fig. 8.

Gleichen Naturf. 4, p. 204, tab. 6, fig. 1-9.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 111, n. 2, fig. 51, 66.

2. *Tania tenella*. *Pall. nord. Beytr.* tab. 2; fig. 19, A, B.

Inhabits the intestines of *Mankind*; principally the inhabitants of *Switzerland* and *Russia*, and is very rare in this country; is from 6 to 40 yards long, and is more easily expelled than the others.

Body more opaque, thicker and broader than *T. vulgaris*: *joints* very finely striate, nearly half an inch broad and not more than a line and a half long: *ovaries* disposed like the petals of a rose.

Dentata. Head pointed and sessile: larger joints transversely striate, all of them shorter than they are broad, with a raised mouth in the middle of each lateral margin.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 184, *n.* 29, *fig.* 110—113.

Werner Verm. intest. p. 49, *tab.* 3, *fig.* 47—57.

Inhabits the intestines of *Mankind*, but has not yet been distinctly ascertained in this country: 10—12 feet long.

Body long, narrow and broader on the fore-part, thicker and more tenacious than *T. solium*: *head* beneath resembling a truncate heart: *ovaries* not visible to the naked eye.

Phocæ. Head long, square, with 4 auricles.

O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 316, *n.* 296.

Inhabits the rectum of the *great Seal*; is fetid, yellow, gregarious, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 2 lines broad: *joints* 400 and upwards, the upper ones very closely set and minute: *head* connected to the trunk by a narrower neck.

Bacillaris. Head rounded with a pyriform proboscis: joints extremely narrow and resembling pieces of straw placed on each other.

Goetze Eingew. p. 359, *tab.* 27, *fig.* 4, 5.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 191, *n.* 34, *fig.* 122, 123.

In the intestines of the *Mole*; size of a thread.

Neck not articulate.

**Pectinata* Oblong lanceolate, and contracted on the fore-part into a very short proboscis: neck not conspicuous.

Goetze Eingew. p. 363, *tab.* 27, *fig.* 7--13.

Limburg Philos. Transact. 56, tab. 6, *f.* 1.

Pall. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 75, *n.* 7, *tab.* 3, *f.* 25--27.

Found in considerable numbers in the intestines of the *Hart*: about 6 inches long and consisting of more than 200 joints.

2. Inhabits the intestines of the *Rabbit*.

Journal de Phys. Sept. 1778, p. 229, *tab.* 2, *f.* 3.

Buffon. Hist. Nat. 12, tab. 13. *p.* 103.

3. In the intestines and stomach of the *Marmotte*,
Blumenbach Naturf. p. 412.

Ovina. Very long; joints very narrow and short, and rounded at each end: lateral vessels pellucid, distinct, with double marginal opposite mouths.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 16, *n.* 14, *tab.* 5. *fig.* 1—5.

Goeze Eingew. p. 369, n. 10, tab. 28, fig. 1—12.

Batsch. Band. p. 182, n. 28, fig. 109, 162.

Inhabits the intestines of *Sheep*; is extremely fertile, and from 80 to 200 feet long; with lateral opposite mouths, one on each edge of each joint: the hind-part is capillary.

• 2. Inhabits the intestines of the *Ox*.

Transact. Linn. Soc. 11. p. 261, tab. 25, fig. 15, 16.

Equina Head square with 4 apertures: joints dilated and very short; mouths inconspicuous.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1, p. 71, n. 6, tab. 3, fig. 20.

Goeze Eingew. p. 353, tab. 25, B. fig. 11--13.

Batsch Bandw. p. 201, n. 42, fig. 137, 138.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Horse*: 10 inches long.

Head large, with 2 membranaceous lobes on the hind-part each side: joints imbricate or incumbent on each other.

Suis Inhabits the intestines of the *Ethiopian Hog*.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 2, p. 22, tab. 3, fig. 13.

b. *Infesting Birds.*

Globifera Upper joints rhombic, middle ones oval and pyriform, lower ones globular and petiolate.

Goeze Eingew. p. 402, tab. 32, A. fig. 13--16.

Blösch Eingew. p. 14, tab. 3, fig. 5—7.

Batsch Bandw. p. 191, fig. 119--121, 134--136.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Buzzard*, *Lanner* and *Thrush*.

Body about 12 inches long, the fore-part capillary: *proboscis* short and obtuse.

Perlata Head square; joints square with sharp angles and a white knot in the middle resembling a pearl.

Goeze Eingew. p. 403, tab. 32, B. fig. 17--23.

Batsch Bandw. p. 146, n. 14, fig. 73-75.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Buzzard*; about a foot long, of a clayey colour, and knotted all the way down: joints shorts: neck simple or o.

Flagellum Hind-part dilated, and suddenly contracting itself towards the fore-part like the thong of a coach-whip.

Goeze Eingew. p. 406. tab. 32, B. fig. 28--31.

Batsch Bandw. p. 170, n. 22, fig. 90, 169.

Found in the intestines of the *Kite*: 2 inches long.

Proboscis short, broad and truncate-conic.

Candellabaria. Joints oblong, the middle ones somewhat bell-shaped with a pellucid parallel mark on the margin: the anterior end capillary.

Goeze Eingew. p. 405. tab. 32. B. fig. 24--27.

Batsch Bandw. p. 144. n. 13. f. 70--72.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Aluco Owl*.

Neck very long and minutely punctured: joints near the neck with obtuse angles, the following ones resembling a candle-stick.

Grenata. Head obtuse; neck very long: joints crenate and 6 times as wide as they are long.

Goeze Eingew. p. 395. tab. 31, B. fig. 14, 15.

Batsh Bandw. p. 187. n. 30. fig. 114, 115.

In the intestines of the *greater spotted Wood-pecker*.

Lanceolata. Oblong-lanceolate and gradually diminishing towards the fore-part; head resembling a wart: joints very short.

Bloch Eingew. p. 9. tab. 1. fig. 5, 6.

Goeze. Eingew. p. 337. tab. 29. fig. 3--12.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 78. tab. 3. fig. 26.

Batsh Bandw. p. 165. n. 20. fig. 88, 167.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Duck*: 10 inches long, very tender and when clean pure white.

2. In the intestines of the *Merganser* and *Smew*.

Bloch Eingew. p. 10. tab. 1. fig. 9.

Setigera. Body bristly on one side, the bristles very thin short cylindrical and truncate.

Frælich Naturf. 24. p. 106. tab. 4. fig. 1--7.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Goose*.

Anseris. Very minute and narrow, the fore-part capillary.

Goeze Eingew. p. 380. tab. 29. fig. 1.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Goose*.

Anatis. Head obtuse: joints somewhat triangular with lateral mouths under the margin.

1, *fasciolata*. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 85. tab. 2. fig. 23.*

About 6 inches long and broader than the subsequent ones.

2, *lineata*. *Bloch. Naturf. 4. p. 555. tab. 14. fig. 5--7.*

Batsh Bandw. p. 196. n. 38. fig. 130.

About 4 inches long and marked with lines.

3, *malleus*. *Goeze Eingew. p. 383. tab. 39. fig. 1--3.*

Head hammer-shaped: about 17 inches long.

4, *Avium*. *Pall. Nord. Beytr. p. 87. tab. 3. fig. 29.*

Found in the intestines of *Ducks*.

Lævis. Head cylindrical; neck very slender and long: joints 6 times as wide as they are long.
Bloch Eingew. p. 15. tab. 4. fig. 4--6.
Batsch Bandw. p. 194. n. 36. f. 126, 127.
 In the intestines of the *Duck*, *Shoveler* and *Golden-eye*.
Joints hardly visible to the naked eye.

Cuneata. Head pointed sessile: joints wedge-shaped.
Batsch Bandw. p. 190. n. 32. f. 117, 118.
Bloch Eingew. p. 13. tab. 3. fig. 1. 2.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Bustard*, *Duck*, *Cote* and *Shoveler*;
 1--2 feet long; *proboscis* short.

Alca. Joints twig-like: fore-part slenderer and cylindrical.
O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 318. n. 297. b.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Auk*; about 9 inches long.
Body whitish, broader behind, and composed of about 184 joints,
 each marked with a papilla at the margin each side.

Farde. Roundish with heart-shaped joints, the fore-part filiform and pointed.
O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 319. n. 298.
 Inhabits the intestines of the *Razor-bill*.
Body whitish, about 3 inches long, and composed of 87 joints
 each marked with a papilla on the margin each side.

Farde. Joints rhombic with a few transverse lines in the middle, the hind-margin tumid and containing the ovaries.
Bloch Eingew. p. 12. tab. 2. fig. 5--9.
Werner Verm. intest. p. 54. tab. 3. fig. 58--63.
Batsch Bandw. p. 163. n. 19. f. 86, 87.
 Inhabits in great numbers the intestines of the *Bustard*.
Body about 4 feet long and as thick as a horse-hair: head oblong; neck capillary: joints about 32000, short, broad and tender, one side denticulate, the other containing the ovary which appears like a membrane twice as broad as the joint itself.

Linea. Very thin; neck simple: proboscis slightly petiolate and with the head globular: joints short dilated with a prominent obtuse hinder angle,
Goetze Eingew. p. 399. tab. 32. A. fig. 8--12.
Batsch Bandw. p. 194. n. 37. f. 28, 128, 129.
 Found in great numbers in the intestines of *Partridges*.
Body extremely minute and about 5 lines long.

Maculata. Thin pellucid with a ferrate margin: front very short and dilated, with a black eminence in the middle, and acute prominent hind angles.

Bloch

Bloch Eingew. p. 14. tab. 4. fig. 1--3.

Batsch Bandw. p. 193. n. 35. f. 124, 125.

In the intestines of the *Red-wing*. *Body* white.

c. *Infesting Reptiles.*

Bufois. Roundish before and filiform behind: head continued obtuse: joints cylindrical oblong and covered with a thin membrane, the margin silvery.

Goeze Eingew. p. 425. tab. 35. fig. 1--6

Batsch, Bandw. p. 216. n. 50. f. 155--163, 165.

In the intestines of the *Toad* and *Salamander*.

Body white opaque and about 6 inches long.

d. *Infesting Fish.*

Anguilla. Head sessile distinct thicker: joints oblong with irregular protuberances and 2 mouths on one side.

Batsch Bandw. p. 211. n. 46. f. 148--150.

Goeze Eingew. p. 414. tab. 33. fig. 6-8

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 86. tab. 14. fig. 4.

Redi Opusc. 3. p. 252. tab. 18. fig. 4.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Eel*: 4 feet long.

Head truncate before: 8 first joints longer: *body* composed of about 600 joints, the upper ones square and twice as broad as they are long, lower-ones orbicular and 8 times as broad as they are long.

Rugosa. Serrate; head obtusely conic with papillæ each side united up to the tip: joints very short and dilated.

Batsch Bandw. p. 208. n. 44. fig. 142--145.

Goeze Eingew. p. 410. tab. 33. fig. 1--5.

Redi Anim. viv. in an. viv. p. 91. tab. 15. fig. 10.

Redi Opusc. 3. p. 245. tab. 21. fig. 5.

In the intestines of *Cod fish*: about 3 feet long.

Neck subcylindrical jointed: hinder joints full of eggs.

Scorpii. Head carinate: joints unequal, with lateral divergent mouths.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 44. fig. 1--7.

O. Fabr. fa Grænl. p. 319. n. 299.

Inhabits the intestines of the *armed Bullhead*,

Head changeable in it's form: *body* a little crenate on the margin with a longitudinal line each side: *tail* obtuse entire: joints of the upper part of the body without mouths.

2. Inhabits the intestines of the *Turbot*.

Mull. Naturf. 1. p. 145--152, 18. p. 25.

Perceæ. Head bulbous with 4 prominent apertures: joints quadrangular, with marginal mouths.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 44. fig. 1--4.

Found, though rarely, in the intestines of the *Sea Perch*.

Body with a longitudinal white line each side: joints thicker and flatter than in others: head obtuse and narrower than the subsequent joints.

2. Without the lateral lines.

Goetze Eingew. p. 416. tab. 33. fig. 11--14.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 157. 16. f. 80--82.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Silurus glanis*.

Erythrini. Very broad; head short quadrangular 8-lobed: mouth at the extremity of the head punctured.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 317. n. 297.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Norway Perch*; about 6 feet long and 4 lines broad: is exceedingly vivacious in sea-water.

Body milk-white with a violet-grey intestine: joints terminated each side with a papillary margin tending upwards, the anal margin with 10 serratures.

Cervinæ. Inhabits the intestines of the Ruffe.

Pall. clench. zooph. p. 414.

Solida. Mouth placed under the margins of the joints: one extremity with a pointed joint.

Mull. Naturf. 18. p. 24--26. tab. 3. fig. 1--5.

Pall. n. nord. Beytr. 1. p. 76--78. tab. 3. fig. 27.

Batsch Bandw. p. 224. n. 52 fig. 170.

Found in the belly of the *Stickleback* which it renders tumid, is harder and more solid than most of its kind and obtusely margined each side: joints very long with an excavated longitudinal line each side.

Gasterospei. Very thin with an obtuse tail.

Mull. Naturf. 18 p. 28 tab. 3, fig. 6, 7.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Stickleback*; extremely minute, the joints hardly visible to the naked eye.

Siluri. Body crenate: head continued: joints very short and parallelipiped with double bimarginate mouths.

Goetze Eingew. p. 415. tab. 33, fig. 9, 10.

Batsch Bandw. p. 209. n. 45. fig. 146, 147.

In the intestines of the *Silurus Glanis*; is less numerous and not so large as *T. nodulosa*.

Salmonis Head globular, of a changable form: mouths and annular joints inconspicuous.

Goeze Eingew. p. 417, tab. 34, f. 1, 2.

Bloch Eingew. p. 15, tab. 4, fig. 7-10.

Besch. berl. Naturf. 4, p. 545, tab. 10, f. 8, 9.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 212, n. 47, f. 151, 152.

2, *T. tetragonocephs. Pall, n. Beytr. tab. 3, f. 31, A-D.*

Batsch. Bandw. p. 204, n. 43, f. 139-141. 175.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Salmon*; from 2 lines to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot long: head oval and 5 times as large as the joints: body roundish, the joints gradually diminishing behind, the last 5 times as long as the rest.

Frælichii. Head and neck very long, slender, inarticulate and continuous: ovaries branched and surrounded with a lateral line.

Frælich Naturf. 24, p. 124, tab. 4, f. 20, 21.

Inhabits the intestines of the *Salmo Westmanni*.

Rectangulum. Joints transverse, rounded at the margin, with a pellucid duct in the middle bent nearly into a right angle.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 159, n. 17, f. 83. 174.

Bloch. Eingew. p. 11, n. 3, tab. 1, f. 7, 8.

In the intestines of the *Barbel*: hardly an inch long.

Body white, thin, semi-pellucid and thinner on the fore-part.

Torulosa. Long, protuberant, with an obtuse head and crenate neck: joints orbicular with double differently shaped eyes.

Batsch. Bandw. p. 181, n. 27, f. 105, 108.

Bloch Eingew. p. 11, n. 4, tab. 2, fig. 1-4, 10, 11.

In the *Cyprinus Jases*: about 2 feet long.

Head flat and truncate on the fore-part: neck short: joints short, thick.

Laticeps. Body with very fine transverse wrinkles, the hind-part thicker and obtuse at the end, the fore-part terminated by a crenate contractile lobe.

Pall. n. Nord. Beytr. p. 106, n. 16, tab. 3, fig. 35.

Inhabits in great numbers the intestines of the *Bream*; is very minute, about an inch long and softish.

15. **FURIA.** Body linear, equal, filiform, and ciliate each side with a single row of reflected prickles pressed close to the body.

ternalis. FURIA.

Amoen. Acad. 3, p. 322, *Fn. Succ.* 2070.

Seland Aët. Aps. 1, n. 6. *Pall. nord. Beytr.* 1, p. 113.

Inhabits the vast marshy plains of *Bethnia* and *Finland*; where it crawls up shrubs and sedge grass, and being carried forwards by the wind, penetrates suddenly into such exposed parts of men and horses as are not perpendicularly situated. It quickly buries itself under the skin, leaving a black point where it had entered, which is soon succeeded by the most excruciating pains, inflammation and gangrene of the part, swooning and death. This all happens in the course of a day or two, frequently within a few hours, unless the animal be immediately extracted, which is effected with great caution and difficulty, by applying a poultice of curds or cheese; or carefully dissecting between the muscles where it had entered.

16. GORDIUS. *Body round, filiform, equal, smooth. Hair-worm.*

Aquaticus. Pale brown with dark extremities.

Ntur. Miscell. iv, tab 121.

Planc. conch. app. c. 22, tab. 5. f. F.

Inhabits soft stagnant waters, and is 4—6 inches long; it twists itself into various contortions and knots, and if incautiously handled will inflict a bite at the end of the fingers, and occasion the complaint called a Whitlow. It is vulgarly supposed to be produced by horse-hairs accidentally dropped into the water.

Argillace. Body uniformly yellowish.

Found in clay at the bottom of stagnant waters, which it pierces through; and is hardly distinguishable from the last.

Filum. Body filiform, whitish and hyaline.

Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 31, n. 162.

Found in the bark of old wooden pipes which have been placed in the ground, for the purpose of conveying streams of water; is extremely slender and a little tapering at one end.

Lacteus. Body uniformly white and opaque.

Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 32, n. 163.

Found in stagnant waters: when touched contracts itself in a moment, and afterwards expands.

Arenarius. Body fulvous and obtuse.

Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 33.

Inhabits the sandy bottom of *Christian's Bay* in *Norway*.

17. LUMBRICUS. *Body* round, annulate with generally an elevated fleshy belt near the head, mostly rough with minute concealed prickles placed longitudinally and furnished with a lateral aperture.

Earth-worm.

**Terrestres* *Body* red, with 8 rows of prickles.

Dew-worm.

Brit. Zool. iv. p. 33, tab. 19, fig. 6.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 130, fig. 6, Red. Exp. 4, tab. 15, f. 1.

Leffer Theol. des inf. par Lyonnet f. 1, 2, 3.

Murray de Lumbric. set. obser. tab. 2, f. 1—5.

Phelsam Alcar. tab. 2, f. 4, 5. Bonnet inf. 2. tab. 4.

2. Exactly alike, but about half the size.

Peun. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 33, tab. 19, f. 6, A.

Inhabits decayed wood and the common soil, which by perforating, it renders fit to receive the rain: devours the cotyledons of plants and wanders about by night: is the food of Moles, Hedghogs and various birds.

Body with about 140 rings, each of which contains 4 pair of prickles, not visible to the eye but discoverable by the touch: when expanded is convex each side, and when contracted is flattish beneath, with a red canal down the whole body: the belt is wrinkled and porous: *mouth* placed beneath the proboscis.

**Marinus.* Back with 2 rows of bristly tubercles.

Lug.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 24, tab. 19, f. 7.

Lt. Wgoth. 189, tab. 3, f. 6.

Pall. nov. Act. Petrop. 2, p. 333, tab. 1, f. 19, 29.

Inhabits shores of *Europe*, where it buries itself deep in the sand, leaving a little rising with an aperture on the surface; and is used as a bait for fish.

Body pale red, round and annulate with greater and lesser rings, the first prominent with 2 opposite tufts of short bristles on each; the lower-part smooth.

Vermicularis. *Body* white, with 2 rows of prickles.

ris.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 1, p. 26, n. 158.

Inhabits the wet and decayed trunks of trees and among moist leaves, moving very expeditiously in humid places, but twisting itself up in dry ones: *body* polished, glabrous,

Variegatus Rufous, spotted, with 6 rows of prickles.

Bonnet Vers d'eau douce, tab. 1, f. 1—5.

Inhabits

Inhabits wet plantations, and is the most beautiful of its kind : *body* red very finely tessellate with brown, with a sanguineous line running down the whole body : it easily breaks in pieces, and as easily reproduces what has been lost.

Tubifex. Body reddish, with 2 rows of prickles.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 4, *tab.* 84, f. 1—3.

Bonnet Vers d'eau douce, *tab.* 3, f. 9, 10.

Trembley Hist. Polyp. *tab.* 7, f. 2.

Inhabits the bottom of rivulets, where it forms a perpendicular tube of earth for its habitation.

Body pellucid, very simple, thin and truncate at the tip, with a dark intestine.

Lineatus. Body white with a longitudinal red line.

Muller v. Wurm, p. 110, 118, *tab.* 3, f. 4, 5.

Inhabits copiously on the shores of the *Baltic*, among sea-weed ; is pellucid with a rather short body, with a yellow artery on the back, and a bifid vein towards the head : ovary white.

Ciliatus. Body rufous and ciliate between the rings.

Mull. Hist. Verm. i, 2, p. 30.

Inhabits the sea-coasts of *Norway*.

Body glabrous, with about 40 segments, the interfections armed with 4 tufts of very short bristles.

Tubicola. White, with a red dorsal spot on each of the segments.

Mull. Zool. Dan. rar. 2, *tab.* 75.

Inhabits the bays of *Norway* which have a clayey bottom, in a round membranaceous tube covered with mud, and about an inch longer than itself : segments of the *body* 25, the interfections armed with 2 bristles each side : *intestine* black and running down the whole body.

Echiurus. Body covered with rows of granulations, the hind-part obtusely truncate and surrounded with a double crown of bristles.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 146, *tab.* 11, f. 1, 6.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10, p. 3, *tab.* 1, f. 1—5.

Inhabits the sandy bottom of the shores of *Belgium* : is most observable in winter, and is the food of Cod-fish : *body* whitish-grey with fulvous viscera, about the size of ones middle finger : *tongue* fleshy, thickish and boat-shaped.

**Thalass.* *ma.* Body striate, dirty red with shining red spots, beneath grey : mouth surrounded with a funnel-like tube, which is wrinkled within and plaited at the margin.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 47, *tab.* 11, f. 9.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10, p. 8, tab. 1, f. 6.

Inhabits the shores of *Cornwall*, between the clefts of sub-marine rocks: body glabrous, mucous, thicker at one end and a little pointed at the other, the mouth placed above with a saffron funnel.

Edulis. Body whitish-flesh-colour, subclavate behind, dilated and papillous before: mouth terminal and surrounded with a very villous rim or wrinkle.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10, tab. 1, f. 7.

Inhabits the sandy shores of the islands in the *Indian Ocean*: nearly a foot long, and about as thick as a goose-quill: buried itself a foot or more deep in the sand, and is eaten by the *Chinese*: the rings between the villous part and the hinder end 278, and separated by an annular stria: the hind-part bulbous, with a double papilla; the fore-part beset with numerous flesh colour ones disposed in transverse rows.

**Oxyurus.* Body whitish-livid, very sharp at the hind-extremity and obtuse before, with a round retractile and exsertile proboscis.

Pall. Miscel. Zool. p. 146, 147, tab. 11, f. 7, 8.

Inhabits the *Suffex* coast; about an inch and a half long, and annulate with very fine striæ: snout truncate and very finely granulate, with a hardly visible pore at its base.

Fragilis. Body red, with lateral divided warts and fasciculate bristles.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 73.

Inhabits the muddy bottoms of the bays in *Norway*.

Body resembling *L. terrestris*, with above 500 smooth and very brittle rings: head conic with an approximate wrinkled mouth.

Armiger. Body red, with double lanceolate lamellæ on the belly and none on the fore-part.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 73, n. 29, tab. 22, f. 4, 5.

Inhabits the islands of *Norway*, at the bottoms of the bays: about 20 lines long and consisting of about 200 rings.

Cirratu. Body armed with very long cirri.

Stram. Atl. Nordf. 4, tab. 14, f. 7.

Inhabits the *Norway* seas, and is covered with annulate cirri.

Sabellaris. Body jointed and truncate at one end, the intersections of the joints thick and armed with 2 prickles.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, p. 37, tab. 104, f. 5.

Inhabits the *Norway* seas: resembles *L. tubicola*.

18. PLANARIA. *Body* gelatinous, flattish, with a double ventral pore: *mouth* terminal,

A. *Without eyes,*

- Stagnalis.* Ovate, brown, the fore-part pale.
Mull. Verm. i. 2, p. 53, n. 178. *Pall. inf. viv.* p. 272.
 Inhabits stagnant waters: *body* opaque, a little pointed on the fore-part, pellucid with 2 milk-white spots: *eggs* numerous, whitish and placed at the sides.
- Nigra.* Oblong, black, and truncate on the fore-part.
Mull. Zool. Dan 3, p. 48 *tab.* 109, f. 3, 4.
 Inhabits rivers: *body* flat beneath, with 2 whitish pores towards the hind-part disposed longitudinally,
- Brunnea.* Oblong, reddish-brown with a longitudinal black line.
Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 54, n. 180.
 Inhabits —, resembles the last.
- Ciliata.* Body long, depressed and ciliate,
Foblot Mic. i. 2, *tab.* 8, f. 5-11, and *tab.* 10, f. 13?
 Inhabits stagnant waters, under duck-weed: *body* grey, appearing as if composed of granulations, with moveable bristles, the organ on the fore-part rotatory.
- Gulo.* Body long, pellucid and truncate before.
Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 56, n. 182.
 Inhabits stagnant water, under duck-weed: resembles the last, but is without the fringe, the margin all round is tessellate with very fine striæ: it swallows the *Cyclidia* which inhabit the same waters, and after a time discharges them back again.
- Punctata.* Body long, round and green,
Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 57, n. 183.
 Found early in the spring in wet meadows.
Body obtuse before, a little pointed behind, sprinkled with small black dots, and containing 5 red spherical pellucid eggs.
- Flaccida.* Body long, reddish-brown, with transverse white lines and a lateral one.
Mull. Zool. Dan, tab. 64, f. 3, 4.
 Found among heaps of shells in the bays of *Norway*: when at rest rolls itself up spirally, and then gradually dilates itself.
Body a little tapering at each end, reddish, immaculate, above a little convex and flat beneath.

Rosea. Body long red.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 64. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits bays of *Norway*; body striate with black, obtuse at both ends, above convex dotted with black, beneath paler with a lunule composed of black dots on the fore-part behind the head.

Angulata. Body long reddish-brown with 2 white angles on the fore-part.

Inhabits sandy bottoms of the *Ocean*; large.

Body a little pointed before and obtuse behind; above convex, beneath pale: tube white pellucid; intestine reddish spiral; vent terminal.

Rubra. Body oblong depressed and pale red.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 68. fig. 9, 10.

Inhabits the deeps of *Greenland* shores, upon sea-weed.

Body with fine transverse lines above.

Viridis. Body oblong, above convex with transverse white streaks

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. p. 77 tab. 68. fig. 1-4.

Found among the roots of marine *Fuci*.

Body thickish, beneath paler and uniform; the fore-part obtuse with a red cleft each side, and obliquely truncate behind: towards the middle beneath is a ovate foramen: vent in the middle of the back.

Operculata. Body subovate grey, and furnished beneath with a lid which conceals the exsertile tube.

Mull. Zool. Dan. rar. 2. p. 78. tab. 68. fig. 5-8.

Inhabits though rarely the sandy shores and among *Fuci* in the bays of *Norway*; something resembles a Coffee berry; and moves by bending it's margin, and by means of it's marginal folds fixes itself to and ascends other bodies.

Body greenish-grey with a paler line down the back, beneath paler: the lid white; and the margin plaited or folded beneath.

Subulata. Body long, pointed on the fore-part, and truncate behind.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. p. 79. tab. 68. fig. 11, 12.

Inhabits in great plenty among marine *Conservæ* in *Greenland*, and the muddy bottoms of holes in rocks which retain water through the summer; and proceeds with a serpentine kind of motion, but if the proboscis be touched contracts itself suddenly into a minute cube: body white, above greyish.

Quadrangularis.

Body pale ovate, very sharp pointed before, and winged with small curled longitudinal membranes.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 20. tab. 1. fig. 12. a—e.

Found in ditches among Duck-weed; very soft, pellucid, of a changeable form, and moves like a slug, leaving a slime on the bodies it passes over; when it meets another animal it draws itself in like a snail.

Bicornis.

Body oval lanceolate, obtuse at each end, grey cinereous dotted with black, with 2 very short divergent tubes on the fore-part.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 23. tab. 1. fig. 14. a, b.

Inhabits Belgium, in waters covered with Duck-weed, and when hurt or irritated fixes itself to other bodies like the leech by means of it's tubes: body beneath whitish with brownish veins.

Grisea.

Body grey dilated, elongated and pointed on the fore-part, the hind-part abbreviated and pointed.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 28 tab. 105. fig. 1.

Inhabits waters of lakes among Conserveæ.

Fulva.

Depressed, broadish, and pointed at each end, with a long black spot down the middle.

Inhabits—*Mull. Zool. Dan.* 3. p. 39. tab. 105. fig. 2.

Viridata.

Oblong, round, green, and somewhat pointed at each end,

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 39. tab. 105. fig. 4.

Inhabits wet meadows in Autumn.

B. With a single eye.

Glaucia.

A little elongated, cinereous, with a white iris.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 1, 2. p. 60, n. 184.

Inhabits waters and is about a line long, pointed before and broadish behind, with sometimes a double black line in the middle of the back and meeting at the ends.

Lineata.

Body long, above convex and cinereous with a longitudinal pale line.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 1, 2. p. 60.

Inhabits the shores of the Baltic; about a line and a half long; beneath pale with a brown patch in the middle, tapering before and dilated behind.

Rutilans.

- Rutilans.* Linear with a black eye, and tapering to a point before.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 49. tab. 109. fig. 10, 11.
 In the Baltic among Fuci.

C. With 2 eyes.

- * *Fusca.* Black-brown with a semipellucid whitish spot above the tail.
Hirudo nigra. Lin. Faun. Scd. ii. p. 316.
Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10 p. 21. tab. 1. fig. 13. a, b.
 Found in flow streams, upon aquatic plants.
Body when at rest circular and seldom above a line in length; when in motion linear depressed and extends itself to 3 lines long: its motion is uniform, smooth, by gliding along the stream.

- * *Lactea.* Body depressed, oblong, whitish, and truncate on the fore-part.
Natur. Miscellany. xi. tab. 424.
Hirudo alba. Linn. Transf. ii. p. 316.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 47. tab. 109. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits ponds and rivulets in the summer season, among aquatic plants; when in motion about an inch long: *body* with a white spot in the middle, the purple viscera elegantly branching round it; the margin white and very transparent: *ovary* oblong and generally pointed at the ends.

- Torva.* Depressed, oblong, cinereous or black and whitish beneath: iris white.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 48. tab. 109. fig. 5, 6.
 Found in waters; about 4 or 5 lines long.
Body obtuse on the fore-part and a little pointed behind: *eyes* pellucid beneath: ventral pores white with pinnate brown intestines: sometimes blackish with 3 pores beneath and an angular white spot behind the eyes.

- Tentaculata* Depressed, oblong, cinereous, and tubular on the fore-part.
Mull. Verm. 2. p. 63. n. 187.
 Inhabits stagnant waters, about 7 lines long.
Body nearly obtuse at each end, the lateral margins sinuate: *back* with a whitish spot, sometimes brown margined with black dots: *belly* whitish or cinereous; *intestines* sometimes visible, with simple or forked branches.

- Crenata.* Depressed, ovate-oblong, pale, with a crenulate margin.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 64. n. 188.
 Inhabits lakes of Denmark; resembles *P. lactea*.
Back dull reddish-brown with a whitish spot in the middle: *intestines* very much branched.

Helluo.

Body ovate, round, green.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 39. tab. 105. fig. 3.

Inhabits wet meadows: about a line and a half long.

Body obtuse before and pointed behind: back dusky: mouth white.

Obscura.

Ovate-oblong, white, and obtuse at both ends.

Mull. Hist. Worm. 2. p. 65. n. 190.

Inhabits ponds: about a line long and subpellucid.

Refrata.

Oblong, hyaline, elongated at the extremity: eyes red.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 40. tab. 105. fig. 6.

Inhabits marshes; about a line long, and whitish with a purplish mass in the middle.

Atomata.

Flat, membranaceous, white, with scattered rufous specks above

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 115. tab. 32. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits bays of Norway; resembles *Doris obvelata*.

Body beneath immaculate with 2 clusters of black dots resembling a pair of eyes.

Cornuta.

Flat, rather oblong; with a tentaculum or feeler from each side of the head.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 116. tab. 22. fig. 5—7.

Inhabits bays of Norway; whitish beneath dotted with white: the fore-part exsertile and retractile like a proboscis: behind the tentacula is a cluster of black dots, and another angular one each side at the base.

Radiata.

Oblong, rufous, with a white rose-like spot on the back.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 206. fig. 1. tab. 109. fig. 7—9.

Inhabits wet woods, and resembles the *Vorticella radiata*: about a line and half long: body opaque with a pellucid margin, the fore-part with numerous pale rays, the middle with a white spot.

Stigmata.

Oblong, pale, with 3 longitudinal lines.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 41. tab. 105. fig. 8.

Inhabits wet marshes: body with rufous streaks.

Grossa.

Cylindrical, white with black eyes, and pointed at both ends.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 40. tab. 105. fig. 5.

Inhabits among aquatic plants; about 2 lines long, though sometimes it is 10 times as large: body pellucid with 5—33 large spherical red eggs.

- Linearis.* Long, roundish, and very pale yellow.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 42. tab. 106. fig. 2.
 Inhabits wet hollows of woods; about a line and a half long and ten times as narrow: the margin pellucid and white.
- Terrestris.* Linear; above convex cinereous, beneath white.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 68. n. 196.
 Inhabits about moist clumps among moss: contracts and expands itself like a leech, and moves like a snail: body opake and viscous.
- Tetragona.* Pale yellow with 4 quadrangular lamellæ.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 42. tab. 106. fig. 1—5.
 Inhabits clear stagnant waters: the lamellæ are submembranaceous, pellucid, often times 8 sided, rarely 2-sided.
- Capitata.* Oblong, cinereous with a distinct head.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 70.
 Inhabits the Baltic: body viscid, obtuse before and pointed behind, above gibbous blackish with scattered white dots beneath flat and white; near the region of each side above is a white spot, in the outer angle of which is the eye.
- Caudata.* Body rounded before and tapering into a tail behind.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 68. fig. 13—15.
 Inhabits shores of Greenland, among sea-wrack: is very vivacious, 2 lines long, subconvex and yellowish rufous.
- Auriculata.* Oblong, truncate and emarginate before and acute behind.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 68. fig. 16, 17.
 Inhabits Norway, in sea-water: is hardly visible to the naked eye, gelatinous, pellucid, with an oblong opake spot in the middle; and contracts itself into a spherical or ovate form.
- Filaris.* Linear with a filiform contractile tail.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 68. fig. 18—29.
 Found on the *Madrepora prolifera*; about an inch long and a line broad: body fleshy and reddish fulvous, obtuse before and marked behind with a reddish spot; the fore-part beset with a very short shining fringe.
- Lingua.* Pellucid, brown-cinereous, and very obtuse at both ends.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 40. tab. 105. fig. 7.
 Found in fish-ponds in the Autumn.

D. With 3 eyes.

Giff

Geserensis. Body long, green, and rufous behind the head.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 64. fig. 5—8.

Inhabits *Denmark*, on the *Fucus furcellatus*; obtuse before and pointed behind; segments of the body unequal and marked with a row of minute whitish dots, the intersections pale.

E. With 4 Eyes.

Marmorata. Oblong, blueish-grey or pale.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 43. tab. 106. fig. 2.

Found in wet ditches, about half a line long: intestines glomerate white with a large round yellow spot in the middle.

Candida. Body long whitish with a clear white line down the middle.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 71.

Inhabits the shores of *Greenland*, under stones: about 2 or 3 inches long: mouth with an exsertile tube.

Truncata. Pale reddish, broadly truncate before and rather sharp behind.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 43. tab. 106. fig. 1.

F. Eyes numerous.

Tremellaris. Flat, membranaceous, pale yellow, with a sinuate margin.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 32. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Baltic*, and resembles a *Tremella*; 9 lines long.

Body above greyish, the disk yellowish with a pinnate line in the middle, and behind this 2 white lunules; beneath whitish with 3 milk-white spots.

19. SIPUNCULUS. Body round elongated: mouth cylindrical, at the end, and narrower than the body: aperture at the side of the body and veruciform.

Tube-Worm.

Nudus. Body covered with a close skin and globular at the lower end.

Pennant. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 36. tab. 20. fig. 10.

Barbut Gen. of Worms. p. 16. tab. 2. fig. 4.

Martin on Marin. Worms. 1. p. 4. tab. 1. fig. 2.

Inhabits *European Seas*, under stones: 8 inches long.

Body conic and broader on the fore-part: *mouth* much slenderer than the body, and armed with fleshy 3-pointed papillæ: *aperture* near the upper-extremity.

Saccatus: *Body* covered with a loose skin, and rounded at the lower end.

Martin or Marine Worms, 1, p. 6, tab. 1. fig. 3?

Barbut Gen. of Worms, p. 17, tab. 2, fig. 4.

Amoen. Acad. 4, p. 454, tab. 3, fig. 5.

2. *Pall. Spicil. Zool.* 19, p. 12, tab. 1. fig. 8.

Inhabits the *American and Indian Seas*: is shaped like the former, except in being inclosed as it were in a loose bag, and in not having the lower-end globular.

20 HIRUDO. *Body* oblong, truncate at both ends, unarmed, cartilagenous, and moves by dilating the head and tail, and contracting itself into an arch. *Leech.*

Indica. *Body* depressed, brown, with a hundred transverse muricate striæ.

Inhabits maritime parts of *India*.

* *Medicina*. *Elongated*, olive-black, with 6 yellow-ferruginous lines above, and spotted with yellow beneath.

Medicinal Leech.

Natur. Miscell. vi tab. 218. *Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 36.

Barbut Gen. of Worms, p. 19, tab. 2, fig. 5.

Act. Stockh. 1757, p. 308, n. 4, tab. 6, fig. 1, 2.

Found in stagnant ponds and ditches, and is the species used with such success as a phlebotomist in the practice of Physic: is viviparous.

Body above composed of numerous annular wrinkles, which it can contract or expand at pleasure, and marked with variegated lines: *mouth* smaller than the tail, and armed with 3 cartilagenous teeth, with which it draws blood: *tail* composed of an annular muscle, by which it has the power of fastening its body firmly to any object.

* *Sanguifu*. *Elongated*, olive-brown, with an ochre-yellow marginal band.

Horje-leech.

Naturalist's Miscellany, vi. tab. 218.

Barbut Genera of Worms, p. 20. tab. 2, fig. 6.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 130, fig. 7.

Act. Stockh. 1757, n. 4, tab. 6, fig. 3, 4.

Found

Found frequently in stagnant waters, ditches and ponds; 4—6 inches long: *body* above dull olive-black, with an ochre margin each side; beneath paler, with sometimes a few black spots: *tail* thicker than the head. This species sucks blood with great avidity and in large quantities.

lineata. Elongated, grey, with 4 longitudinal black lines on the back.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 2, p. 39, n. 169.

Found early in the spring in stagnant waters; about an inch and a half long: *body* annulate with numerous wrinkles, and with 6 deep black eyes in a double transverse row.

**Octoculata.* Elongated, yellow-brown, with 8 eyes in a lunate series.

A. L. Stockb 1757, tab. 6, fig. 5—8.

Inhabits stagnant waters, among aquatic plants, and preys on monoculi and the smaller animalcules: about 15 inches long.

Body sometimes brown immaculate, sometimes sprinkled above with black dots; sometimes brown with yellowish dots above; sometimes yellow-brown with a knotty line in the middle and a lateral blackish one pinnate within on the fore-part; sometimes yellowish with longitudinal lines, the middle one knotty, the lateral ones with remote red dots: *eyes* often 9.

**Stagnalis.* Elongated, cinereous, with 2 eyes.

A. L. Stockb 1757, n. 4, tab. 6, fig. 9—11.

Inhabits wet hollows and rivulets; about 9 lines long.

Body whitish, pellucid, sprinkled with cinereous dots and plaited at the sides: *eggs* about 40, surrounded by a pellucid circle, cinereous at first and afterwards brown: the young after exclusion adhere by their tails to the belly of the mother.

**Complanata.* *Body* dilated, cinereous, with a double tuberculate line on the back, the margin serrate,

A. L. Stockb 1757, tab. 6, fig. 12—14.

Found in shallow streams; about 4 lines long.

Body with transverse bands composed of 3 pale lines, the margin whitish; beneath grey: *head* pointed, white, with 6 eyes; *tail* orbicular and cinereous.

**Viridis.* *Body* depressed, oblong, green with a transparent margin, and pointed at the tail.

Shaw. Transact. Linn. Soc. i, p. 93, tab. 7.

Inhabits clear cold waters; about an eighth of an inch long, and like most of the Genus has a power of reproduction almost equal to that of the Polype; for if the animal be divided in every direction, the parts will become perfect animals, and may be again divided and again reproduced ad infinitum.

Body

Body deep grass-green with a transparent border all round :
2, deep black : eggs 5 or 6, oval and deep brown.

* *Heteroclyta*.

Body dilated, pellucid, yellow, with an entire margin.

Trembley bist. Polyp. tab. 7, fig. 7.

Found in streams among aquatic plants : 7 lines long ; and often fixes itself on the inhabitant of the *Helix planorbis*, and sucks its juices.

Body flattish, pointed before and broadish behind ; marked above with numerous fine longitudinal striæ of black specks, and remote transverse brownish ones, the farthest of which are black with fulvous specks : head white : eyes 4—6 : eggs numerous, spherical, green, surrounded with a pellucid ring : the young ones that escape first are yellow, the latter ones green.

* *Geometra*

Elongated, yellowish-green with a row of white spots.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 38, tab. 20, f. 13.

Barbut Gen. of Worms, p. 20, tab. 2, f. 7.

Roef. Inf. 3, p. 199, tab. 32, f. 1--4.

Frijch Inf. 6, p. 25, tab. 11.

Ledermuller microscop. tab. 84, f. a--i.

Inhabits fresh waters, and fixes itself on the bodies of Trout and other fish after the spawning season : 8 lines long : moves as if measuring like a compass.

Body tapering before and very broad at the tail-end : eyes 4 : colour varying.

Tessulata.

Cinereous with a tessellate margin ; eyes 8, in a double longitudinal row.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 2, p. 45, n. 173.

Inhabits rivulets ; about 18 lines long.

Body dilated and covered every where with black specks ; above with orange or white spots, or partly grey partly orange ; beneath grey with 2 rounded white spots in the middle.

Marginata

Dilated, brown with a tessellate margin : eyes 4.

Mull. Hist. Verm. i. 2, p. 46, n. 174.

Inhabits rivers, and resembles the last ; 10 lines long.

Head obtuse before and narrowed behind, white, pellucid and marked with 2 transverse brown bands : abdomen reddish-brown, with very minute striæ meeting beneath in doubled brown lines : back with 5 rows of whitish dots, the lateral margin white, with a double brown line divided into square patches : tail orbicular, pale with brown spots on the margin.

Grossa.

Dilated, yellowish, and divided on the fore-part.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 69, n. 27, tab. 21, f. 1--5.

Found in the sea, usually within the Venus exoleta; about 12 lines long and 7 broad: *body* marked with fine white striæ, the fore-part narrower and obtuse: *eggs* very numerous, spherical, and swimming in a gelatinous fluid.

Hippoglossi. Dilated, whitish, with a double white eye in the middle of the body.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 54, f. 1--4:

O. Fabr. fn. Græul. p. 302, tab. 1, f. 8.

Baſter opusc. 2, p. 138, tab. 8, f. 11.

Inhabits the sea, generally fixed to the skin of Turbots and Holibuts: *body* oval, depressed, pellucid, a little pointed before and ending in a globular ring behind: *head* somewhat triangular with a cinereous spot each side: *eyes* not visible: *tail* with a row of tubercles beneath from the centre, and towards the middle 2 hooks.

**Crenata*. Slightly depressed, suboval, with transverse annular striæ, the margin crenulate.

Transact. Linn. Soc. ii p. 318, tab. 29.

Found in shallow streams among aquatic plants.

Body greenish inclining to ash-colour, and transversely striate with annular striæ, from whence arise the crenatures of the margin: *eyes* 2, approximate: upper surface convex, lower flat.

**Muricata*. Body round, tapering, tuberculate, and furnished with 2 short horns on the head.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 38, tab. 20, f. 14.

Bast. opus. 1, p. 82, tab. 10, f. 2.

Mus. Adolph. Fred. 1, p. 93, tab. 8, f. 3.

Barbut Gen. of Worms, p. 20, tab. 2, f. 8.

Inhabits the sea and adheres to fish, leaving a black mark on the spot: *head* larger than the tail: *body* strongly annulate and tuberculate upon the rings: *tail* very much dilated.

Branchiata Depressed, tapering, whitish, with 7 branched bristles on each side: intestines brown, bifid, pellucid.

Transact. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 188, tab. 17. f. 3.

Inhabits the Pacific Ocean, and adheres to Turtle: an inch long. *Body* soft, depressed, annulate with fine wrinkles, and tapering towards the head: *head* small, truncate: *tail* large, round, dilated.

ORDER II. MOLLUSCA.

*Naked simple animals, not included in a shell
but furnished with limbs.*

21. LIMAX. *Body oblong, creeping, with a fleshy kind of shield above, and a longitudinal flat disk beneath: aperture placed on the right side, within the shield: feelers 4, situate above the mouth, with an eye at the tip of each of the larger ones.* *Slug or Snail.*

Lævis.

Body black, and almost without wrinkles.

Mull. Hist. Verm. ii. p. 1, n. 199.

Found among moss, late in the autumn: 5 lines long.

Body glossy, with undulate transverse striæ on the shield; narrower and not so much wrinkled as the next.

•Ater.

Body black and furrowed with deep wrinkles.

1. Deep black and paler beneath.

Natur. Miscel. tab. 137. Barbut. Gen. tab. 3, f. 1.

List. An. Angl. p. 131, tab. 2, fig. 17. tab. anat. 5, f. 1.

Lister exerc. anat. tab. 3, f. 1—5.

Argenv. touch. tab. 28, f. 28.

Berl. Magaz. 3, p. 341, tab. 5, f. 72.

2. Black, with a pale greenish ridge down the back.

3. Black, beneath white: mouth yellowish.

Swammedam Bibl. Nat. tab. 9, fig. 1.

4. Chestnut-brown, beneath white: mouth yellowish.

List. Synop. tab. 101, a. f. 103, App. tab. 2, f. 1.

Berl. Magaz. 3, p. 339, tab. 6, f. 71.

5. Dusky-brown with a yellowish mouth and streak each side.

Found in woods, meadows, fields and gardens; $1\frac{1}{2}$ —5 inches long: crawls slowly, and leaves a slime upon whatever it passes over.

Feelers always black: back convex: shield rough with numerous dots: abdomen wrinkled.

Albus.

Albus.

Body white.

1. Entirely white.
2. White edged with yellow.
3. White, with an orange margin and hind-head.
4. White with black feelers.
Inhabits woods and groves: from 3 lines to 5 inches long.

Rufus.

Body above pale rufous; beneath white.

List. Ang. App. 6, tab. 2, f. 1. Barbut. tab. 3, f. 2.

Hill. Hist. an. p. 87, tab. 3.

Inhabits shady damp places and the bottoms of mountains: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: body without spots or belt: larger feelers black above.

Flavus.

Body amber-colour spotted with white.

Found in herbage. *List. Exerc. anat. tab. 1.*

Maximus.

Body cinereous, with or without spots.

1. Body immaculate: shield black-blue.

List. exerc. anat. tab. 3, f. 6, 7, 9, 10.

2. Shield spotted with black: body with black longitudinal stripes.

Lister Anim. Angl. p. 127, tab. 2, f. 15.

Swammerdam Bibl. Nat. tab. 8, f. 7.

Berl. Magaz. 3, p. 336, tab. 9, f. 69.

3. Shield and body spotted with black.

Natural. Misc. tab. 137. Lister Syn. f. 104.

Lister tab. anat. 5, f. 6—10.

Argenville Conchoi. tab. 28, f. 31.

4. Body with 5 whitish streaks; the lower-one interrupted.

5. Body with white and cinereous wrinkles, and black spots in a double row.

6. Body edged with white.

Inhabits woods, gardens and damp cellars: 4—5 inches long.

Hyalinus.

Body hyaline: feelers obsolete, with a brown line reaching from the feelers to the shield.

Inhabits damp mossy places, and is very destructive to the young shoots of kidney-beans: belly with numerous interrupted wrinkles.

Agrestis.

Body whitish, with black feelers.

List. Anim. Angl. p. 120, tab. 2, f. 16. Synops. f. 1.

List. tab. anat. 5, f. 11. Exerc. anat. tab. 3, f. 11.

Argenv. conch. tab. 28, f. 27.

Berl. Magaz. 36. p. 345, tab. 8, fig. 74.

Blank. Inf. 151, tab. 13, fig. X.

1. Entirely whitish, immaculate.

2. Whitish, with a yellowish shield.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iv. p. 85, tab. 8, fig. 1—4.

This variety, and probably many others, has the power of secreting a large quantity of mucus from the under surface, and forming it into a thread, like a spider's web; by this means it often suspends itself, and descends from the branches of trees, or any height it had crawled up to.

3. Whitish, with a black head.

4. Whitish, with a cinereous back.

5. Whitish, with scattered black specks.

Found in gardens, pastures and groves, from May till December, and is the species which has been recommended to be swallowed by consumptive persons; about half an inch long when touched it sticks as if dead to the fingers.

Cinctus. Yellowish, with a cinereous belt on the shield and body.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 2, p. 9, n. 205.

Found commonly in groves: 2 inches long.

Body immaculate, beneath white.

*Margina-
tus.* Cinereous; shield with a dusky streak each side: body pale blueish.

Mull. Hist. Verm. ii. p. 10, n. 206.

Found on the Beech: *back* with a white ridge, each side of which it is blueish-ash: *abdomen* sometimes spotted with black.

*Reticula-
tus.* Brown, with black dots on the shield and lines on the body.

Schæff. Verf. 1, tab. 1, and tab. 2, fig. 1—3.

Inhabits gardens in Denmark and Germany: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Aureus. Yellow, immaculate, with black feelers.

Mull. Hist. Verm. ii. p. 10, n. 208.

Inhabits groves of Denmark and Norway: an inch and half long.

Body beneath white, with a black line between the feelers.

Fuscus. Reddish, with a blackish lateral line and back.

Inhabits groves. *Mull. Hist. Verm.* ii. p. 11, n. 109.

Body 8 lines long, beneath white: *abdomen* with a longitudinal brown spot.

Tenellus. Greenish, with black head and feelers.

Mull. Hist. Verm. ii. p. 11, n. 110.

Found early in the spring in hollows of woods, filled with dry leaves: 10 lines long: shield whitish with a yellowish cast.

Lanceola. Linear-lanceolate and very sharp at each end; the margin surrounded with a membranaceous border: tentacula or feelers 0.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10, p. 19, tab. 1, fig. 11.

Found on the coast of Cornwall: of a very uncertain Genus.

22. ONCHIDIUM. Body oblong, creeping, flat beneath: mouth placed before: feelers 2, situate above the mouth: arms 2, at the sides of the head: vent behind, and placed beneath.

Typha. ONCH.

Transact. Linn. Soc. v. p. 132, tab. 5, fig. 1—3.

Inhabits Bengal, on the leaves of the *Typha elephantina*: about an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch broad, but linear and longer when creeping. In appearance it very much resembles a *Limax*, but differs principally in wanting the shield and lateral pore, and in being furnished with a vent behind.

Body above convex, ash-colour, and covered with irregular granular tubercles; beneath flat and smooth: head yellowish, small and placed beneath, which when the animal is in motion is perpetually changing its form and size, and drawn in when at rest: mouth placed lengthways and continually varying its shape from circular to linear: feelers retractile, resembling those of the Slug, and apparently tipped with eyes: arms dilatible, fold, compressed and somewhat palmate when fully expanded.

23. LAPLISIA. Body creeping, covered with reflected membranes, with a membranaceous shield on the back covering the lungs: aperture placed on the right side: vent above the extremity of the back: feelers 4, resembling ears. Sea-hare.

Depilans. Body pale lead-colour, immaculate.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 21, fig. 21.

Barbuis Genera of Worms. p. 32, tab. 3, fig. 5, 6.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 1, fig. 8, 9.

Inhabits *European* seas; from 2 to 5 inches long: is extremely nauseous and fetid, and is said to cause the hair to fall off the hands of those who touch it.

Body an apparently misshapen mass enveloped in a loose skin which folds over and nearly meets on the back: *shield* nearly in the middle of the back and circular: the 2 *fore-feelers* thick and placed forwards, the hind ones at a little distance backwards, and resembling ears, and behind these are the eyes.

Fasciata. Black; the edges of the membranaceous covering and of the feelers scarlet.

Poirer Voyage en Barbarie 2, p. 2.

Inhabits the shores of *Barbary*, among rocks: when touched it discharges a black and red sanies, but not fetid or depilatory like the last.

24. DORIS. *Body* creeping, oblong, and flat beneath; *mouth* placed below, on the fore-part; *vent* behind on the back and surrounded by a fringe. *feelers* 2-4, seated on the upper part of the body in front, and retractile within their proper receptacles.

A. *Tentacula or feelers* 4.

Fasciculata *Body* linear, grey-ferruginous, with subferruginous and sharpish papillæ on the back.

Limax marinus. *Forsk. Anim. Mar. tab. 26, fig. 5.*

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is generally found adhering to floating timber; about an inch long.

Body beneath pale: *feelers* pale, pellucid.

Minima. Pale cinereous, with 4 rows of dorsal papillæ.

Forsk. Fn. Arab. p. 100, n. 5.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, on floating sea-weed; about the size of a grain of rice: *body* paler beneath, oblong: *feelers* white, placed near the head: *papillæ* numerous, ovate-oblong, obtuse and pale cinereous.

Radiata. Silver-blue, beneath white, with lateral extensile radiate fasciculate papillæ.

Shaw Natural. Miscel. vii. tab. 221.

Philos. Trans. 53, p. 57, 58. tab. 3.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *West Indian Ocean*; above an inch long.

Body pale blue with a silver gloss, the margin and tips of all the papillæ rich blue, obtuse in front and tapering to a fine point behind.

Pennata. Back covered with subcylindrical papillæ, incumbent towards the hind-part

Bomme Act. Vliß. 3, p. 292, tab. 3, fig. 2.

Inhabits the shores of *Zealand*, on zoophytes; hardly an inch long: sometimes whitish-grey, sometimes reddish.

Peregrina. Feelers 4, not retractile: body milk-white, with 10 rows of blue-brown cirri or processes.

Cavolin. Polyp. Mar. 3, p. 190, tab. 7, fig. 3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Affinis. Feelers 4, not retractile, annulate and tipped with white: body purple, with 7 rows of processes on the back.

Cavolin. Polyp. Mar. 3, p. 193, tab. 7, fig. 4.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Argo. Body oval, smooth, with 2 small feelers at the mouth: vent surrounded by a ramified fringe. *Sea Lemon*.

Natur. M. scell. tab. 145. *Barbut Worms*, tab. 4, fig. 4.

Brit. Zool. iv. p. 43, tab. 22, fig. 22. *Boadisch. Mar. t.* 5, f. 4, 5.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *European Seas*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Body red, with sulphur spots and black dots: feelers white dotted with red at the tip: vent surrounded by an elegantly ramified fringe, sulphur spotted with black.

B. With 2 tentacula or feelers.

Verrucosa. Body covered with tubercles above.

Mitella verrucosa. Seba. Mus. 2, tab. 61, fig. 5.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 43, tab. 21, fig. 23.

Barbut Genera of Worms, p. 36, tab. 4, fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *European Seas*.

Body oblong, nearly cylindrical, convex and rounded at the extremities: the back covered with warts or protuberances: lateral margin deflected: pedal limb oval, oblong, with a smooth margin.

Clavigera. Body oval, white, with saffron-colour clavate pedicels on the back.

Mull. Zool. Dan. i. p. 58, tab. 17, fig. 1-3.

Bomme Act. Vliß. 3, p. 296. n. 4. f. 3?

Inhabits the *Norway Seas*, on fuci.

Body

Body gelatinous, subpellucid: head with a lateral yellow truncate tubercle: feelers saffron-colour: tail acute, with a yellow spot.

Quadriline-ata. White, with 4 black lines and sulphur auricles.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 59, n. 23, tab. 17, f. 4—6.

Inhabits Norway Seas, on fuci.

Body sometimes marked with sulphur spots: feelers white.

Papillofa. Body covered with papillæ above, with a smooth dorsal line.

Baister op. subs. 1, p. 81, tab. 10, f. 1.

Forsk. Anim. Mar. tab. 26, f. H?

Act. Hafn. 10, f. 11—16. Act. Vliff. 3, f. 2.

Inhabits the European Ocean.

Auriculata. White, with red dorsal fasciculate papillæ tipped with white.

Inhabits Norway Seas. Act. Hafn. 10, p. 16. tab. 5, f. 6.

Latunculata. Whitish, with 6 obovate papillæ on the back each side.

Forsk. Anim. Mar. tab. 26, f. 4.

Inhabits Northern Seas, among fuci; about the size of a large louse, and variable in its shape.

Cervina. Reddish-ash with 8 branched papillæ on the back.

Bomme Act. Vliff. 3, p. 290, n. 2, f. 1.

Inhabits Zealand, on the *Sertularia abietina*; about half an inch long: head and tail furnished with branched papillæ.

Coronata. Milk-white, beneath hyaline: back dotted with red, with 6 pyramidal papillæ tipped with red each side.

Act. Vliff. 1, p. 394, tab. 3, f. 1—3 and 3. p. 288.

Inhabits shores of Zealand; hardly an inch long.

Tetraquetra. Quadrangular, coriaceous, pointed behind, above flat, with carunculate clefts at the angles.

Pall. nov. Act. Petrop. 2, p. 237, tab. 5, f. 22.

Inhabits the seas about the Curile Islands, where it is boiled and eaten by the inhabitants.

* *Bilamel-lata.* Body oval, and covered with a rough punctured plate.

Barbut's Genera of Worms, p. 36, tab. 4, f. 2.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, p. 22, tab. 47, f. 6—8.

Inhabits European Seas, and moves like a snail.

Body glabrous, above pale brown with cinereous dots, beneath white: the plate with sulphur dots above and white beneath: feelers brown: vent transverse, and surrounded with 6 sulphur plumes.

Obvelata.

- Obvelata.* White; body elongated, with a flexuous plate punctured above.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 47, f. 1, 2.
Planc. Conch. Min. p. 105, tab. 5, f. G. H.
 Inhabits bays of Norway, and moves like a snail.
Body subpellucid, beneath glabrous; the plate rough with convex dots above: *feelers* simple.
- Muricata.* Body oval, and covered every with pale yellow tubercles, Inhabits Norway Seas. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, tab. 85, f. 2-4.*
- Pileosa.* Body ovate, pale yellow, and covered with soft white hairs; feelers secreted within their receptacles.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 7, tab. 85, f. 5-8.
- Larvis.* Body oval, white; above flattish and smooth.
 Inhabits the Atlantic. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 47, f. 3-5.*
Body fleshy, glabrous: vent surrounded with 8 plumes.
- Arborescens.* Feelers branched: back gibbous and shooting out into protuberances.
 Inhabits Norway Seas. *Act. Hafn. 10, p. 14, tab. 5, f. 5.*
- Fronsosa.* Body covered every where with numerous branched cirri.
 Inhabits Norway Seas. *Act. Dronth. 5, p. 155, tab. 5, f. 2.*
- Stellata.* Body oval, with an 8-rayed star at the vent, the rays branched.
Bonne Act. Vliff. 3, p. 298. n. 5, f. 4.
 Inhabits the shores of Zealand: *body* whitish-grey, beneath flat, and covered above with obtuse tubercles.

25. APHRODITA. *Body* creeping, oblong, covered with scales, and furnished with numerous bristly fasciculate feet each side: *mouth* terminal, cylindrical, retractile: *feelers* 2, setaceous, annulate: *eyes* 4.

- Aculeata.* Body oval, brown, beneath flesh-colour; with long silky changeable hair each side the body.
Nat. Miscel. tab. 205. Barbut's Worms, tab. 4, f. 4.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 23, f. 25.

Redi opusc. 3, tab. 25.

Pall. Miscel. Zool. p. 77, tab. 7, f. 1-3.

Baister opusc. subs. 2. p. 62, tab. 6, f. 12.

Barrel Ic. plant. rar. p. 131, tab. 1284.

Swammerdam Bibl. Nat. tab. 10, f. 8.

Seba Mus. 1. tab. 53, f. 3. tab. 90, f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *European Seas*, and is often found in the belly of the Cod-fish; feeds on testaceous animals, and is 4-7 inches long.

Body convex above and covered with short brown fir, the sides with long rich green-gold hair mixed with shar. spines: vent covered with 2 scales: belly covered with a naked pale skin: mouth placed beneath: feet about 30-36 each side, each consisting of a tuft of 5-6 strong black spines.

**Scabra*. Body oblong, with 2 rows of alternate scales: mouth projecting, cylindrical.

A. pedunculata. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 4, f. 27.

Body much smaller than the last, with 20 alternate scales: legs about 20 each side.

**Squamata*. Body oblong, covered with 2 rows of large uniformly coloured scales dotted with black.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 23, f. 26.

Barbut, tab. 4, f. 6.

Baister op. subs. 2, l. 3, tab. 6, f. 5.

Pall. Miscel. Zool. p. 91, tab. 7, f. 14, a-d.

Mull. Wurm. p. 170, tab. 13.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3, p. 25. tab. 96, f. 1-4.

Inhabits *European and Asiatic Seas*; about an inch long.

Middle of the back and belly smooth; the other part covered with large opposite rigid ochre-yellow scales resembling those of a fish, 24 in number.

Imbricata. Body oblong; with glabrous variegated scales.

Barbut's Genera of Worms, p. 43, tab. 4, f. 7.

Plana. Oblong, with smooth 2-coloured scales.

Mull. Wurm. p. 180. tab. 14. fig. 1-5.

Inhabits the *North Seas*, about *Iceland*: 1-2 inches long.

Body flat each side, and narrower towards the tail, of about 36 segments and as many feet each side, and furnished with as many scales on the back decreasing in size towards the tail and disposed in 2 rows: *proboscis* large thick.

- Lepidota*. Body oblong, with a red stripe down the back.
A. minuta. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 24. fig. 29.
Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 94 tab. 7. fig. 15, a, b. t. 8. f. 1, 2.
Baſter op. Subſ. 1. b. 1. tab. 4. fig. 3. A—C.
 Inhabits *European Seas*; not an inch long.
Scales imbricate, very finely punctured, about 14 pair.

- Cirroſa*. Linear tapering; peduncles compressed and divided at the tip: scales vesicular.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Pall. Miſ. Zool.* tab. 8. fig. 3—6.
Body very tender, with 11 pair of rounded scales: peduncles of feet 35 each ſide and rather long.

- Violetæa*. Oblong, violet; with 15 dorsal scales each ſide.
 Inhabits——*Mull. Zool. Dan. prod.* 2645.

- Longa*. Scales of an uniform colour; middle of the back naked: legs with a ſimple bristly papilla: lateral cirri 6.
 Inhabits *Greenland*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prod.* 2646.

26 SPIO. *Body* projecting from a tube, jointed and furnished with dorsal fibres: peduncles or feet rough with bristles and placed towards the back: feelers 2, long ſimple; eyes 2, oblong.

- Seticornis*. Feelers thin and striate.
O. Fabr. Naturf. 6. p. 259. n. 1. tab. 5. fig. 1—7.
Baſter op. ſubſ. 2. p. 134 tab. 12 fig. 2.
 Inhabits the *Ocean*, principally where there is a clayey bottom: about 3 inches long: the tube is composed of agglutinated particles of earth, thin, erect, and thrice as long as the body; from this the animal projects it's capillary white feelers in ſearch of food, which conſiſt of ſmall marine worms: body whitish with a tinge of green, with a red line down the middle of the back, the hind-part ſea green; the fore-part blackish-grey with tranſverſe white ſtriae: head pale.

- Filicornis*. Feelers thick and annulate.
O. Fabr. Naturf. 6. p. 264 tab. 5 fig. 8—12.
 Inhabits ſeas about *Greenland*; an inch long.
Body oblong, yellowish or reddish with a circous line in the middle and at each end: tube fragile erect greenish, from which it projects its feelers in ſearch of *Planariæ* and other ſmall marine worms

27. AMPHITRITE. *Body* projecting from a tube and annulate: *peduncles* or *feelers* small, numerous; *feelers* 2, approximate feathered: *eyes* 0.

Reniformis. *Body* rounded: *feelers* simple.

Mull. Wurm. p. 194. tab. 16. fig. 1—3.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 13. tab. 89. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the seas about *Iceland*; about 3 inches long.

Body a most beautiful red: *head* defended by 2 semicircular arches: *plumes* 14, alternately red and white: *annulations* on the body 80—90, with each a minute tubercle each side: *feelers* pointed and not jointed: *tube* red, tough, coriaceous, simple 4 inches long.

Penicillus. *Scutel* prickly: *proboscis* clavate.

Inhabits the sands about *Naples*; above 2 inches long.

Body with a black line down the middle and extending its whole length: *feelers* with numerous fibres spotted with red and yellow: *proboscis* as long as the *plumes* of the *feelers*: *peduncle* white tubular, the club red striate: *tube* white smooth firm and something fixed.

Ventilabrum. *Fibres* of the *feelers* ciliate on the inner margin: *proboscis* 0.

Natur. Miscellany. ix. tab. 324.

Ellis' Corallines. p. 92. tab. 34.

2. *Baister op. subse. 2. p. 178. tab. 9. fig. 1.*

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: about 3 inches long.

Body pale red, with 150 *peduncles* each side: *tube* clay-coloured tapering towards the base, fixed with a few scattered fibrils upon its surface, and rather coriaceous.

Auricoma. With 2 *cirri* each side: the fore-part with 2 rigid gold *plumes*.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 87. tab. 26. fig. 1—6.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. 1. p. 17. tab. 9. fig. 1—13.

Martin. Conchyl. 69—72. tab. 4. fig. 26, 27.

Martin. Conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 26.

Klein tubul. mar. p. 21. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Klein echinod. p. 62. tab. 33. fig. 163.

Inhabits the *Atlantic, Indian* and *South Seas*.

Tube brown, diaphanous, fragile, one end wedge-shaped and narrow, and smoothed within: *head* branched, white and armed on the fore-part with 16 hooks: *trunk* inversely conical steel-blue, very smooth, with 14 tufts of gold bristles each side at the margin, 3 or 4 in each: *tail* composed of 3 oval minute hard laminæ.

Cristata.

Cribata.

With 2 small branched horns.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 70. f. 1--4.

Inhabits bays of Norway, on old oyster-shells.

Body round, flexuous, reddish-yellow, of 17 segments, the fore-ones furnished each with a protuberance and a bristle each side: head with numerous cirri 6 times shorter than the body: tube fragile, flexuous, composed of mud and pieces of broken shells.

Chrysocephala.

Head distinct, with 2 rows of small paleaceous scales on the crown.

Pall. nov. Atl. Petrop. 2. p. 235. tab. 5. fig. 20.

Inhabits the deeps of the Indian Sea: about 4 inches long.

Body soft, tapering, flattish above: peduncles crested, armed with cirri and terminated by a fleshy appendage: feelers numerous.

Plumosa.

With 2 jointed feelers, each under a tuft of projecting bristles: body round, clavate and roughish towards the head.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 16. tab. 90. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits Norway Seas, among Muscles.

28. TERESELLA. Body oblong, creeping, naked, often inclosed in a tube, furnished with lateral fascicles or tufts and branchiæ: mouth placed before, furnished with lips, without teeth, and protruding a clavate proboscis: feelers numerous, ciliate, capillary, seated round the mouth.

Cirrata.

Body round, with triple lateral fascicles.

Mull. Wurm. p. 188. tab. 15. fig. 1, 2.

Journ. Phys. 1777. mar. p. 215. tab. 1. fig. 10, 11.

Inhabits seas about Iceland with a sandy bottom.

Body red, 3-4 inches long, composed of about 60 or 70 annulations, and gradually tapering behind: upper-lip with projecting cirri: upper-part of the back with a row of short cirri at the sides: tube thick, fragile, as long as the inhabitant: when bruised it gives out a red liquor which tinges water.

Lapidaria.

With 8 cirri on the anterior part of the body, and 4 round the mouth.

Barbut. Gen. of Worms. p. 64. tab. 7. fig. 1.

Atl. Stockb. 1754. p. 144. tab. 3. fig. A—F.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, in holes of Rocks,

Body blueish, tapering behind: head supported by a long retractile neck issuing out between the branched feelers: mouth round, armed with cirri: feet small approximate, placed near the head.

* *Conchilega.*

Body whitish, with numerous filiform cirri round the mouth, the upper-ones very long. branchiæ deep red.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 131. tab. 1. fig. 17--22.

Pennant British Zoology. p. 47. tab. 92. fig. 163.

Inhabits the *British Coasts*, within the *Sabella tubiformis*: about 5 inches long, pellucid, and tapering towards the lower end: body above red; head armed with 4 scales beneath: tube tapering right, composed of minute particles of sand, about the size of a goose quill and nearly half a foot long.

Complanata.

Body depressed, with 4 cirri round the mouth, and a double row of lateral pencilled protuberances each side.

Ship-worm.

Brown Jamaica. p. 395. tab. 39. fig. 1.

Pallas Miscell. Zool. p. 109. tab. 8. fig. 19--26.

Inhabits Seas round the *West Indian Islands*, and is extremely destructive to vessels lying at anchor: it cuts with great facility through the stoutest plank, and burrows into the substance, incrustating the sides of the hole with a smooth testaceous coat: with equal ease and expedition it destroys piles and the timber of wharfs.

Body with about 130 segments: back with an obtuse longitudinal fleshy sort of crest.

Carunculata.

Body depressed quadrangular, with 4 rows of pencilled fascicles, those on the belly without cirri.

Neris gigantea. Syst. Nat. xii. 2. p. 1086. n. 10.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 102. tab. 8. fig. 12, 13.

Seba Mus. 2. p. 31. tab. 81. fig. 7.

Inhabits the *American and Indian seas*, and like the last is very destructive to wharfs and shipping: 9--14 inches long.

Segments of the body about 90: lateral pencils yellow, seated on a transverse papilla, the ventral ones without cirri; behind the cirri on the back is an oval depressed caruncle; branchiæ or gills very much branched.

Rostrea.

Body nearly quadrangular, with 4 rows of pencilled tufts: palate elongated.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. ix. tab. 339.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 106. tab. 8. fig. 14--18.

Inhabits the *Indian Sea*; 8 inches to a foot long.

Body livid brown: tufts on the back deeper, those on the sides yellowish, all of them furnished with a cirrus: branchiæ very large.

Flava.

Flava.

Body depressed, broad, with about 37 branchiæ or gills each side: tail forked.

Shaw Nat. Miscell. vii. tab. 235.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 97. tab. 8. fig. 7—11.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 inches long.

Body with about 33—40 segments: *tufts* with thin yellowish hairs: *back* with a compressed triangular crest furnished with 2 cirri on the fore-part.

Rubra.

Body red, depressed: tail terminated by 2 cirri: head with 2 horny moveable jaws.

Bonni Act. Vliiss. 6. p. 379. fig. 4. A, B.

Inhabits Zealand; about 3 inches long.

Body with about 144 segments, with a black streak down the back: *head* white cylindrical: when shaken pours out a whitish mucous sanies.

Apoditois

Body round and gradually tapering backwards, beneath a little depressed with an obsolete groove: 8 first segments without branchiæ, the 3 next with simple ones, the hinder-ones growing gradually larger and pinnate on one side.

Pall. Noqv. Act. Petrop. 2. p. 229. tab. 5. fig. 1—7.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, about a foot and a half long.

Body with about 150 segments: *peduncles* fleshy and furnished with 2 cirrus: *head* with 2 cirri.

Bicornis.

Proboscis with a simple terminal 2-horned disk.

Abildg. Naturf. 3. p. 138. tab. 3. fig. 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 16. fig. 17.

Shaw. Naturalists Miscell. viii. tab. 290?

Inhabits the American Ocean, and perforates into some of the glanose madrepores where it resides and occasionally protrudes itself in search of food.

Stellata.

Proboscis with a triple perfoliate disk, the anterior one armed with a truncate horn radiate with prickles.

Abildg. Naturf. 9. p. 138. tab. 3. fig. 5.

Inhabits the American Ocean.

29. NEREIS. Body long, creeping, with numerous lateral *peduncles* or *feet* each side: *feelers* simple, rarely 0: *eyes* 2 or 4, rarely 0.

A. Mouth furnished with a claw or forceps.

Varfcolor. Body subdepressed: peduncles pointed and furnished with bristles.

Mull. Wurm. p. 104. tab. 6. fig. 1--6.

Inhabits *European Seas*; 4 inches long.

Body with about 85 segments growing gradually slenderer behind, ochre-yellow with a dull red streak down the middle: tail and anterior segments of the body dirty greenish; towards the middle shining with various iridescent colours: upper feelers 3, short, subulate; lower ones 2, pellucid, conic; lateral ones 4, horny: *sanies* red.

• *Nectiluca.* Body blue-green, with 23 segments: hardly visible to the naked eye.

Barbut's Worms, tab. 4, fig. 8. *Aman. acad.* 3. tab. 3.

Baister op. subsc. tab. 4. fig. 3.

These are found in moist seas, and are the animals which frequently illuminate the water, making it appear as if on fire: they are extremely minute, pellucid and highly phosphoreous, giving an uncommonly lucid splendor to the waves in an evening; by their extreme numbers and smallness they easily elude observation, but they may be detected by passing a small quantity of the water through blotting-paper.

Fimbriata. Body subdepressed: peduncles cirrate, glandular.

Mull. Wurm. p. 144, tab. 8, fig. 1--3.

Inhabits the *Baltic*: about 3 inches long, and linear.

Body fulvous, with a blue line down the middle of the back and belly: head with 8 feelers: tail terminated by 2 threads.

Armillaris. Body subdepressed: peduncles conic, with glandular cirri.

Mull. Wurm. p. 150, tab. 9, fig. 1--5.

Inhabits the *Northern Seas*, and buries itself deep in the sand: about 15 lines long.

Body filiform, with 3 moniliform feelers each side the head; articulations about 120, all armed with a peduncle each side tail ending in 2 long threads.

Mollis. With lateral fascicles of hairs above the peduncles.

Inhabits *Norway Seas.* *Fn. Succ.* 2097.

• *Delagiea.* Body above convex: peduncles cirrate and warty.

Pennant. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 47, tab. 25, fig. 33.

Baister op. subsc. 2, p. 133, tab. 6, fig. 6.

Mull. Wurm. p. 140, tab. 7, fig. 1--3.

Act. Hafn. 10, p. 169, tab. 2, fig. 10.

Inhabits *European Seas*, among the roots of *Ulvæ*, under stones, and in empty shells: about 7 inches long, and has a flexuous kind of motion.

Body tawny, with whitish frontal, caudal and lateral cirri and peduncles: *jaws* blackish-brown: *back* with a scarlet line down the middle: *head* with a triangular white spot between the eyes, and 2 others at the sides: *bristles* ferruginous: *tail* terminated by 2 cirri.

Tubicola.

Body subdepressed: peduncles slightly cirrate and globular.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 60, tab. 18, fig. 1-6.

Inhabits *Northern Seas*. Body linear, with 5 straight feelers on the head: forms a tough tube of the indurated moisture exuding from its pores.

Norvegica.

Body convex: peduncles cirrate, feathered.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 99, tab. 29, fig. 1-3.

Gunner Act. Nidros. 4, p. 51, tab. 2, fig. 7-12.

Mus. Kirch. 13, p. 412, fig. 8-10.

Inhabits bays of the *Norway Seas*; size of a goose-quill.

Body with 126 segments, yellowish with a dull red line down the back: *head* with 5 equal feelers: *neck* horned each side above: *tail* terminated by 2 fine threads, thrice as long as the feelers.

Pinnata.

Body convex: peduncles cirrate and pinnate.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 102, tab. 29, fig. 4-7.

Inhabits bays of *Norway*, on a blueish clay.

Body chestnut with a blue-gloss; segments 106-122: *head* with 5 jointed feelers: *tail* ending in 2 short thick filaments.

Corniculata

Body subdepressed, pinnate: peduncles furnished with a cirrus and long simple bristle.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 52, fig. 1-4.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*; extremely minute and active.

Body whitish, splendid, and gashed each side; the segments about 28: *head* with 6 feelers: *eyes* glomerate and fine red: *tail* ending in 2 filaments, longer than the feelers.

Puffilla.

Body depressed: peduncles cirrate, the filaments jointed.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2631.*

Incisa.

Body convex, the segments distant: peduncles simple cirrate.

O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 295, n. 277.

Inhabits the *Greenland Seas*, far from land, and among the roots of the larger *Ulvæ*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Body elongated, above pale ferruginous and greyish in the middle, beneath reddish-white, with a longitudinal furrow down the middle: head with 4 feelers: front with 2 cirri: jaws yellow: segments about 80.

Aphrodite. Body depressed, not grooved: peduncles cirrate and furnished with papillæ.

O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 296. n. 278.

Inhabits the Greenland Seas with a muddy bottom; an inch long.

Head white: jaws and eyes black: feelers 4: front with 2 cirri: body pellucid, the fore-part ochre-yellow, the rest reddish with 2 ferruginous lines on the abdomen; sometimes it is greenish with reddish lines on the abdomen and transverse ones on the back.

B. Mouth furnished with a proboscis.

**Cærulea*. Smooth, depressed, blueish-green, pellucid.

Inhabits the Ocean. Bru. Zool. p. 47. tab. 25. fig. 32.

Body shining; about 4 inches long, with a groove along the belly.

**Viridis*. Body depressed: peduncles with lanceolate lamellæ or scales.

Adams Trans. Lin. Soc. v. p. 8.

Mull. Wurm. p. 162. tab. 11. fig. 1--6.

Inhabits the North Seas, and was found among young plants of the *Fucus pinnatifidus* at Tenbeigh; 2--3 inches long.

Body filiform, grass-green, with about 130 equal segments: head with 3 feelers each side: eyes 2, black: proboscis clavate, which it protrudes upon being touched: tail with 2 short cirri. The younger ones are reddish, with snowy head, feelers; cirri and scales.

Maculata. Body convex: peduncles with heart-shaped scales.

Mull. Wurm. p. 156. tab. 10. fig. 1--6.

Inhabits the North Seas; 2½--4 inches long.

Body with 200 segments, green with a darker longitudinal line each side, beneath paler and uniform: proboscis clavate, long: white striate with red: eyes 2: head white, front with 2 short cirri each side: feelers 4, white: bristles and scales of the peduncles yellow-green: tail ending in 2 short cirri.

Craspa. Body depressed: proboscis cylindrical: peduncles red, with branched bristles.

Mull. Wurm. p. 166. tab. 12. fig. 1--3.

Inhabits the Ocean, on floating fucus; 4 inches long.

Body equal: head small, with 4 red feelers and 2 shorter red frontal cirri: eyes 2, black: proboscis truncate, exsertile: tail with 2 rigid unequal bristles.

Stellifera. Body depressed: peduncles with elliptic scales.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 62. fig. 1--3.

Inhabits bays of *Norway*. Body filiform white, with oblong scales on the back; beneath a red line down the middle: head with 6 feelers: eyes 2: peduncles conic, curved back, with bristles at the tip, and on one side disposed in a fan-shaped manner.

Punctata. Body slightly depressed: peduncles furnished with very long cirri.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 62. fig. 4, 5.

Inhabits the *Northern Seas*, in oyster-shells or under stones.

Body yellowish, with transverse brown streaks and a longitudinal red line down the back; segments about 40: head with 4 cirri: eyes 4: cone of the peduncles marked with 4 black dots: tail ending in 2 cirri.

Alba. Body convex: front horned: peduncles bifid.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 62. fig. 6, 7.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*, on a clayey bottom.

Body white, annulate, and tapering behind: eyes 0: proboscis membranaceous, very pellucid, and capable of being inflated to twice the width of the body: peduncles 77 each side and warty.

Flava. Body depressed: peduncles with oblong-ovate scales.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 299. tab. 282.

Inhabits the *North Seas*, among the roots of *Ulvæ*; 27 lines long.

Body with about 140 segments, yellow: feelers 2, united at the base: proboscis with 2 short cirri; eyes 2, black: peduncles with black bristles: tail with 2 black cirri.

Longa. Body slightly depressed, and furnished with conic papillæ instead of scales of the peduncles.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 300. n. 283.

Inhabits the shores of *Greenland* with a clayey or sandy bottom, near the mouths of rivers; 9 inches long.

Body with 190—240 segments; sometimes white, with blackish bristles and cirri at the end of the tail; sometimes reddish above or grey-green; sometimes greenish above with darker sides; beneath whitish with a brassy tinge: peduncles bifid.

Prilimatica. Body triangular: peduncles distant, with a single setigerous papilla cirrate above.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 302. n. 285.

Inhabits the shores of *Greenland*; about 6 lines long.

Body with 25 segments, ochre-yellow, with 3 grey lines on the back: head with numerous white cirri, neck with 11: eyes 4: tail ending in 2 white cirri.

Bifrons. Body depressed: peduncles with a single setigerous papilla cirrate above, the middle ones also branched.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 303. n. 286.

Inhabits with the last, and is continually moving itself about: near an inch long: segments 56.

Body reddish brown: head white: eyes 4: cirri 7.

Cæca. Body slightly convex: feelers 2, very short: peduncles with double ciliate lamellæ.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 304. n. 287.

Inhabits sandy shores of Greenland, under stones, and like the *Lumbricus* burrows very deep; 8 inches long.

Body with 86—100 segments: feelers obtusely conic: proboscis large, spherical: eyes 0.

*Ebranchia-
ta.* Body round, annular, and tapering both ways: peduncles cylindrical, short and bitariously pinnate each side: feelers 0.

Pall. nov. Atl. Petrop. 2. p. 231. tab. 5. fig. 8--10.

Inhabits the German and Indian seas.

Body blueish or grey-brown, with 269 segments, the last crenate.

Lamelligera Body flattish and tapering both ways: proboscis stellate with 4 flesh-colour spines: peduncles compressed and furnished with a semilunar scale above, and a larger semi-heart-shaped one beneath.

Shaww Natur. Miscell. ix. tab. 311.

Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 233. tab. 5. fig. 11--17.

Inhabits the Indian, Mediterranean and Northern seas, among aquatic plants, and is nearly 2 feet long.

Body ochre-colour, with a dark line down the middle of the belly; segments 200--550: head with 4 feelers: eyes 2, black: tail bifid.

Ciliata. Body depressed: mouth cylindrical, retractile: anterior margin ciliate: feelers 0.

Müll. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 14. tab. 89. fig. 1--4.

C. Mouth furnished with a tube.

Prolifera. Body depressed: peduncles cirrate: front with a single feeler.

Müll. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 52. fig. 5--9.

Inhabits bays of Norway: segments 32--46.

Body rufous: head with 3 feelers: eyes 4, black: forceps and proboscis 0, but in its stead a thick flexuous pellucid tube: tail with 2 cirri.

30. NAIS. *Body* creeping, long, linear, pel-
lucid, depressed: *peduncles* or *feet* with
small bristles each side: *tentacula* or
feelers 0: *eyes* 2 or 0.

*Vermicula-
laris.* Lateral bristles 0: chin bearded,

Mull. Wurm. tab. 4. fig. 1, 2.

Roef. Inf. 3. p. 578. tab. 93. fig. 1--7.

Found in stagnant waters, adhering to duck-weed: 2 lines long

• *Head* subclavate: *eyes* 0: *peduncles* with 5--6 bristles.

**Serpentina* *Body* serpentine, with red spiral intestines and triple black
collar.

Shaw. Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 270.

Mull. Wurm. p. 84. tab. 4. fig. 3, 4.

Roef. Inf. 3. p. 567. tab. 92.

Inhabits Europe. in stagnant waters; 9 lines long,

Peduncles warty, with 3 hooked bristles.

**Proboscis-
dea.* With single lateral bristles and very long proboscis.

Shaw. Natur. Miscel. x. tab. 379.

Mull. Wurm. p. 14. tab. 1. fig. 1--4.

Roef. Inf. 3. p. 483. tab. 78. fig. 16, 17. tab. 79. fig. 1.

Trembley Polyp. tab. 6. Lederm. Microsc. tab. 82. fig. f. b.

Inhabits clear stagnant waters; about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long.

Body hyaline with a blackish flexuous intestine, each segment
with a single longish bristle each side. *head* forked, and armed
with a mouth and tongue: *vent* terminal: feeds on invisible
aquatic insects.

Elinguis. With single lateral bristles, and without proboscis.

Mull. Wurm. p. 74. tab. 2; fig. 1--4.

Inhabits river water; 4--5 lines long, and narrower than the last.

Mouth placed before and obtuse: *forceps* and *proboscis* 0: *vent*
lateral.

**Digitata.* With single lateral bristles: tail laciniate.

Shaw. Natur. Miscel. xii. tab. 452.

Mull. Wurm. p. 90. tab. 5. fig. 1--4.

Found in stagnant waters, or the sandy sediment of rivers, with
its head attached to the stalk of aquatic plants; 4 lines long.

Body with a reddish vein down the middle, and furnished be-
neath with a double row of very minute ciliate protube-
rances: *eyes* 0: *tail* rounded and furnished with 6 unequal
retractile processes,

- Barbata.** Lateral bristles fasciculate: proboscis 0.
Mull. Wurm. p. 80. tab. 3. fig. 1—3.
 Found in the wet hollows of damp woods: 4 lines long, and generally found adhering to snails.
 Body furnished with hairs beneath, each segment with 4 divergent bristles each side: eyes 2, black.
- Cæca.** Lateral warts bristly: eyes 0.
Mull. Zool. Dan. prod., 2653
 Inhabits Northern Seas, and is probably the same as *Nereis cæca*.
- Listoralis.** Lateral bristles either 0, single, double, or fasciculate.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2, tab. 80, fig. 1—8.
 Inhabits the sandy shores of Copenhagen.
 Body long, filiform, equal, red, very fragile and composed of numerous crowded annulations, with 16, 30, 37 segments, each furnished with a lateral bristle.
- Marina.** Body with single lateral bristles, and furnished with an external fertile tube
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 315. n. 295.
 Inhabits shores of Greenland, under marine conservæ; hardly an inch long, and resembles *Nereis prolifera*.
 Body whitish with a yellowish-grey line down the middle, above convex, beneath flat, and pointed behind: eyes 2.
- Quadrifurcata.** Lateral warts bifid and bristly: abdomen furnished with cirri: tail 4-cleft.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 315. n. 296.
 Inhabits sandy coasts of Iceland, under stones: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
 Body composed of 104 annular segments, sometimes pale red, sometimes reddish grey with a longitudinal purple line, which is of a richer colour beneath; tapering towards both ends, and flatter beneath: eyes and feelers 0: tail ending in 4 processes.

31. ASCIDIA. Body fixed, roundish, and apparently issuing from a sheath: apertures 2, generally placed near the upper end, one beneath the other.

These are found in the sea, and adhere by their base to rocks, shells, and other submarine substances: they are more or less gelatinous, and have the power of squirting out the water they take in: some of them are esculent; most of them sessile, though a few are furnished with a long stalk or tubular stem. They alternately contract and dilate themselves.

- Papillosa*. Body rough, and covered with scarlet tubercles.
Inhabits the *Adriatic*. *Barbut's Worms*. tab. 5. fig. 1.
Beadsch. Mar. 130. tab. 10. fig. 1.
- Gelatinosa*. Body smooth, scarlet, and subdiaphanous.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Beadsch. Mar.* tab. 10. fig. 3.
- Intestina-
lis*. Body elongated, smooth, whitish, membranaceous, like the
intestines of a quadruped.
Inhabits *European Seas*. *Barbut's Worms*. tab. 5. fig. 3.
Bater op. subf. 2, p. 84. tab. 10. fig. 5.
Beadsch. mar. 132. tab. 10. fig. 4.
Günner Aët. nidros. 3. p. 81. tab. 3. fig. 3. 4.
Body round, long, and tapering towards the base: one of the
apertures placed at the summit, the other a little below it and
lateral: under the membrane is another canal, reaching nearly
to the base, and bending back up to the lower aperture.
- Quadridentata*. Smooth, whitish: the apertures 4-toothed.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2721.
Body subglobular, 4 lines long, with 2 prominent beaks.
- Rufica*. Oblong, brownish with flesh-colour apertures: the extre-
mities rough, the middle smooth.
Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 23. fig. 35. *Barbut. tab.* 5. fig. 4.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 49. tab. 15. fig. 1—5.
Johnst. exang. tab. 19. fig. 8.
Inhabits *European Seas*; about 2 inches long.
Body flat beneath, one end turning up.
- Echinata*. Body hæmispherical, hispid, with scarlet gaping mouths.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2722.
Body whitish, covered with warts each of which is armed at the
tip with divergent subciliate prickles like the Cactus, the 2
upper ones larger flesh-colour and ending in apertures.
- Mentula*. Body compressed, hairy, with a red pouch: one of the
apertures lateral.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 24. n. 6. tab. 3. fig. 1—4.
Planch. Conch. p. 109. tab. 7. *Johnst. exang.* tab. 20. fig. 2.
Gesn. fisch. p. 154. fig. 1. *Hill. Anim.* 1. tab. 5.
Journ. Phys. 1777. Mai. p. 356. tab. 2. fig. 1—3.
Inhabits the *Northern Ocean*: 5, 6 inches long.
Body like an unformed mass and covered with the fibrils of
Conservæ, ochre-yellow, pellucid and gelatinous.

Venosa. Elongated, subcompressed, torose, red; pouch the same colour.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 85. tab. 25. fig. 1--3.

Inhabits Norway Seas, adhering to Fuci: apertures red.

Prunum. Ovate, smooth, hyaline, with a white pouch: one of the apertures lateral.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 127. n. 61. tab. 34. fig. 1--3.

Inhabits Northern Seas; size and appearance of a plumb.

Skin milk-white, wrinkled; rays of the apertures brown.

Conchilega. Covered with fragments of shells: pouch white, and gradually becoming blue.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 128. n. 62. tab. 34. fig. 4--6.

Inhabits seas of Norway; body gelatinous, subdiaphanous, cylindrical or oval.

Parallelogramma. White, convex, hyaline; pouch reticulate yellowish: one of the apertures yellowish.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 49. fig. 1--3.

Inhabits Norway, amongst Fuci.

Body oblong, nearly square with obtuse angles, and sometimes marked with scarlet lines.

Virginea. Elongated-compressed, crystalline, smooth, with transverse scarlet streaks: pouch reddish.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 49. fig. 4.

Inhabits Norway Seas; on rocks, and resembles a piece of ice.

Aperture surrounded with a few scarlet dots.

Canina. Elongated, round, flaccid: pouch red.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 55. fig. 1--6.

Redi opusc. 3. tab. 21. fig. 6.

Redi anim. viv. negl. an. viv. p. 101, tab. 15. fig. 6.

Planc. Conch. p. 45. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Boadich Anim. mar. p. 132. tab. 10. fig. 4, 5.

Journ. Phys. 1777. Febr. p. 137. tab. 1. fig. 1--7.

Inhabits the Atlantic and Norway Seas.

Skin large glabrous white subpellucid: circumference of the apertures rich red.

Patula. Roundish, yellowish, rough, with a red pouch: orifices scarlet patulous, one of them lateral.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 65. fig. 1.

Inhabits the Norway Seas, on rock fuci.

Body pellucid: mouth resembling a flask.

Apera.

Subcompressed, roughish, white: pouch spotted with red.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 65. fig. 2.*

Body heart-shaped: skin pellucid and smooth within: pouch yellowish.

Scabra.

Compressed, whitish, roughish: pouch red, orifices the same colour.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 65. fig. 3.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*, adhering by it's side to Fuci.

Body apparently smooth, but roughish to the touch: apertures rather narrow with a conic neck: pouch not spotted: outer skin very pellucid gelatinous and hardish.

Orbicularis

Depressed, whitish, with unequal raised dots on the pouch.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*; on the *Fucus rufus*.

Body gelatinous. orbicular, half an inch diameter, pellucid with an opake disk: apertures collateral, 6 7 toothed, with a scarlet dot at the tip of the teeth: pouch whitish.

Corrugata.

Elongated, glabrous: pouch cinereous with white bands.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 79. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*, adhering by it's roots to Fuci.

Body round flaccid plaited wrinkled, the outer skin hyaline: orifices pale yellow.

Lepadiformis.

Clavate, hyaline: with a yellow intestine.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 79. fig. 5.

Inhabits Seas of *Norway*, adhering to Crabs and Fuci.

Body becoming easily flaccid: club compressed and nearly square.

Complanata

Depressed, unequal, whitish, with black intestines: orifices with fulvous dots.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 332. n. 320.

Inhabits sandy shores of *Greenland*, adhering firmly by its base to stones and rocks: 9 lines long.

Body rather fleshy, oblong, pellucid.

Tuberculum

Oblong, compressed gibbous, yellowish with raised dots of the same colour: orifices vertical red.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 332, n. 321.

Inhabits the deeps about *Greenland*, and adheres firmly to the roots of *Ulvæ*: about 3 lines long.

Villosa.

Obovate, fixed by roots, covered with thick whitish wool: apertures terminal and uniform in colour.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 333. n. 322.

Inhabits

Inhabits deeps of the *Greenland Seas*, fixed by its roots among the roots of *Uivæ*: about 4 lines long.

Body erect round, covered with minute tubercles.

Clavata.

Oval, with a long filiform stem: both the apertures lateral. *Nat. Mistell. tab. 156. Mull. Zool. Dan. prod. 2741.*

Inhabits the *Northern Ocean*, and is found firmly fixed by its base to stones and rocks, and frequently covered over with serpulæ and Zoophytes: about 9 inches long.

Body reddish-brown, covered with a thick callous skin; within glabrous and white: stem round, filiform, rigid erect, a little bending, and thicker towards the tip: the club or head sometimes smooth, sometimes slightly grooved: apertures rough-railed and paler.

Pedunculata.

Stem gradually tapering, the head or body fusiform: both the apertures terminal.

Vortex ovifera. Syst. Nat. xii. Edw. Glean. 356.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 25. tab. 1. fig. 16.

Inhabits the sea between *Afia* and *North America*, and is found adhering to various marine substances.

Body coriaceous, very much wrinkled, scarlet, with papillary orifices surrounded by a few circular wrinkles.

**Mammillaris.*

Somewhat parallelepiped and whitish: apertures terminal, and of the same colour as the body.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 24. tab. 1. fig. 15.

Inhabits the coast of *Cornwall*, and is found adhering in a horizontal position, to submarine rocks.

Body very irritable, variously shaped wrinkled and gibbous, and here and there sprinkled with soft hairs; of a coriaceous substance and dirty whitish: nipple of the aperture hæmispherical and a most elegant scarlet within.

Globularis.

Oval-sphærical, semipellucid: apertures terminal and scarcely prominent.

Inhabits the sands of the *Frozen Sea. Pall. It. 3. n. 57. p. 769.*

Body about the size of a cherry, affixed by a very short peduncle: skin hardish smooth, and covered with agglutinated particles of sand.

Phusca.

Body round, red: both the apertures lateral.

Acyonium Phusca. Forsk. fn. Æg. p. 129. n. 82.

Inhabits the Seas about *Smyrna* and *Constantinople*: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The *Greeks* take off the outer skin and eat it with lemon juice.

Body smooth, obtuse at each extremity, sometimes straight, sometimes incurved.

- Gelatina.* Compressed, smooth, white, with a pale pouch: orifices surrounded with pale yellow dots.
Inhabits *Norway Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2723.
- Crysalina.* Compressed, smooth, the pouch whitish and sprinkled with scarlet dots.
Inhabits *Norway Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2725.
- Odontata.* Oblong, 2-beaked, smooth, whitish: apertures 8 and 6-toothed.
Inhabits *Northern Seas*. *Aff. Hafn.* 10, p. 168. fig. 7--9.
- Patelliformis.* Body white with a red disk.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2739.
- Pyrura.* Conic, smooth, within papillous and red; with 2 terminal tubes and 2 black dots between them.
Inhabits the *Chili* shores, many of them inclosed together in a sort of pouch or sack; they are eaten by the inhabitants.
- Aurantia.* Subglobular, with a scarlet pouch covered with rough hardish dots: papillæ or nipples terminal cylindrical and wrinkled.
Pall. nov. Act. Petrop. 2. p. 246. tab. 7. fig. 38.
Inhabits the sea round the *Curile Islands*, and adheres by its base to shells and stones: about the size of an orange.
- Globularis.* Ovate-globular, semipellucid, glabrous, pedunculate, with a finely punctured pouch: apertures distant and very slightly prominent.
Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 247. tab. 7. fig. 39, 40.
Inhabits *Northern Seas*, about the size of a large cherry.
Body very simple, with a short peduncle or stem, pale grey, and rough with fine agglutinated sand.
- Fasciculata.* Body pyriform, subferruginous and slightly hairy: aperture surrounded with 10 fasciculate tentacula or feelers.
Shaw Natural. Miscel. vi. tab. 214.
Inhabits the seas about *Borneo*, and is a very elegant marine animal.

82. SALPA. Body loose, nayant, gelatinous, tubular, and open at each extremity: intestine placed obliquely.

The animals of this Genus are of a gregarious nature, and often adhere together; they swim with great facility, and have the power of contracting or opening at pleasure the cavities at the extremities.

A. *Furnished with an appendage.*

- Maxima.* Body with a small appendage at each extremity. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Nat. Miscel* vii. tab. 232. Body hyaline with a blueish cast, about a span long, somewhat quadrangular, with a dull testaceous spot at the lower end: the lower appendage is subulate, the upper conic.
- Pinnata.* Mouth terminal: back with a yellow and white line: abdomen with 2 reddish-white lines. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab.* p. 113. n. 31. Body about 2 inches long, nearly triangular, hyaline with an opake line on the back: appendage resembling a fin, and rather triangular.
- Democrati-* Body fasciate and prickly behind.
ca. *Shaw Natur. Miscel.* tab. 236. *Forsk. Egypt.* p. 113. n. 32. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, in large groupes, and swimming confusedly in all directions: about an inch long. Body oval, truncate before and ending in about 8 spines behind, with a blueish nucleus at the base or a radiate circle.
- Mucronata.* Mouth lateral: front with a hyaline spine placed on the right side, and another at the tail placed on the left side: nucleus or spot behind oblong and blue. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab.* p. 114. n. 33. Body about an inch long, oblong-ovate, pointed behind: nucleus opake.

B. *Without the terminal appendage.*

- Punctata.* Mouth nearly terminal: back dotted with red and mucronate behind; tail projecting. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Egypt.* p. 114. n. 34. Body about an inch and a half long, hyaline with obsolete bands on the abdomen: nucleus or spot near the tail opake and yellowish-ferruginous.
- Confederata.* Mouth terminal: back gibbous.
ca. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab.* p. 115. n. 35. Body about an inch long, nearly quadrangular, hyaline, soft, with a globular-ovate nucleus behind the gibbosity of the back, opake and reddish-brown with a pellucid line proceeding from it,

- Fasciata*. Ovate-oblong: mouth terminal: abdomen fasciate: intestine filiform, incurved above the nucleus or spot.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 115. n. 36.*
Body about an inch and a half long, hyaline with 5 bands on the abdomen: *nucleus* marginal, opaque and ferruginous.
- Sipho*. Subcylindrical, obtuse, hyaline, with a reddish-brown nucleus: front with 2 small tubes, the tips of which are perforated and red.
Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 115. n. 37.*
Body not an inch long, affixed by its base to stones or sponge: *nucleus* near the base, globular and opaque: *intestine* blueish-brown.
- Africana*. Subtriangular transversely, with 10 striae: mouth terminal: base with a gibbosity and 3 nuclei.
Forsk. fn. Arab. Egypt. p. 116. n. 38.
Inhabits shores of *Tunnis*; about an inch and a half long.
Body hyaline, the first nucleus opaque, brown and globular, the rest whitish and subpellucid.
- Solitaria*. Hyaline, oval: mouth terminal, with a blue tube: vent lateral, blue.
Forsk. fn. Arab. Egypt. p. 116. n. 39.
Inhabits the *Red Sea*, and is found adhering to grass.
Body hardly an inch long, a little depressed: *nucleus* near the middle at the base, globular and pale reddish-brown.
- Polycratica*. Mouth placed beneath the upper extremity: front and tail tuncate.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 116. n. 40.*
Body about an inch and a half long, rather rigid: *abdomen* with 5 transverse bands: *nucleus* globular, brown.

33. DAGYSA. *Body* loose, nayant, angular, tubular, and open at each extremity.

- Notata*. *Body* marked at one end with a brown spot.
Banks and Solander. Hawkeſworth Voy. ii. p. 2.
Inhabits the *Spanish Sea*; 3 inches long and 1 thick.
These adhere to each other by the sides, and so nearly resemble the Genus *Salpa*, that they might with propriety be incorporated into one.

34. **CLAVA.** *Body* fleshy, gregarious, clavate, and fixed by a round peduncle: *aperture* single and vertical.

Parasitica. With a whitish pellucid peduncle, opaque red club or head, and covered with pellucid conic erect spines.

Muller Berch. berl. Naturf. 1. p. 406. tab. 5. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits the *Baltic*, on sea weeds, shell-fish, and floating timber: like the *Hydra* it possesses the power of dilating and contracting the mouth.

35. **ACTINIA.** *Body* oblong, cylindrical, fleshy, contractile, fixed by the base: *mouth* terminal, expansile, surrounded with numerous cirri, and without any other aperture.

These marine animals are viviparous, and have no other aperture except the mouth: they feed on shell-fish and other marine animals, which they draw in with their tentacula or feelers, in a short time rejecting through the same aperture the shells and indigestible parts: they assume various forms, and when the tentacula are all expanded, have the appearance of full-blown flowers: many of them are eatable, and some of them very sapid.

Rufa. Rufous, with a rosy foramen or mouth, and pale cirri.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 75. tab. 23.

Philos. Transf. 63. tab. 16. fig. 1—3. Hill Anim. tab. 5.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, and adheres to rocks: its shape is very variable, cylindrical, globular, or evolute: *cirri* whitish, slender, flexible, moveable and shorter than the diameter of the body: the tips truncate.

•*Crassicorn.* *Body* red, with thick conic cirri.

ms.

Shaw's Natur. Miscel. tab. 330. Barbut. tab. 5. fig. 6.

Bailler opusc. subs. 3. p. 120. tab. 13. fig. 1.

Dicquem Phil. Transf. 63. tab. 16. fig. 10. tab. 17. f. 11, 12.

Inhabits the *Atlantic*, *European*, and *North Seas*.

Body pale red, transversely wrinkled: *cirri* whitish at the tips.

•*Plumosa.* Tentacula small: the margin surrounded with pencilled cirri.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 12. tab. 88. fig. 1—4.

Baßer op. subs. 3. p. 112. tab. 13. fig. 2.

Günner act. Nidros. 5. p. 425. tab. 7.

Dicquem. Phil. Transact. 63. p. 397.

Plac. conch. min. nat. p. 43. tab. 4. fig. 6.

Inhabits the *European Ocean*, and is a most beautiful marine animal: its colours are very various, being red, sometimes brown, or chestnut, or yellowish-brown, white, or yellowish-green; sometimes opaque, and often pellucid: the divisions of the aperture are white or rufous, and sometimes orange.

Anemono-
ides.

Body nearly cylindrical, shortish, red: interior tentacula ramified, exterior ones conic, obtuse.

Inhabits rocky coasts of *Europe*. *Natur. Miscel.* tab. 26, 27.

Body with a triple row of circular tentacula, of a yellow colour varied with red: when it becomes languid it protrudes the interior viscera in the form of an inflated membrane, of a pale yellow colour striped with rays of red and pale sea-green.

Judaica.

Cylindrical, smooth, truncate, with an internally undulate smooth skin.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Planc. conch. min.* tab. 6.

Effata.

Subcylindrical and angularly striate.

Inhabits the *Ocean*. *Baßer op. subs.* 1. tab. 14. fig. 2.

Coccinea.

Varied with white and red: cirri cylindrical and annulate, *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 2. tab. 63. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits *North Seas*, fixed to fuci and stones.

Body cylindrical, truncate, glabrous, the upper margin armed with a double row of conic white tentacula annulate with red: the gland glabrous, with perforated fissures in the centre,

Undata.

Body conic, pale, with doubled wrinkled fulvous streaks.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 63. fig. 4, 5.

Inhabits *North Seas*, adhering to fuci and millepores.

Body cylindrical when protruded, and truncate-conic when retracted: tentacula proceeding from the centre, pale, pellucid and long.

Vidua.

Grey, with longitudinal white streaks and cirri.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 63. fig. 6—8.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*, on the *Fucus saccharinus*.

Body conic-truncate with 24 streaks: aperture with a wrinkled red centre.

Truncata

Pale reddish-yellow, conic, pellucid, glabrous.

Dicquem. Philos. Transf. 63. p. 387. tab. 17. fig. 13?

Inhabits the *European Ocean*.

- Nodosa*. Wrinkled and grooved; larger at both extremities, the upper one tuberculate, with intermediate short compressed scarlet cirri.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 350. n. 341.
 Inhabits the deeps of the *Greenland Seas*; 4 inches long.
 Body reddish-white: aperture surrounded by a double row of cirri.
- Spectabilis*. Blue, smooth: cirri thick, spotted with white: aperture radiate.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 351. n. 342. b.
 Inhabits *Greenland* shores, in the caverns of rocks.
 Body 2 inches long, with longitudinal streaks sometimes dotted with white.
- Digitata*. Fulvous dotted with white: cirri rosy.
 Inhabits the *Northern Ocean*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2796.*
 Body soft, lubricous, whitish-grey or reddish, with longitudinal lines dotted with white.
- Gigantea*. Greenish-grey, with a plaited border many times broader than the body: tentacula nipple-shaped and greenish.
 Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 100. n. 8.*
 Body 4 inches long: tentacula tipped with violet.
- Alba*. Gelatinous, whitish-hyaline: tentacula small, nipple-shaped and oblong.
Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 101. n. 9.
 Inhabits the *Red Sea*, fixed to stones; not an inch long.
 Body with longitudinal dusky stripes.
- Viridis*. Greenish-brown, with tentacula as long as the diameter of the body.
Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 102. n. 11.
 Inhabits *Alexandria*, fixed to submarine rocks.
 Body about an inch in diameter, with many rows of tentacula and under these marginal glands.
- Priapus*. Body cylindrical and dilated at the base: tentacula spotted.
Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 102. n. 12.
 Inhabits the *Red Sea*, adhering to shells; 2 inches long.
 Body whitish clouded with brown, with a red circle round the mouth: tentacula 3 times shorter than the diameter of the body, the outer ones reddish, inner-ones yellow.

- Candida*. Smooth with a wrinkled foramen: tentacula setaceous, flexuous, and placed at the margin.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 3. p. 58. tab. 115.
- Bicornis*. Hemispherical-oval, glabrous, 2-horned.
Inhabits the *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2800.
- Volva*. Body cylindrical and flat above, with 6 appendages at the orifice.
Inhabits the *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 1801.
- Caryophyllus*. Red-brown, with small pencillate tentacula.
Martin Marine Worms, 1. p. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1.
Inhabits the *British Coasts*.
- Iris*. Body with a whitish centre, and obtuse cylindrical tentacula, the outer ones rufous, inner ones blue.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 3. tab. 82. fig. 5, 6.
- Fiscella*. Body with longitudinal transversely striate wrinkles: tentacula cylindrical, obtuse, annulate.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 3. p. 13. tab. 88. fig. 3.
- Fusilla*. Elliptical, smooth; with 2 rows of tentacula or rays, the outer ones tipped with black.
Swartz. art. Stock. 1788. 3. n. 7. tab. 6. fig. 2.
Inhabits the *Ocean* in about 57 degrees latitude; about the size of a large pea, and is the principal food of Whales.
- Cereus*. Body longitudinally grooved, with numerous untractile slender sea-green tentacula, rosy at the tips.
Nat. Miscell. tab. 423. *Phil. Trans.* 52. tab. 1. fig. 1.
Inhabits the coast of *Cornwall*. Body brown.
- Bellis*. Body warty; head resembling the calyx of a flower: tentacula retractile, variegated. *Sea Daisy*.
Philos. Transact. 52. p. 79. tab. 1. fig. 2.
Inhabits the coast of *Cornwall*.
Stem smooth, soft, inclining to carnation, with white warts changing insensibly towards the border of the cup into purple and at last into dark brown: tentacula or rays pellucid, unequal and of various colours, some of them pale ash with brown spots, others chestnut with white spots: disk stellate, composed of variegated rays of a beautiful mixture of brown yellow ash-colour and white.

- **Gemmacea* Disk surrounded by semitransparent retractile tentacula; body longitudinally striate with numerous miliary glands.

Philos. Transact. 52. p. 82. tab. 1. fig. 4.

Inhabits the coast of *Cornwall*, in the fissures of rocks.

Body pale red near the base, the rest yellow mixed with greyish: glands of the middle row white, the others the same colour as the stem: tentacula whitish, varied at the upper-part with several transverse lines and brown spots of an irregular figure, and like the backs of some Snakes,

- **Mesembryanthemum*. Disk surrounded with retractile tentacula, the outer margin with a row of tubercles.

Philos. Transact. 52. p. 83. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Inhabits rocky shores of *England*, and is red in the summer, and changes in the autumn to a dusky-green or brown: tentacula red, blue, white or variegated: tubercles varying in colour.

- Sociata*. Body slender, trumpet-shaped; with a subglobular head surrounded with tentacula: progeny produced from fleshy tubes proceeding from the base.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 57. p. 436. tab. 19. fig. 1, 2.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 5. tab. 1, fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits *Barbadoes*, fixed to rocks by its smaller end, and generally found in large groups.

- Aster*. Stem thick, smooth, fleshy, subcylindrical, truncate at the tip and surrounded with tentacula.

Ellis Philos. Transact. 57. p. 436. tab. 19. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *West India Islands*.

- Anemone*. Body fleshy, flattened; the disk slightly 6-angled, and surrounded with numerous rows of tentacula.

Inhabits *West Indies*. *Phil. Transf.* 57. tab. 19. fig. 4, 5.

- Helianthus*. Body fleshy, flattened, salver shaped; the disk round and surrounded with numerous rows of tentacula.

Inhabits *West Indies*, *Phil. Transf.* 57. p. 436. tab. 19. f. 6, 7.

- **Dianthus*. Smooth, subcylindrical; the disk 5-parted and foliaceous; with small white tentacula: mouth elevated and striate.

Sea Carnation.

Ellis Phil. Transf. 57. p. 436. tab. 19. fig. 8.

Inhabits rocky coasts of *England*, adhering to the under parts of rocks: it hangs downwards, and when left by the tide has the appearance of a slender long-stalked yellow fig,

Calendula

Calendula. Stem subturbinate: disk surrounded by petal-shaped tentacula or rays. *Sea Marigold.*
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 7. tab. 1. fig. 3.
Hughes Hist. Barbadoes. p. 293. tab. 24. fig. 1.
 Inhabits *Barbadoes*, and when disturbed sinks into a hole: the disk furnished with 4 dark-coloured threads or arms, which close together like a forceps and inclose the prey: probably a species of *Tubularia*.

Daliolum. Body 5-sided and greyish; the fainter angles rough with 2 rows of papillæ: disk a little convex and surrounded with 2 tentacula or rays.
Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 152. tab. 9. fig. 10—12. and tab. 10.
 Inhabits the *Cape of good Hope*. Body nearly 10 sided, 5 of the angles obsolete or fainter, truncate at both extremities, and slenderer towards the lower end: tentacula divided, brown, rough with minute granulations.

Maculata Body obscure red beneath, transparent white with fine purple spots above: tentacula retractile numerous short white.
Adam's Transact. Lin. Soc. v. p. 8.
 Inhabits the *Sea of Milford Haven*, surrounding the apertures of deserted shells of the *Murex despectus*.
 Body longitudinally grooved, the edges of the base crenate: outer circumference of the aperture with a narrow stripe of pink: when expanded, the upper division of the body seems formed of fleshy bars placed in a reticulate manner, and lined with a fine membrane: from perforated warts, placed irregularly on the outer coat, issue white filaments variously twisted.

36. MAMMARIA. Body smooth, without cirri or rays: aperture single.

Mammilla. Body conic, ventricose, white.
 Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2718.

Varia. Body ovate, varied with white and purple.
 Inhabits *Northern Ocean*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2719.

Globulus. Body globular, cinereous, and not fixed.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 329. n. 315.
 Inhabits the *Greenland Shores*, amongst the roots of *Fuci*, and is the chief food of the *Terebella cirrata*.
 Body very simple, soft, smooth, gelatinous with a very thin skin: about a line and half in diameter.

37. PEDICELLARIA. *Body* soft and seated on a rigid fixed peduncle: *aperture* single.

Globifera. Head spherical: neck 0.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 52. tab. 16. fig. 1—5.

Inhabits *Northern Seas*, among the spines of Echini.

Body minute and resembling a Mucor: *head* reddish, having the appearance of a small cherry: *peduncle* or *stem* tawny, and covered with a gelatinous hyaline skin.

Triphylla. Head 3-lobed, the lobes nearly square and unarmed: neck round.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 54. tab. 16. fig. 6—9.

Inhabits *North Seas*, among the spines of Echini.

Head with reddish or hyaline lobes, sometimes ovate: *neck* flexuous blue: *peduncle* chestnut-brown.

Tridens. Head 3-lobed, the lobes oval and awned: neck round.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 54. tab. 16. n. 10—15.

Inhabits *North Seas*, among the spines of Echini.

Neck smooth hyaline, sometimes reddish: lobes of the *head* sometimes 4, and 3 times as long as the neck, rarely unarmed with awn: *peduncle* reddish and 3 times as long as the neck.

38. TETHYS. *Body* detached, rather oblong, fleshy, without peduncles: *mouth* with a terminal cylindrical proboscis, under an expanded membrane or lip: *apertures* 2, on the left side of the neck.

Leporina. Membrane or lip ciliate.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Column. aquat.* 27. tab. 26.

Fimbria. Membrane or lip crenulate or pointed.

Boadfish. Mar. tab. 5. fig. 1. 2. Barbut. tab. 6. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Adriatic Sea*: about 6 inches long.

Body white: *lip* rounded, spread over the fore-part of the head and broader than the body, the border yellowish and thicker than the lip.

39. **PTEROTRACHEA.** *Body* detached, gelatinous, with a moveable fin at the abdomen or tail: *eyes* 2, placed within the head.

Coronata. Abdomen and tail furnished with fins: head with a round perpendicular proboscis, and a coronet of 10 spines on the front.

Nat. Miscell. tab. 328. Forsk. Arab. p. 117. n. 41.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Archipelago*.

Body subcylindrical, about a span long and an inch in diameter: *head* rounded on the fore-part and furnished in front with a coronet of 10 conic spines: beneath the coronet is the proboscis, nearly 2 inches long, with a whitish middle nerve, and thick hyaline tip and terminal mouth: *eyes* seated on each side the back of the neck internally, and remote: *trunk* near the fin beneath spotted with white: *abdomen* rough beneath, with an ovate pendulous pouch before the fin: *vent* near the ligament of the tail: *tail* vertical, an inch long, triangular, with 4 prickly lines each side, and terminated each side by a semicordate horizontal pinnule: *fin* situated beyond the middle of the body, orbicular, compressed, and fixed to the white laminae of the trunk which are crenate each side; beneath in the margin is another pinnule which is bell-shaped, hyaline, and affixed by a middle point.

Hyalina. Head elongated, projecting smooth: fin central.

Inhabits—*Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 118. n. 42.*

Body hardly an inch long and very quick in motion; *eyes* brown, at the base of the head: *head* not crowned by spines: *fin* roundish.

Pulmonata. Head obtuse hyaline. intestine respiratory and ciliate with plumes

Inhabits—*Forsk. fn. Arab. Egypt. p. 118. n. 43.*

Body subcylindrical, reddish-hyaline: *head* not distinct from the trunk: *eyes* pellucid transverse oval black: *trunk* with a few whitish dots beneath: *fin* roundish longitudinal: *intestine* whitish before and reddish behind, fixed by a violet membrane brown at the base: *tail* hyaline compressed tapering.

Aculeata. Abdomen without fin: tail longer than the trunk, with prickly lines and terminal horizontal fin.

Inhabits the *Archipelago*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 118. n. 44.*

Body hyaline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with an opaque yellowish nucleus covered with white pellucid gluten: *tail* ensiform, more than twice the length of the trunk, and furnished with a double semicordate fin.

40. DERRIS. *Body* cylindrical, composed of articulations: *mouth* terminal: *feelers* 2.

*Sanguinea DERRIS.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 67. *tab.* 13. *fig.* 1, 2.

Inhabits the Coast of *Pembroke*shire.

Body cylindrical, gradually tapering to a point behind, composed of joints and capable of great flexibility; covered with a membranaceous transparent coat, through which the internal parts are visible: *head* extended beyond the outer skin, less than the anterior part of the body, to which it is connected by a membranaceous covering forming a neck: *feelers* white, situated at the top of the head, and capable of being raised or depressed at pleasure: *mouth* consisting of 2 lips, the upper one hooked and moveable, the lower one straight and fixed. It moves by an undulatory motion of the whole body.

41. HOLOTHURIA. *Body* detached, cylindrical, thick, naked, and open at the extremity: *mouth* surrounded by fleshy branched tentacula or feelers.

These are all inhabitants of the sea, and expand or contract themselves at pleasure: the anterior aperture serves them both as a mouth and a vent, and from the hinder one they reject waters which had been previously sucked in: the tentacula are retractile.

Elegans.

With 20 branched tentacula: body papillous, above reddish, beneath white.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 1. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 1—3.

Gunner Act. Seecbb. 1767. *tab.* 4. *fig.* 3.

Inhabits the *Northern Seas*, and squirts out water like a siphon from the lower orifice: 8—11 inches long.

Body varied with red and white: *papillæ* pointed distant, those of the back disposed in 6 rows: *tentacula* fleshy white, the tip furnished with a tuft of fibres which are tuberculate within.

Frondosa. Tentacula frondose: body smooth.
 Inhabits North Seas. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 353. n. 344.*
 Body ovate-oblong: tentacula 10, larger than the head: apertures
 3, behind the head, approximate, and a lateral one more
 remote.

Phanopus. Tentacula branched: body tapering behind, and rough
 with dots beneath.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 54. tab. 112, 113.
Act. Stockh. 1765, p. 265, tab. 10.
 Inhabits Norway and Mediterranean Seas.
 Body ovate, flat beneath, with 10 retractile tentacula; the pos-
 terior part conic and perforated at the end.

Tremula. Upper-surface covered with numerous conic papillæ, lower
 with cylindrical ones: tentacula fasciculate.
Natur. Miscel. tab. 172. Barbut's Worms, tab. 6, fig. 2.
Boadsch. An. Mar. tab. 6. tab. 7, fig. 1—5.
Planc. Conch. min. not. 108. tab. 8, fig. A, B.
Vandell diff. p. 89, tab. 3, fig. 1—2.
Forsk. fn. Ægypt. Arab. tab. 39, fig. A.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas; a foot long.
 Body cylindrical when extended, and oblong when contracted,
 generally a beautiful mixture of red and white, but it varies in
 colour: the cylindrical tubes beneath the body act as so many
 suckers, by which the animal fixes itself firmly to the bottom
 of the sea.

Physalis. With differently shaped filiform pendulous cirri.
Amæn. Acad. 4. p. 254, tab. 3, fig. 6.
Sloan Jamaica. 1. p. 7. tab. 4, fig. 5.
Oss. It. 284. tab. 12, f. 1. Barbut, tab. 6, f. 3.
 Inhabits the Atlantic, and appears like a transparent bladder.
 Body ovate, somewhat triangular and hyaline: back acute and all
 green: snout spiral and reddish: tentacula numerous, unequal,
 some of them round, thick and short, some capillary with a
 globular yellow tip, others longer and filiform.

Thalia. Oblong, with a square crest or comb and entire lateral
 lines.
Brown Jamaic. tab. 43, fig. 3. Barbut, tab. 6, fig. 4.
 Inhabits the American and West Indian seas,

Caudata. Oblong, with a round depressed crest or comb and lateral
 interrupted lines: posterior part ending in a projection
 or tail.
Brown Jamaic. tab. 43, fig. 4. Barbut, tab. 6, fig. 5.
 Inhabits American and Indian ocean.

Denudata.

Denudata. Oblong, with interrupted lateral lines, and without arms or tail.

Inhabits *American Ocean*. *Brown Jamaic*. p. 384.

These 3 last are of an uncertain Genus: the body oblong, rounded, slowly tapering to both ends. 3—4 inches long and about 1 in diameter; transparent, of a firm gelatinous consistence and hollow; opening by a small triangular aperture next the crest, and a narrow round one at the other extremity: they have a spiral milky line down the back, under this another larger opaque one, and on each side below these another smaller purple one. They are sometimes found single, and often sticking lengthways together.

* *Pentastet*. With 10 ramified tentacula: body with 5 rows of papillæ. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 26, fig. 41. *Barbut*, tab. 6, fig. 6.

Pennant Phil. Transf. 1761, p. 75. tab. 1, fig. 3, A, B.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1, p. 110, tab. 31, iii. tab. 108, fig. 1—4.

Vandell diff. p. 87. tab. 2, fig. 12.

Planch. Conch. min. not. tab. 6, fig. D, E, F.

Journ. Phys. Oct. 1778, p. 287, tab. 11, fig. 1—6.

Inhabits *European seas*: about 6 inches long.

Body greenish-brown: tentacula elegantly ramified, of a yellow and silver colour: papillæ with small retractile filaments issuing from them.

* *Papillofa*. With 10 frondose tentacula: body ovate and covered everywhere with papillæ.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 47, tab. 108, fig. 5.

Inhabits bays of the *North Seas*.

* *Spallanzani*. With 96 filamentous tentacula.

ni.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Spallanz. act. soc. It.* 2.

* *Priapus*. Mouth with fleshy papillæ: body with annular striæ, and longitudinal ones on the gland.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3: p. 27, tab. 66, fig. 1.

Abildg. Naturf. 9. p. 233. tab. 3. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Indian and Mediterranean seas*; 6 inches long.

One half of the body cylindrical with numerous annular striæ and terminated by the mouth surrounded by 3 wrinkled striæ and protruding an oblong fasciculus or mass of tentacula: the other half obovate, gland-shaped, with 24 longitudinal parallel elevated distant rough striæ, the aperture concave surrounded by an excavated annular stria, and furnished with numerous recurved spines within, the exterior of which are larger.

Squamata. With 8 slightly branched tentacula: body above rough, beneath soft.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 35. n. 10. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 1—3.

Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 225. *tab.* 7. *fig.* 34—37.

Inhabits *North Seas*, and adheres firmly to rocks.

Penicillus. With 8 branched tentacula; body bony, 5-sided.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 36. n. 11. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 4.

Inhabits deeps of the *Northern Seas*; on a muddy bottom.

Body immovable, ventricose, smooth, white, with a brown collar which is black at the edges; and a parallel granulate pale ring behind the tentacula which are carinate and blackish-yellow.

Fusus. With 10 tentacula; body fusiform, downy.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 37. n. 12. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 5, 6.

Inhabits muddy deeps of the *Northern Seas*.

Body cinereous, rough with minute scales, and beset with very short fibres; protruding a cup-shaped hollow body, furnished beneath with a neck, and dilated above into an orb perforated in the middle with a black foramen: tentacula denticulate at the side,

Inbrevis. Body brown with longitudinal whitish stripes, and 12 red tentacula.

Nat. Miscell. tab. 260. *Forsk. Egypt. tab.* 38. *fig.* A.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 109. n. 49. *tab.* 31. *fig.* 1—7.

Inhabits *Northern and Red Seas*; much longer than most others.

Body long, narrow, pellucid and covered with innumerable viscid papillæ, by means of which it sticks to whatever it touches: tentacula fleshy, lanceolate, and denticulate or slightly branched each side.

Lævis. Elongated, with white tentacula: body with 5 rows of lines and dots.

O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 353. n. 345.

Inhabits *Greenland Seas*, among rocks: hides itself frequently in the clay, protruding every other one of its tentacula and contracting the others.

Body soft, smooth, whitish, pellucid, 1—6 inches long: tentacula soft, whitish, and 8-cleft at the tip.

Minuta. Oblong, with 12 tentacula: body with 5 rows of warts.

O. Fabr. Fn. Grænl. p. 354. n. 346.

Inhabits *Greenland Seas* with a sandy bottom, and moves very slowly by means of its extended papillæ.

Body

Body 4 lines long, glabrous, submembranaceous, whitish and rarely reddish: each row of papillæ consisting of 10: tentacula yellowish and 6-cleft at the tip.

Forcipata. Ventricose; both ends narrow and conic, the anterior one forcipated.

O. Fabr. fn. Græul. p. 357. n. 349.

Inhabits *Greenland Seas*, with a clayey bottom, and is often devoured by the *Cottus Scorpio*; 5 inches long.

Body soft, lubricous, with a thin skin covered with innumerable hardly eminent dots: forceps rigid, ochre-yellow, with curved fangs.

Zonaria. Oblong, depressed; with a flesh-colour sheath and a whitish hyaline pouch: body marked with 5 yellow zones.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 26. tab. 1, fig. 17, A, B, C.

Inhabits the sea round *Antigua*.

Mouth transverse, with prominent gaping lips.

Vittata. Body soft, lax, with white bands dotted with brown: tentacula linear-lanceolate and toothed at the sides.

Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 121, n. 48.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*, among *Zosteræ*, and adheres to the hands by means of its viscid papillæ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ span long.

Body with 5 white stripes dotted with black, and alternate narrow brown ones dotted with white: tentacula 12, brown in the middle and pale at the sides.

Maxima. Body rigid and nearly square; above convex, beneath flat and edged with white: tentacula filiform and cut like petals at the tip.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 121, n. 50.*

Body about a foot long, hard and rough, with papillæ: tentacula grey-hyaline.

Impatiens. Body rigid, cinereous: tentacula 20, filiform, 7-cleft and denticulate at the tip.

Forsk. fn. Ægypt. Arab. p. 121, n. 51.

Inhabits the shores of the *Red Sea*, under stones, or in the pores of the *Spongia officinalis*.

Body hardish, cinereous, varied with spots and bands, and rough with hemispherical warts whitish in the middle and approximate: tentacula hyaline dotted with black and obtusely toothed.

42. LOBARIA. *Body* above convex, beneath flat, lobate.

Quadriloba Tail with 4 lobes.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 50. tab. 100. fig. 1--5.

Ascanius Act. Stockh. 1772, 4, 5, tab. 10, fig. A, B.

Inhabits Northern Seas.

43. TRITON. *Body* oblong: *mouth* with an involute spiral proboscis: *tentacula* or *arms* 12, 6 on each side, divided nearly to the base, the hind-ones cheliferous.

Littoreus. TRITON.

Barbut's Worths, p. 65, tab. 7, fig. 2.

Philos. Transact. 50. p. 874, tab. 34, fig. A.

Inhabits Italy, in cavities of submarine rocks, and may be seen in various species of Lepas, particularly the anatafera.

Body oval, the lower extremity rounded, larger, and divided into lobes at the sides: *head* oblong, rounded, not compressed, terminated by a tough membrane which connects all the arms at their base: *proboscis* long, tapering to a point, and cartilaginous: *mouth* placed at the base of the *tentacula*: *arms* 6 pair, the 3 lower-pair cheliferous; all jointed, involute and ciliate on the inner margin.

44. LERNÆA. *Body* oblong, somewhat cylindrical, naked: *tentacula* or *arms* 2 or 3 each side and round, by which it affixes itself: *ovaries* 2, projecting like tails from the lower extremity.

These are without eyes, and are very troublesome to fish, adhering very firmly principally to the gills and fins.

Branchialis.

Body round, flexuous: *mouth* lateral and seated between 3 slightly branched horns.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 65. tab. 118, fig. 4.

Stræm. Sond. 1. p. 209. tab. 1, fig. 18.

Inhabits the North Seas, on the gills of Cod-fish, and is eaten by the Greenlanders; about 2 inches long.

Body hollow, membranaceous, thicker before and behind, dusky white or dirty red: neck long, tubular, filiform: tail ending in a perpendicular groove: ovaries 2, composed of long twisted cirri.

- **Cyprina-
cea*. Body cylindrical, clavate behind: thorax forked: tentacula
lunate at the tip.

Barbut's Worms, p. 67. tab. 7, fig. 3.

Inhabits Ponds, fixed to the sides of Carp and Roach.

Body about half an inch long and not larger than a straw, round, pale and somewhat pellucid: tentacula 4, 2 of them lunate at the tips.

- **Salmonæa*. Body obovate: thorax inversely heart-shaped: arms 2, ap-
proximate, linear. *Salmon-louse*.

Barbut, tab. 7, fig. 4. *Brander Pisc.* 25. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Gisler Aft. Stockh. 1751, p. 185. tab. 6, fig. 1—5.

Inhabits the gills of *Salmon*: 6 lines long.

Body pale, soft: head small, oblong, rather convex, with 2 horizontal lips, the upper armed with 2 rigid moveable hooks, the lower short, blind: abdomen inversely ovate: ovaries rounded granulate within, and as large as the whole body.

- **Astellina*. Body lunate; thorax heart-shaped.

Barbut, tab. 7, fig. 5. *It. Wgoth.* 171. tab. 3, fig. 4.

Found in the gills of *Cod* and *Ling*.

- **Huchonis*. Body knotty: tentacula or arms 2: ovary double and united behind.

Schranck It. Bavar. p. 99. tab. 2, fig. A—D.

Found in the gills of the *Salmo hucho*.

Body clear white and somewhat cartilaginous.

- Clavata*. Body cylindrical, subsinuate, and tripled beneath the tip of the snout,

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 119. n. 54. tab. 33, fig. 1.

Found in the fins, gills, mouth and eyes of the *Perca norvegica*.

Body pellucid, white, with red lines: neck narrow, yellowish, pointed at the top, incurved and knotty: ovaries tubular, the eggs adhering on the outside.

- Uncinata*. Body something heart-shaped: snout simple, curved: mouth terminal.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 120. n. 55. tab. 33, fig. 2.

Inhabits *Greenland*, on the fins and gills of *Cod*-fish.

Body soft, pale, with a longitudinal groove down the middle of the back: ovaries rounded, and thickened towards the tip.

Gobius

Gobina.

Body rhomboid: arms 2 before and as many behind, all nodose: head with 2 curved horns.

Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 295.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 121. tab. 33. fig. 3.

Inhabits the gills of the *Cottus Gobio*; 7 lines long.

Body blueish-white: head roundish, with 2 incurved horns: mouth placed between the horns and furnished with 3 lips: arms angular, curved, knotty: intestines translucent above: tail bifid: ovaries spiral, round, subulate.

Radiata.

Body square, depressed; with 3 pair of arms and 4 horns.

Shaw Nat. Miscel. viii. tab. 295.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 122. n. 57. tab. 33. fig. 4.

Found about the mouth of the *Coryphæna rupestris*.

Body about 11 lines long, dirty white or cinereous, and rough with hardish tubercles; the sides a little crenate: head depressed, rounded, a little more convex beneath, and covered with numerous papillæ: ovaries large, oboval.

Nodosa.

Body square, tuberculate: with 2 very short arms beneath on each side.

Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 295.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 153. n. 38. tab. 33. fig. 5.

Inhabits about the mouth of the *Perca norvegica*.

Body soft, pale cinereous, above convex, beneath concave, with 4 hard white tubercles in the middle of the back, and 5 white teeth each side: head rounded and divided by a white streak in the middle: ovaries oboval.

Coronata.

Body oblong, with 4 straight emarginate arms: head subovate.

Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 295.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 124. n. 59. tab. 33. fig. 6.

Found on the *Plaie* and *Linguaula*.

Body covered with a pellucid skin: front with 2 horns armed with a single tooth: mouth with 2 feelers: ovaries brown; eggs tawny.

Pectoralis.

Head orbicular, hemispherical: abdomen obcordate with a terminal truncate papilla.

Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 295.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 125. n. 60. tab. 33. fig. 7.

Found on the gills and pectoral fins of *Flounders*, &c.

Body white, diaphanous, covered with blackish dots: crown with 2 falciform projections: snout conic, truncate, with 4 minute horns, 2 very short spines and 2 feelers near a third conic spine: arms 2, not curved: ovaries 2, rather narrow, subannulate and of equal diameter.

Lota. With 4 unequal ovaries.

On the gills of the *Gadus lota*. *Herm. Naturf.* 19. tab. 2, f. 6.
Mouth with 2 hooks: appendages 4, cruciate.

Cycloptero- Body round, flexuous, with a double orifice in the middle of
rum: the snout: snout terminated by three 3-parted horns.
Found on the *Cyclopterus spinosus*. *Mull. Zool. Dan.* 2745.
Body resembling *L. branchialis*, but the horn is slender, turned
up and entire at the tip: tail narrower, with 2 convex lobes
each side: ovaries simple, spiral, and nearly 5 inches long
when extended.

2. Body less: ovaries greenish.

On the *Cyclopterus liparis*, *O. Fabr. su. Crænl.* p. 337.

Pinnarum. Rufous; head cylindrical and rostrate on the fore-part:
tentacula 2, lunate, and bifid at the tip: arm only 1;
I. Cbr. Fabr. it. Norw. p. 282. n. 3.
Found on the dorsal fins of the *Gadus barbatus*.
Body depressed, fleshy, grooved on the back, with a cylindrical
arm placed on the fore part of the back, and concealed in a
groove: ovaries long, cylindrical.

45. SCYLLÆA. Body compressed and
grooved along the back: mouth consist-
ing of a terminal toothless aperture:
tentacula or arms 3 each side, and
placed beneath.

**Pelagica.* Body fixed: 4 extreme arms alike, the middle ones pap-
pillous.

Barbut's Worms, tab. 7, fig. 6. *Seba. Mus.* 1. tab. 74. fig. 1.

Inhabits the Ocean, among floating sea-weed.

Body roundish, oblong, broader behind and obtuse: mouth placed
at the end of the smaller extremity: back grooved, with a cre-
nulate hollow by which it affixes itself to sea-weed: extreme
arms smaller and rounded, middle pair oblong, foliaceous,
bending over and sprinkled within with papillæ.

Gamphoden- Body detached: first pair of arms naked and hollow at the
str. tip, the others with branched fibres within.

Inhabits the Red Sea. *Forst. Egypt.* p. 103, n. 13.

Body an inch long, pellucid, yellowish with rusty-brown dots: *back* flat, dotted with brown at the margins, with a row of blue dots down the middle: *tail* compressed, with an elevated rounded repand back, and furnished each side with small branched fibres: *abdomen* dotted with blue and rough with a row of 5 whitish papillæ down the middle of each side; first pair of *arms* lesser and obovate, the rest contiguous with a denticulate margin.

46. CLIO. *Body* oblong, nayant, generally sheathed, and furnished with 2 dilated membranaceous *arms* or wing-like processes: *tentacula* 3, besides 2 in the mouth,

Caudata. With a large compressed tailed sheath.
Inhabits the Ocean. *Barbut*, tab. 7, fig. 7, ill.

Pyramidata Sheath triangular, pyramidal: mouth obliquely truncate.

Nat. Miscel. tab. 206. *Barbut*, tab. 7, fig. 7, 8.

Brown's Jamaica, p. 386. tab. 43, fig. 1.

Inhabits the American Ocean; about an inch long.

Body opaque, slender, brownish: *eyes* green: *sheath* transparent blueish: *arms* rounded, blueish: *head* small, rounded.

Retusa. With 2 *tentacula*; mouth horizontal, 2-toothed: tail pointed.

Inhabits American Ocean. *Brown Jam.* p. 386.

Body small, gelatinous, pellucid, blueish in the water, and scarlet at each end: *head* narrower, globular, and divided by a groove into 2 cheeks: *mouth* terminal, furnished with a lip each side armed with 3 teeth, within which is another aperture armed with 4 lesser cruciate teeth: *tentacula* at the mouth 2, soft: *thorax* nearly globular: *arms* or *wings* submembranaceous, which it uses like a pair of oars,

Apreals. Whitish; lobes of the head terminated by a pointed flesh-colour papilla: *tentacula* 3, fleshy at the mouth.
Inhabits North Seas. *Pall. Spicil. Zool.* 10. tab. 1, fig. 18, 19.
Body soft, covered with a roughish skin: *head* nearly double: *mouth* with 2 lips, within which are 2 minute *tentacula*: behind the head are 4 foliaceous appendages: *tail* empty, depressed, acute,

Helicina,

Helicina. Body without sheath, and spiral.

Mart. Spitt. p. 141. tab. Q. fig. c.

Inhabits the North Seas in great numbers; size of a pea.

Wings ovate, obtuse, larger than the body.

Limacina. Body without sheath, inversely conic.

Natur. Miscel. tab. 252. Mart. Spitt. tab. P. fig. 5.

Inhabits the Northern Ocean; about half an inch long.

Body pale whitish-brown, resembling a Slug; a little contracted in the middle and pointed at the end.

47. SEPIA. Body fleshy, receiving the breast in a sheath, with a tubular aperture at its base: arms 8, beset with numerous warts or suckers, and in most species 2 pedunculated tentacula: head short: eyes large: mouth resembling a Parrot's beak. *Cuttle-fish.*

These animals inhabit various seas, and in hot climates some of them grow to a prodigious size; they are armed with a dreadful apparatus of holders furnished with suckers, by which they fasten upon and convey their prey to the mouth: they have the power of squirting out a black fluid resembling ink, and which is said to be an ingredient in the composition of Indian-ink: the bone in the back is converted into that useful article of stationery called pounce: the eggs are deposited upon sea-weed, and exactly resemble a bunch of grapes; at the instant the female deposits them they are white, but the males soon pass over them to impregnate them, and they then become black; they are round with a little point at the end, and in each of them is inclosed a living cuttle-fish surrounded by a gelatinous fluid.

• *Octopus.* Body without tail or appendage: pedunculated tentacula or longer arms 8.

Natur. Miscel. tab. 359. Barbut, tab. 8, fig. 1.

Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 2, fig. 1—6. Bell. aquat. tab. 331.

Kœrreut. d'Ar. Petrop. 7. p. 321. tab. 11, 12.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 28, fig. 44.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, in the latter of which it sometimes grows to a vast size, the arms being 9 fathoms long. In these seas the Indians never venture out without hatchets in their boats, to cut off the arms, should it attempt to fasten upon them and draw them under water.

Body

Body short, rounded behind: *arms* tapering to a point, joined at the base by a membrane or web, and covered within with 2 rows of alternate suckers. When opened, this animal is said to exhibit so strong and splendid a light, as perfectly to illuminate a dark room.

* *Officinalis*. *Body* without tail or appendage, and surrounded by a margin: tentacula or longer arms 2.

Brit. Zool. iv. p. 55. *Barbut*, tab. 8. fig. 2.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 3. fig. 4. *Olear. Musf.* tab. 97.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, and is the prey of the Whale tribe and Plaise; its arms are also frequently eaten off by the conger eel, and are reproduced: the bony scale on the back is that which is usually sold in the shops, and the black matter which it squirts out to darken the waters round it and elude the pursuit of its enemies, is often used as ink. It was formerly eaten by the Ancients, and is even now used as food by the Italians.

Body ovate, the margin crenate and interrupted at the bottom: 8 of the *arms* short and pointed; the 2 tentacula 4 times as long, rounded, the tips very broad and furnished within with numerous suckers.

Unguiculata.

Body without tail or appendage: arms furnished with hooks.

Inhabits the *Pacific*. *Molin. Chili.* p. 174.

Body rounded behind: *arms* furnished with hooks retractile within their proper sheaths instead of suckers.

Hexapus.

Body tailed, 4 or 5 jointed: arms only 6.

Inhabits the *Pacific*. *Molin. Chili.* p. 175.

Body about half a foot long, and the thickness of a finger: *arms* furnished with very minute suckers which stick very fast to whatever it fixes on,

* *Media*.

Body long, slender, cylindrical: tail finned, pointed, and carinate each side: long arms 2.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 29. fig. 45. *Barbut*, tab. 8. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, and something resembles *S. officinalis*.

Body ending in a point, and furnished with a membrane each side commencing about the middle of the body.

* *Loligo*.

Body subcylindrical, subulate, and furnished with a flattish sharp-edged rhombic membrane at the tail each side.

Calamary.

Natural. Miscell. tab. 363. *Barbut*, tab. 8. fig. 4.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 27. fig. 43. *Needh. Microg.* 1. tab. 12.

Seba

Seba Mus. 3. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 1—4. *t.* 3. *f.* 5, 6.

Olear Mus. 44. *tab.* 26. *fig.* 2.

Inhabits the *Ocean*; from 9 inches to 2 feet long.

Body reddish-brown, with 2 longer arms or tentacula: eyes fine blue: the cartilaginous plate or bone in the back is long lance-shaped and transparent, and is placed as a species of *Pennatula* by *Seba Mus.* 3. *tab.* 16. *fig.* 9.

* *Sepiola*. Body with 2 rounded wings or processes behind.

Brit. Zool. *tab.* 29. *fig.* 46. *Barbut.* *tab.* 8. *fig.* 5.

Jöbst. aquat. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 8.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *European Seas*: small.

Body short, rounded behind, with a round membrane or fin at the lower extremity: longer arms 2.

Tunicata. Body entirely inclosed in a black pellucid membrane, with 2 semicircular wings or processes behind.

Inhabits the *Pacific*. *Molin Chili.* p. 174.

Body large, sometimes weighing 150 pounds, and convertible into a very pleasant and palatable food.

48. LUCERNARIA. Body gelatinous, wrinkled, branched: mouth placed beneath:

Quadricornis. Body long coiled, with 4 forked arms tentaculate at the tip.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 147. n. 72. *tab.* 39. *fig.* 1—6.

Leske Naturg. 1. p. 508. *tab.* 10. *fig.* 5.

Inhabits *Northern Seas*, on Fuci: feeds on polypi.

Body without head or eyes, brown, pellucid, quadrangular, each angle running into an arm the branches of which are terminated by a fasciculus of 30—40 tentacula: tail flexuous in the middle and disposed in numerous plaits or folds, thickened at the base and tapering gradually, obtuse at the tip, and extensile like the tentacula: mouth white with cinereous striz and 4-toothed.

Pbrygia. Body long papillous, with numerous globiferous arms deflected into an hemisphere: fixed at the base by a byssus or mass of filaments.

O. Fabr. fn. grænl. p. 343. n. 233.

Inhabits depths of the *Greenland Seas*, and seldom changes its abode.

Body varying in shape, about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, reddish with whiter globules and papillæ: neck erect thick extensile and beset

with

with numerous exsertile papillæ: *arms* slender; short; imbricate or entangled together.

auricula. Resembling a flask: neck round, the lower extremities dilated and surrounded with 8 fasciuli of tentacula.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 341. n. 332.

Found in the *Greenland Seas*, adhering very firmly to the largest *Ulvæ*, from which it rarely moves: feeds on *Onisci*, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Body black or reddish, rarely chestnut-brown with a gold tinge, lubricous; glabrous, the margin surrounded with 8 granulate tubercles resembling so many fasciuli of tentacula about 60 in each and which are black tip with white: *mouth* white.

49. MEDUSA. *Body* gelatinous, orbicular, and generally flat underneath: *mouth* central, beneath.

The animals of this genus consist of a tender gelatinous mass of different figure, furnished with arms or tentacular process proceeding from the lower surface: the larger species when touched cause a slight tingling and redness, and are usually denominated *Sea-nettles*: they are supposed to constitute the chief food of cetaceous fish; and most of them shine with great splendor in the water.

A. *Body* with ciliate ribs.

Infundibulum. *Body* ovate with about 9 ciliate ribs.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 112. Mart. Spitz. t. p. f. h.

Brown Jamaica. p. 384. tab. 48. fig. 2.

Baister op. subf. 3. p. 123. tab. 14. fig. 5.

Inhabits *Indian, Mediterranean and North Seas*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Body obtusely 8-angled, hollow, transparent, open at the larger extremity and of a firm gelatinous substance. It contracts and expands with great facility: *ribs* purplish and furnished with a single row of short slender fibres.

Pileus. *Body* globular with 8 ciliate ribs and 2 ciliate cirri.

Baister op. subf. 3. p. 126. tab. 14. fig. 6, 7.

Martin, Spitzb. tab. p. fig. 8.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Northern Seas*.

Cucumis. Oblong with 8 ciliate ribs, without cirri.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 361. n. 353.

WORMS. MOLLUSCA. 49. Medusa.

Inhabits the *Greenland Seas*, and moves slowly by means of the fibres on the ribs: when touched contracts itself into the form of an apple.

Body white mixed with blue and covered with irregular red dots: apertures 2, terminal and meeting in the oblong middle cavity.

Ovum.

Ovate, with 8 ciliate ribs and 2 pair of cirri, one pair of which is very long.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 362. n. 355.

Inhabits *Greenland Seas*, and resembles a hat; seldom larger than a Pigeon's egg.

Body lucid and very fragile, the fragments while alive blue.

B. Body smooth.

Perpita.

Body above flat, beneath a little convex grooved and villous. Inhabits *India*. *Aman. Acad. 4. p. 255. tab. 3. fig. 7—9.*

* *Cruciata.* Body marked with a milk-white cross.

Inhabits *European Seas*. *Barbut's Worms. tab. 9. fig. 1.*

Body like a transparent colourless jelly, and surrounded at the margin with fine fibres: the cross marked with a brown spot on each arm. Is very luminous when under sun-shine.

Hyfcella.

Body convex, with 16 rays, and 4 united tentacula beneath.

Bast. op. subs. 2. p. 62. tab. 7. fig. 5?

Inhabits the sea round *Portugal*.

Body above whitish, the rays composed of extremely minute reddish-brown dots: beneath concave: tentacula longer than the body, lanceolate and marked with reddish striæ.

* *Æquorea.*

Flattish, with a villous inflected tentaculate margin.

Bast. op. subs. 2. p. 55. tab. 5. fig. 2, 3.

Inhabits the *Ocean*; extremely simple soft and fringed at the margin with white.

* *Aurita.*

Convex above, with an inflected fringed margin; beneath with 4 arched cavities near the centre.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 2. It. Wgoth. 172. t. 3. f. 2.

Bast. op. subs. 2. tab. 14. fig. 3. 7. 82. p. 58—60.

Merret pin. p. 195. tab. 76. 77.

Found frequently floating on the surface of the sea; 2—4 inches diameter: when the sun shines upon it, reflects a beautiful splendor.

* *Capillata.* Body convex with 16 indentations round the margin, and numerous slender filaments beneath.

Barbut.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 3. It. Wgoth. tab. 3. f. 3.

Baſter opus. ſubj. 2. p. 60. tab. 5. fig. 1.

Inhabits the Ocean: about 8 inches in diameter.

Body whitish ſemipellucid fragile; above convex, beneath flat with a rough circle, within which are 8 pair of rays; and a number of curled fibres and appendages from the centre: the margin divided into 8 portions, each of which is emarginate.

* *Pilearii.* Disk capitate, with 8 foramina or holes on the border: beneath arched and hairy.

Inhabits the Sea. *Barbut's Worms. tab. 9. fig. 4.*

Body with an irregular reflected margin.

Marſupialis Semioval with 4 tentacula on the margin.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 5. Planc. Conch. var. t. 4. f. 5.

Inhabits the Mediterranean; reſembles a purſe.

Hemiſphaerica. Hemispherical with 4 tranſverſe ribs beneath, and marginal tentacula and gubittes: the margin entire.

Mull. Zool. Dan. t. p. 22. n. 5. tab. 7. fig. 1--5.

Gronov. aſ. Helv. 4. p. 38. tab. 4. fig. 7.

Inhabits European Seas: about 2 lines in diameter.

Pelagica. Hemispherical-concave with a crenate incurved margin and 8 tentacula.

Inhabits the American and Atlantic Seas. *Læſſ. It. 105.*

Noctiluca. Depreſſed, with reddiſh-brown warts and dots: margin with 8 red tentacula.

Forſk. ſu. Egypt. Arab. p. 109. tab. 24.

Inhabits the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas, where they wander in large groupes, illuminating the waters, and if ſhaken in ſea water emit ſparks of light: theſe 2 laſt are probably only varieties.

* *Fuſea.* Body with 16 brown rays and a brown circle in the middle; the circumference edged with alternate crooked fangs and oval tubercles.

Borlaſe Cornwall. p. 256. tab. 25. fig. 7. 8.

Barbut's Worms. 80. tab. 9. fig. 7.

Inhabits the Coaſt of Cornwall. Tentacula 4, lacerated, a little exceeding the body.

* *Purpura.* Body with pale purple rays; and a light purple croſs in the centre, between each bar of which is a deep purple horſe-shoe-shaped mark.

Inhabits Cornwall. *Borlase Corn. tab. 25. fig. 9, 10.*
Tentacula 4, thick, short, not exceeding the body.

**Tuberculata.* With 15 brown rays meeting at the centre, and small oval tubercles round the margin; tentacula 4, plain, much longer than the body.

Borlase Cornwall, p. 257. tab. 25. fig. 11, 12.

Barbut's Worms, p. 81. tab. 9. fig. 8.

Inhabits the coast of Cornwall.

**Undulata.* Margin undulate, with fangs on the projecting parts; beneath 4 orifices, between which is a stem divided into 8 ragged tentacula.

Borlase Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 15. Barbut, tab. 9. fig. 9.

Inhabits the coast of Cornwall.

**Lunulata.* Margin tuberculate; beneath in the centre 4 conic appendages forming a cross, with several others like serrate leaves surrounding it: tentacula 8.

Borlase Cornwall, p. 258. tab. 25. fig. 16, 17.

Inhabits the coast of Cornwall

Tentacula not longer than the margin, and between each a semilunar aperture.

Nuda. Orbicular, blue, without crest: tentacula of the disk naked, of the ray with 3 rows of glands.

Holothuria nuda. Gmelin Syst. Nat. p. 3143. n. 22.

Inhabits the Mediterranean; not an inch diameter.

Body with a whitish disk above, and radiate with concentric striæ, the margin and border blue: tentacula filiform and bluish-hyaline.

Veilella. Orbicular, blue, with an oblique simple crest or membrane, and numerous tentacula beneath.

Shaw Nat. Miscell. tab. 250.

Brown Jamaica, p. 387. tab. 48. fig. 1.

Imperat. Nat. tab. 912. Col. ecphr. 20. tab. 22.

Inhabits the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas.

Body flat, thin, oval and marked with numerous concentric striæ; veil or crest glassy, with numerous striæ.

Spirans. Oval, blue, with oblique divided crest or veil, and numerous tentacula beneath.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 247.

Holothuria Spirans. Gmelin Syst. Nat. p. 3143.

Inhabits the Mediterranean; about 2 inches long.

Body thin, convex, and terminating in a whitish central knob above, blue with a brown border: *crest* 2-parted and striate: *tentacula* filiform.

Pulmo. Hemispherical-concave, with a fringed border; beneath striate, the stem with 4 openings and 8 arms.
Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 299.
Macri observ. del polm. mar. nap. 1778, tab. 1.
 Inhabits the *Tuscan* sea.

Body gelatinous, pellucid, tough, crystalline: *head* large, hemispherical, concave beneath, and marked with numerous striæ crossed by 16 distant ligaments, each emitting a short branch both sides: *border* fringed with numerous roundish blue scallops: *stem* large, thick, square, with 4 semioval openings, each of which has a large lobe above and a smaller beneath: *branches* or *arms* proceeding from the lower part of the stem 8, subcylindric, pendent and wrinkled behind; beside these are 16 subtrigonal appendages, bifid in front, and terminated on the upper side by a flat wrinkled surface; they arise from the beginning of each branch; the branches end in as many large subpyramidical *branchiæ*, their 2 exterior sides prominent and ending in a thickly wrinkled surface: these are terminated by 8 oblong subtriangular thick pendent bodies, ending in 3 flat acute membranaceous pieces. Within the openings is a flexuous striate blueish-yellow band,

Tyrrhena. Convex; the margin crenate, and furnished with very long fibres or threads: beneath are 4 *tentacula*.
 Inhabits *Tuscan* sea. *Macri. obs. del palm. mar. p. 19.*
 Body smooth, tender, hyaline spotted with red; beneath are 4 cavities, each marked with a red band.

Tubercularis. Disk prominent; the margin 8-times divided and striate beneath: tubercles 8.
 Inhabits *Tuscan* sea. *Macri. obs. p. 20.*
 Body hyaline, about 2 pounds weight; beneath fulvous, with innumerable curved fibres: *tubercles* blueish-white, ending in 2 stems terminated by a pellucid whitish membrane, which is flaccid and blue or white at the tip.

Verruculus. Bottle-shaped, with a very long granular central *tentaculum* beneath: margin with numerous blue *tentacula* tipped with white.
Journ. de Phys. nov. 1787. p. 365. tab. 2, fig. 13, 14.
 Inhabits the *Ocean*. Hyaline, with about 30 marginal cirri.

Caravella. Body ovate, with very long central tentacula beneath, and a crenulate veil above.

Mull. Besch. Naturf. 2. p. 150. *tab.* 9. *fig.* 2.

Sloan Jamaic. 1. p. 7. *tab.* 4. 5.

Inhabits the *Atlantic*, and inflames the hand by its touch.

Body thin, smooth, shining, blueish, hyaline, and tapering each side: *crest* or *veil* running the whole length of the back, semilunar, compressed, furrowed with branched grooves, and marked with rosy veins: *tentacula* jointed, blue, fragile, and intermixed with shorter tubercles.

Umbrella. Tentacula of the disk naked, of the margin glandular: margin membranaceous, crenate.

Mull. Besch. Naturf. 2. *tab.* 295. *tab.* 9. *figs.* 2, 3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas.

Body rigid, depressed, with radiate grooves above; beneath with a clavate trunk in the middle, surrounded with short clavate tubes: *tentacula* jointed, with 3 rows of glands.

Dimorpha. Back eminent: beneath a minute cross surrounded with 5 apertures; margin ciliate.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 365. n. 359.

Inhabits *North Seas*; less than *M. æquorea*.

Body when expanded orbicular, with a square inflected margin: beneath concave: *back* divided into 4 parts by radiate grooves; with an elevated central cross and white fibres.

Campanula. Disk gibbous; the border wide and ciliate: beneath a hairy cross.

Inhabits *Greenland Sea*. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl.* p. 366. n. 360.

Body conic-orbicular, beneath hollow and snowy: *fringe* of the margin and cross yellow, the latter often white.

Digitata. Hyaline, with a pistil beneath in the centre: margin ciliate.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 366. n. 361.

Inhabits the *Greenland Seas*, and leaps with its margin bent in.

Body very minute, conic, striate: *fringe* yellow or white, and hooked within: *pistil* ending in a yellow or white pencil.

Frondosa. Margin of the disk varied with white opake spots and dots: tentacula 8, dichotomous, beset with white pedunculate warts terminating in tufts.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 29. *tab.* 2. *figs.* 1—3.

Inhabits the *Archipelago*; small.

Body flattish, a little convex above, the border membranaceous and fringed with white fasciculi: beneath is a villous nucleus, which in the lesser ones is 8-angled, and in the larger ones 10-angled.

Tetrasphyla. Hemisphærical, without tentacula; furnished with 4 marginal tubes united into a prism.

Forsk. fn. Ægypt. Arab. p. 106, n. 11.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; about a span and a half across.

Body hyaline, rather rigid: *tubes* of the margin linear, 3 inches long, straight and flat.

Ocosphyla. Hemisphærical, without marginal tentacula: beneath a 4-folded column with 8 many-cleft lobes at the tip; and 16 lateral appendages.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 106, n. 18.*

Body blueish-hyaline, a foot in diameter; the column beneath about an inch and a half long.

Andromeda. Hemisphærical, without marginal arms: beneath 8 round ramified foliaceous arms.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Shaw Nat. Miscel. tab. 259.*

Body transparent, pale yellowish-brown or blueish, with white rays and entire margin; in the middle a small black cross; *arms* white, and a little thicker than a goose-quill at the insertion.

Corona. Hemisphærical, without marginal tentacula: beneath 8 cultrate arms, toothed each side below.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 107, n. 20.*

Body reddish-hyaline, about 4 inches across, with a blue cross in the centre: *arms* beneath broad, and 2-lobed at the tip.

Persea. Hemisphærical, hyaline, with an opaque white ring within 4 times interrupted: marginal tentacula 0.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 107, n. 21.*

Body about 2 inches wide, with a very prominent margin: *arms* 4, subanceolate, about an inch long, and undulate at the margin.

Cephea. Hemisphærical, tuberculate, reddish-brown: beneath 8 arms villous at their extremities, and 9 very long filiform tentacula.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Shaw Nat. Miscell. tab. 224.*

Body pellucid, with 8 paler rays: *arms* blueish with black extremities: *tentacula* pointed.

Proboscida- Hemispherical, with a long proboscis in the middle beneath; and 6 marginal tentacula.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 108. n. 23.*

Body hyaline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, with a prominent equal margin; proboscis subflexile and truncate at the tip, with a fringed folded versatile membrane.

Mollicina. Depressed, with 12 lateral apertures and tentacula.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 109 n. 25.*

Body an inch and a half in diameter; hyaline, the margin prominent with 12 plaits.

Pileata. Ovate-campanulate, with a hyaline globe above: within an oblong red nucleus: margin with numerous tentacula yellow at the base.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 110. n. 26.*

Body about an and a half high; the margin a little contracted.

Crucigera. Hemispherical, with a reddish cross as wide as the body.

Inhabits ———. *Forsk. fn. Eg. Arab. p. 110. n. 27.*

Body about the size of half a cherry; with 4 very minute white approximate rings above; the margin thin, prominent, variouly flexile and often reddish: tentacula very numerous, not as long as the body is wide.

Unguiculata. Orbicular; above flat with 16 rays: the margin crenate, with 16 slightly incurved fangs.

Savarts Aft. Stockh. 1788. 3. n. 7. tab. 6, fig. 1.

Inhabits the shores of *Jamaica*; size of a small nutmeg.

Body diaphanous, blueish, spotted.

50. PHYSSOPHORA. Body gelatinous, pendent from an aërial vesicle, with gelatinous sessile members at the sides, and numerous tentacula beneath.

These are nearly allied to the *Medusæ*, and might without much impropriety be removed into that Genus.

Hydrostatia. Oval; with numerous lateral 3-lobed vesicles, open outwardly: middle intestine and 4 larger tentacula red.

Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 119, n. 45.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; about half an inch long, compressed; and always swims with the tip of the vesicle above the water.

Rosacea. Orbicular, and imbricate with oblong horizontal foliaceous membranes affixed to the vesicle.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. fr. Arab. p. 120. n. 46.*
Body hyaline, an inch in diameter, and resembles a full-blown flower bending downwards: *vesicle* obtuse, ovate, reddish, and covered with flat obtuse foliaceous membranes curved and thickly laid.

Filiformis. Lateral members oblong, filiform and pendent.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Forsk. Arab. p. 120. n. 47.*
Body very tender, not thicker than a thread, and a span long, hyaline, with an obtuse ovate head about the size of a grain of rice.

51. ASTERIAS. *Body* depressed, covered with a coriaceous crust muricate with tentacula, and grooved beneath: *mouth* central, 5-rayed. *Star-fish. Sea-star.*

These are all inhabitants of the sea, and are marked with a rough white stony spot above: they easily renew parts which have been lost by violence, and fix themselves to the bottom by swimming on the back and beading the rays.

A. *Lunate.*

Nobilis. Granulous, with a ridge round the margin, the disk of which is glabrous.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Pontop. Norsk. Naturg. 2. p. 291.*

Pubescens. Lubricous, with an entire simple margin.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 64. n. 25. tab. 19, fig. 1, 2.
Inhabits *North Seas*, round the island *Kuholm*.
Body above convex, covered with a smooth sanguineous skin, transversely striate here and there, beset towards the margin with soft obtuse white spines, about the size of a millet-seed, and divided into 10 arcæ; the margin not articulate, but rough in the angles with about 10 acute papillæ: beneath concave, smooth, whitish, with a rosy tinge, and hollowed by 5 grooves each side covered with horizontal batons. It tinges warm water with a tawny colour.

Militaris. Every where granulous, with a palvinate margin, which is alike granulous.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2828.*

Luna.

Orbicular, entire.

Inhabits *India*. *Amœn. Acad.* 4. p. 256. tab. 3, fig. 14.

Body compressed and every where sprinkled with raised dots.

B. Stellate.

**Papposa*. With 12—14 rays, the edges of which are surrounded with short fascicular processes; the surface muricate.*Nat. Miscell.* tab. 418. *Barbut*, tab. 10, fig. 2.*Linck. Ast.* tab. 32, fig. 52. tab. 34, fig. 54.*Linck stell. mar.* tab. 17, fig. 58.*Seba Mus.* 2, tab. 8, fig. 5. *Colum. esp.* tab. 38, fig. A?Inhabits *European* and *Asiatic* seas.

Body above ferruginous, the disk spotted with white, the rays paler at the ends; beneath whitish, with paler papillæ and black grooves down the rays, the disk tinged with red: rays

11—15, lanceolate and a little convex above.

Spongiosa Roughish; with 5 semicylindrical obtuse rays, unarmed at the edges.*O. Fabr. fn. Grænl.* p. 368. n. 363.Inhabits *Greenland Seas*; about 7 lines in diameter,

Body pale reddish, with a very minute red central protuberance above, and rough with very minute crowded incumbent spines: rays inflexed at the edges.

Rubens*. Lax, with 5 lanceolate convex rays covered above with single spines disposed in rows.Afterias hispida*. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 30, fig. 58.*Linck.* tab. 9, fig. 19. tab. 11, fig. 15. tab. 14, fig. 23.*Basler opusc. subs.* tab. 2, fig. 1—4.*Plot. Oxfordsh.* 85. tab. 8, fig. 4. *Barbut*, tab. 10. fig. 3.*Seba Mus.* tab. 5, fig. 3, tab. 6, fig. 3, 4.*Olear. Mus.* tab. 8, fig. 4. *Barr. rar.* tab. 1288.2. *Basl. opusc. subs.* 3. tab. 12, f. 1—6. *Colum. aq.* tab. 6.3. *Linck. stell. mar.* tab. 38, fig. 69.Inhabits the *Ocean*; 9—14 inches in diameter.

Body above red, pale orange, yellowish, cinerous or black, sometimes violet: rays 4—6, with 4 rows of papillæ beneath: the prickles sometimes scattered or disposed in rows, sometimes prickles or bristles sometimes o.

**Seposita*. With 5 round rays reticulate beneath, and covered above with pectinate prickles.*Borlase Cornwall.* p. 259. tab. 25, fig. 18.*Linck. stell. mar.* tab. 4, fig. 5, 7. tab. 9, f. 16. tab. 30, f. 62.*Afterias spinola*. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 62. n. 61.Inhabits *European Seas*; very small.

Endect.

- Eudeca.* With 9 rays every where covered with pectinate prickles.
Linck. tab. 14, fig. 25. tab. 15, 16. fig. 26. tab. 17, fig. 27.
 2. *Rumpf. Mus. tab. 15, fig. F.*
 Inhabits North Seas. Rays 5, 8, 10, generally 9.
- Mimosa.* With 6 rays, the edges with distant projecting fascicular processes.
 Inhabits Northern Seas. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 5, fig. 14, 15.*
 Boay pale yellow, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter, flat each side.
- Glacialis.* With 5 angular rays, the angles with prickly protuberances.
Linck. tab. 38, and tab. 39, fig. 69.
 Inhabits the North Seas. Rays thick, lanceolate.
 Body when alive rufous undulate with white, sometimes cinereous, brown or green; the disk above with tubercles disposed in a circle, beneath hollow: *tentacula* numerous, pellucid, with a row of small pinnules each side; back with a round striate operculum or lid.
- Clavata.* With 5 short thick rays; hirsute beneath and cancelled above.
 Inhabits European Seas. *Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 30, fig. 1.*
- Echinites.* With 20 rays, each with 2 rows of suckers and numerous large and small moveable spines
 Inhabits Batavia. *Saland and Ellis Zooph. tab. 60—62.*
 Disk, like the rays, covered with spines.
- Reticulata.* Rays 4, reticulate with prickles.
Linck. tab. 23, fig. 36. tab. 41, fig. 72.
Seba Mus. tab. 7, fig. 1. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 15, fig. D.
Mus. Toff. 114 tab. 9, fig. 1. Barbut, tab. 10, fig. 4.
 Inhabits the Indian Seas.
- Porygiana.* Every where beset with papillæ which are rosy beneath.
 Inhabits Norway. *Act. Nidr. 4. p. 424. tab. 14, fig. 1, 2.*
- Nodosa.* With 5 convex rays, longitudinally elevated and muricate.
Barbut, tab. 10, fig. 5. Grew. Mus. 123. tab. 8.
Linck. tab. 3, fig. 3. tab. 7. fig. 8. tab. 25, fig. 40.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 5, fig. 7, 8. tab. 6. fig. 1, 2, 11, 12.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean.
- Violacea.* Lax, with a grey-brown surface and violet tubercles: rays 5.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 30, fig. 56.
Kade ap. Linck. p. 97, fig. 1—9.
 R 2

Inhabits *European and Northern Seas*.

Body with sometimes a violet surface, sometimes with violet tubercles only, these are either disposed in rows or irregularly scattered: *disk* orbicular: *rays* lanceolate and reddish at the tip: beneath yellowish in the grooves.

Sanguinolenta. Above sanguineous, the rays tipped with white.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2836.

Perforata. Unarmed, with perforated dots on the back.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2834.

Aranciaca. Disk broad: rays 5, subdepressed and prickly at the margins.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 3. tab. 83. fig. 1—3.
Ast. Nidros. 4. tab. 14. fig. 3—6.
Barbut, tab. 10, fig. 6. *Barr. ic.* 1281.
Linck. tab. 4. fig. 14. tab. 5, fig. 6. tab. 8, fig. 12.
Seba Musf. 3. tab. 6. f. 5—8.
Inhabits *Mediterranean and North seas*.

**Equestris*. Rays 5; disk reticulate and perforated with dots: tubercles 5: margin subarticulate: beneath a single row of tentacula.
Inhabits *European Seas*. *Barbut*, tab. 10, fig. 7.
Ast. irregularis, *Brit. Zool.* iv, p. 61.
Linck. tab. 6, f. 13. tab. 12, f. 21. tab. 13, f. 22.
Seba Musf. 3. tab. 8, fig. 6, 8. *Barr. ic.* 1285.

Lævigata. With 5 semicylindrical obtusely 8-angled unarmed rays.
Barbut, tab. 10, fig. 8. *Linck. tab.* 28, fig. 27.
Rumph. Musf. tab. 15, fig. E. *Grew. Musf. tab.* 8, fig. 1, 2.
Inhabits *Mediterranean and Indian seas*.
Rays covered with obsolete warts, and between them at the sides are hollow dots: beneath the warts are disposed in a quincunx.

**Membranacea*. With 5 broad membranaceous rays, extremely thin and flat.
Ast. placenta, *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 31, fig. 59, A.
Linck. stell. mar. tab. 1. f. 2.
Inhabits *European and Mediterranean seas*.
Rays rough with tubercles: beneath with 5 elevated convex ribs.

Granularis. Pentangular, unarmed, each side tessellate with granulations; the margin jointed.
Linck. stell. tab. 13, fig. 22. tab. 27, fig. 45.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 19. tab. 92. fig. 1—4.
Inhabits the island *Santa Cruz*.

C. Radiate.

Rosia. Rough, with reticulate granulations: rays round.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 67.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 13. tab. 7. fig. 5.

Inhabits the *Belgic* and *Norway Seas*; a very elegant species.

Body above rich rose-colour, sometimes inclining to orange, with blackish dots between the granulations; beneath whitish with dilated grooves; a quadruple row of tentacula, and 5 rows divergent pinnules: rays white at the very tip.

Pertusa. Rough, rays round with a narrow gibbous base.
Inhabits *North Seas.* *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2839.*

Ophiura. Disk scaly; scale of the angles serrate.

AA. Nidros. 4. p. 54. tab. 2. fig. 15, 16.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 32. fig. 62. Barbut. tab. 10. fig. 9.

Sloan Jamaic. 2. tab. 244. fig. 8. 9.

Linck. tab. 11. fig. 17. Planc. Conch. tab. 4. fig. 4.

Inhabits the *Ocean*; small, and moves slowly.

Body generally above grey reddish or violet, rarely white; glabrous, with 5 rays: disk orbicular: rays 4 times as long as the body, slender quadrangular flexuous and covered with a single row of scales.

It is suspected that the mischievous effects, which at certain times of the year, are produced by eating the common mussels, are occasioned by their having fed upon this species of *Asterias*.

Aculeata. With glabrous prickles, shorter than the diameter of the rays.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 29. tab. 99. fig. 1—3.

Linck. tab. 26. fig. 42. t. 40. f. 71.

Inhabits the *Ocean* Rays 5.

Body varying in colour, orbicular, with minute scales beneath, 6 of which resemble a Coral.

Ciliaris. With rough spines, longer than the diameter of the rays.

Linck. tab. 34. fig. 56. t. 37. f. 65. t. 40. f. 71.

Bar. rar. tab. 1295. fig. 1. Barbut. tab. 10. fig. 10.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *North Seas.* Rays 5.

Sphaerulata. With 5 slender jointed rays, hirsute on the sides; with a small globular head between the base of each ray.

Inhabits *European Seas.* *Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 32. fig. 63.*

Body pentangular indented smooth above the aperture; beneath 5-pointed.

* *Pentaphylla*

- * *Pentaphylla*. With 5 slender rays, hirsute at the sides and tessellate above and below with green, sometimes with sky-blue.
Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 24.*
Body regularly pentangular.
- * *Varia*. With 5 hirsute rays, annulate with red: body circular with 10 radiated streaks; the ends lozenge-form.
Inhabits *British Coast*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 21.*
- * *Aculearis*. With 5 slender hirsute rays: body round, with alternately broad and narrow streaks from the centre.
Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 19.*
- * *Hastata*. With 5 hirsute jointed rays: body pentagonal indented brownish-red with 10 ochraceous streaks, 5 of which are slender with javeline-shaped extremities.
Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 22.*
- * *Fissa*. With 5 slender hirsute rays: body circular with 5 equidistant dents penetrating deep into the sides, and 5 light coloured streaks from the centre.
Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 20.*
- * *Nigra*. With 5 hirsute olive rays tessellate with deeper shades: body pentagonal black with 5 radiate streaks of white.
Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Borl. Cornw. tab. 25. fig. 23.*
- * *Tenella*. With 10 pectinate rays above; and filiform ones beneath which are thickened at the joints.
Retz. At. Stockh. 1783. p. 233. n. 11.
Inhabits the coast of *Santa Cruz*; less than the next.
Body white: Rem of the rays longer.
- * *Pectinata*. With 10 pectinate rays above; and fewer filiform ones beneath, the joints equal: disk smooth above.
Linck. tab. 37. fig. 64, 66. Barbus. t. 10. f. 11.
Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 9. fig. 3, 4. Pet. Gaz. t. 4. f. 6.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 33. fig. 71.
Inhabits *European and Indian Seas*.
Body covered above with 5 unequal valves; colour deep red: filiform rays beneath terminated by an incurved claw.
- * *Multiradiata*. With 10 palmate-subquadrifid pectinate rays above and numerous filiform ones beneath: the disk granulate.
Linck. tab. 21. fig. 33. t. 22. f. 34.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

With 5 divided and subdivided rays: disk and rays granulate: mouth depressed

Natur Miscell. tab. 103. Barbut. tab. 10. fig. 12.

Linck. tab. 18. fig. 29 t. 19 f. 30. t. 20. f. 32.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 9. fig. 1, 2. t. 11. f. 1.

Knorr. delic. nat. tab. G. Mart. Spitz. tab. P. fig. E.

Inhabits most Seas, and is an extremely curious sea animal: the 5 rays dividing into 2 smaller ones, and each of these dividing again into 2 others; which mode of regular subdivision, is continued to a vast extent, gradually decreasing in size, till at length the ramifications amount to many thousands, forming a beautiful net work. Its colour is sometimes pale or reddish-white, sometimes brown.

Euryali. Rays divided and subdivided: disk papillous and with the rays granulate: mouth a little raised.

Linck. tab. 29. fig. 48. t. 30. f. 49. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 16.

Inhabits the Cape of good Hope. Body fulvous.

Oligastes. Rays very long and simple, with 2 acute moveable styles at each joint.

Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 239. tab. 6. fig. 23 A, B.

Found near the Island Carassow, adhering to Gorgonia.

Body pentangular minute ochraceous and rather hard.

Nigrita. With 5 jointed rays covered with imbricate scales above, and lateral patulous ramifications: disk obtusely pentangular and granulate.

Inhabits—*Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 20. tab. 93. fig. 1—4.*

Tricolor. With five jointed rays pectinate at the sides, the ramifications rough: disk hispid.

Inhabits *Færoe Island.* *Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 97. fig. 1—5.*

Fragilis. Disk orbicular muricate, spinous on the back: rays 5 jointed and pectinate at the sides, the ramifications ferrato-muricate.

Inhabits *North Seas.* *Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 98. fig. 1—3.*

52. ECHINUS. Body roundish, covered with a bony fused crust, and generally furnished with moveable spines: mouth placed beneath, and mostly 5-valved.

Sea-urchin.

These

These are all inhabitants of the Sea, and many of them have been hitherto found in a fossil state: many are esculent, and they are in general armed with 5 sharp teeth: the pores are each furnished with a retractile tentaculum or feeler, by which the animal affixes itself to any object and stops its motion: the spines are connected to the outer skin by very strong ligaments, and are the instruments of motion.

A. *Vent vertical: tentacula every where simple.*

a. *Hemispherical or globular.*

• *Esculentus* Subglobular; with 10 avenues of pores, the spaces between covered with small tubercles supporting the spines.

Natur. Miscell. tab. 223. Barbut. tab. 11. fig. 1.

Lister Angl. 69. tab. 3. fig. 13. Brit. Zool. iv. t. 34. f. 74.

Klein echinod. ed. Lestk. p. 76. tab. 38. f. 1.

Rumpf Mus. 31. tab. 13. fig. B, C.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 11. fig. 4. a, b. t. 12. f. 1, 6, 8, 9.

Argenw. Conch. p. 307. tab. 25. fig. F.

Delic. Nat. sel. tab. D. fig. 1. t. D. ii. f. 1,

1. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 10. fig. 14.*

2. *Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 11. fig. 6.*

3. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 11. fig. 7.*

4. *Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 11. fig. 9.*

5. *White. Molin. Hist. Chili. p. 175.*

Inhabits European and Indian Seas.

Body reddish or yellowish: spines short violet colour, losing their colour and falling off the dead animal: pores in about 3 rows: tubercles surrounded with a circle of lesser ones: vent closed by a coriaceous membrane covered with spines.

Sphæra. Subsphærical, red, with blueish spines.

Inhabits Northern Seas. Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2845.

Is probably the same as the last, or Ech. fardicus.

Dræbachi. Hemispherical, pale, with long pale spines.

ensis. Inhabits North Seas. Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2846.

• *Miliaris.* Hemispherical depressed, with 10 avenues of pores, the spaces between with 2 rows of protuberances.

Klein. Echin. ed. Lestk. tab. 2. A, C, D. tab. 31. A, D.

Sloan Jamaica. 2. p. 268. tab. 244. fig. 1—3.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 18. tab. 10. fig. 1—4. tab. 11. fig. 5—8.

Del. Nat. 1. tab. D. ii. fig. 3, 4, 5. tab. D, iii. fig. 4.

Gualt. Test. tab. 107. fig. G, H, I, L, K.

2. Shell depressed, with fewer tubercles, and a ferrate line down the middle of the spaces: pores of the avenues placed in alternate rows of 2 and 3 foramina.

Lesk ap. Klein. tab. 43. fig. 3—5. tab. 49. f. 1; 2.

Bast. op. subs. 3. p. 112. tab. 11. f. 2—8.

Reaum. Act. Par. 1712. p. 177. t. 8.

Gualt. Test. t. 107. f. A.

Inhabits the *Eu opean Ocean*, and is principally distinguished from *Ech. esculentus*, in being less, in having the top more depressed, and the avenues of pores narrower.

Shell greenish-grey, olive-green or reddish-violet: larger spaces with 8 rows of small tubercles, besides some very minute scattered ones: lesser spaces with 2 rows of larger and as many small tubercles: avenues with a triple row of double pores: spines 3—4 lines long, striate; acute or obtuse, whitish, violet, green or blackish olive.

Hemisphaericus. Hemisphaerical, depressed, with 10 avenues of pores, the spaces with a ferrate suture down the middle, and transverse lines: mouth pentangular; the angles obtuse.

Klein. ed lesk. tab. 2, E. tab. 40, fig. 7.

Gualt. Test. tab. 107, fig. M.

Delic. Nat. sel. p. 88. tab. D, f. 6.

Inhabits —, probably a variety of *Ech. esculentus*.

Shell yellowish-red with paler avenues, the base ochraceous; rough with larger and smaller protuberances.

Angulosus. Hemisphaerical; the spaces granulate and bifariouly warted, the larger ones biparted by a ferrate suture down the middle: avenues trifariouly porous.

Klein. Echin. ed lesk. tab. 2, F, tab. 42, fig. 1.

2. Less, and greenish-grey.

Klein Echin. ed lesk. p. 94. tab. 3, A, B.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 10, fig. 20.

Argenw. conch. 1. p. 310, tab. 25, fig. H.

Gualt. Test. tab. 108, fig. A.

Delic. Nat. sel. 1. p. 88 tab. D, fig. 4, 5.

Inhabits —. Shell grey with a violet tinge.

Spaces with rows of granulations and protuberances: avenues with double distant pores.

Excavatus. Hemisphaerical; spaces granulate, all of them bifariouly tuberculate: avenues excavated and bifariouly porous.

Rhein Ech. ed. lesk. p. 95. tab. 44, fig. 3, 4.

Scill. de corp. mar. petrif. tab. 22, fig. 2, D.

Found at *Verona* in a petrified state: grey-yellow.

Globulus. Hemispherical, subglobular, with 10 avenues, the spaces muricate at the sides and porous in the middle.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ultr.* 706.
This is probably the same as *Ech. granulatus*.

Sphaeroides Hemispherical, gibbous: avenues 10, every where muricate and porous in the middle.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Gratilla. Hemispherical, gibbous: avenues 10, triplicate; the spaces muricate in a decussate form.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ultr.* 707.

Lixula. Hemispherical, with 10 avenues in approximate pairs; the spaces transversely muricate and punctured.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ultr.* 107.

Saxatilis. Hemispherical, depressed; pores of the avenues in a curved line, the curves oblique at the base.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 31. *tab.* 14, *fig.* A.

Seba Mus. 3 *tab.* 10, *fig.* 11. *Barbut, tab.* 11, *f.* 2.

Klein echin. ed. lesk. tab. 5, and 30, A, B.

Delic. nat. sel. 1, *tab.* D, iii, *fig.* 6.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3, *tab.* 13, *fig.* 10.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 39, *fig.* 4.

3. *Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab.* 5, *fig.* c.

4. *Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab.* 5, *fig.* b.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, 2) *Indian Seas*.

Shell subelliptic, violet-grey or white: protuberances violet, reddish or yellowish, in 2 or 3 longitudinal rows: pores of the avenues double, 5 pair in a row: mouth large: vent surrounded with ovate acute scutes: spines rigid, reddish-brown, with violet tips.

Fenestratus. Orbicular, with a flat fenestrate base: spaces 10, with unequal small and large tubercles: mouth with 10 angles.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 4, A, B. *tab.* 39, *fig.* 3.

Walch diluv. 2. *p.* 177. *tab.* E, i. a, 1.

Inhabits —. Shell white, with granulations over all the spaces and avenues; in the larger spaces are 6 rows of warts resembling papillæ: avenues broad, with 3 pair of pores and 2 towards the crown: spines violet-black: vent pentangular.

Subangula- Hemispherical, orbicular; with 10 spaces, the lesser ones elevated, and 10 rows of tubercles in each.

Inhabits —, *Klein echinod. lesk. tab.* 3, C, D.

Shell

Shell greenish-ash a little inclining to chestnut, and pulvinate at the base: spaces with 4 tubercles placed in a rhombic form: pores of the *avenues* curved, in 4 or 5 pairs.

Ovarius. Ovate; the larger spaces bifariouly tuberculate.

Plot. Oxfordsh. p. 108 tab. 5, fig. 6.

Laid, lithoph. p. 46. n. 934—949. tab. 9, fig. 940.

Bourg Petrif. p. 76. n. 340. tab. 52, fig. 340, 345, 346.

Found in a petrified state in England and Normandy.

Diadema. Hemispherical, depressed, with 5 avenues longitudinally tuberculate; the spaces lanceolate.

Klein ed. lesk. tab. 37, fig. 1, 2. tab. 51, g. 1, g. 2.

Barbut, tab. 11, fig. 3. Petiv. Amb. tab. 8, fig. 5.

Rumpf. Mus. p. 35. tab. 13, n. 5. tab. 14. f. B.

2. With tuberculate bands. *Pbels. Zee-ogel. p. 29, n. 27.*

3. Greenish-yellow. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 11, fig. 10.*

4. Blackish, variolous, with long spines.

Seba Mus. 3, tab. 13, fig. 5.

5. *Klein. echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 46, fig. 1.*

6. Spines black annulate with white.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk p. 101.

Inhabits sands of the Indian Ocean,

Shell orbicular, with a depressed top, rich blue or grey-blue: mouth large: vent circular and surrounded with a pentangular skin: spaces bifariouly tuberculate, the tubercles perforated at the tip: avenues with 3 pair of pores at the base and 1 at the tip: spines violet and blue-grey.

Calamarius Sphaeroid, depressed: avenues 5, with black porous margins, granulate in the middle with a double row of larger prominent dots.

Pall Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 31. tab. 2, fig. 4—7.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 115. tab. 45, fig. 1—4.

Inhabits the Indian Sea: greenish-white.

Lesser tubercles with green very brittle bristles: spines resembling the stem of the Equisetum, whitish annulate with green and grey at the tip.

Araucaris. Orbicular, grey, with purple-grey spines thicker in the middle.

Inhabits American Seas. *Seba Mus. 3, tab. 13, fig. 6.*

Stellatus. With the lower spines capillary.

Inhabits American Seas. *Seba Mus. 3, tab. 13, fig. 7.*

Radiatus. With 5 radiate avenues, forked at the tip.

Lesk. ap. Klein. echin. p. 116, tab. 44, fig. 1.

Seba Mus. 3, tab. 14, fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits —. Each of the *avenus* is terminated by 2 whitish rays, and perforated with pale red foramina.

Circinatus. With 10 granulate spaces, bifariously tuberculate; the larger ones excavated, the lesser ones elevated, and subpulvinate at the base.

Klein echin. ed. leske, p. 119, tab. 45, fig. 10.

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 25, f. 1?

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

Cidaris. Hemispherical, depressed, with 5 flexuous linear avenues; the spaces alternately bifarious.

Klein echin. ed. lesk. p. 125, tab. 7. Barbur, tab. 11, f. 4.

1. *Klein lesk. tab. 7, A. tab. 39, f. 1, 2. tab. 51, f. h, 1, 2.*

Seba Mus. 3. p. 30, tab. 13, fig. 11, 12.

Delic. Nat. sel. tab. D, fig. 2.

Phel. Zee-egel p. 29, tab. 3, fig. 10.

2. *Lesk. Klein. ed. lesk. p. 127, tab. 7.*

Rumpf. Amb. p. 33, tab. 12, fig. 3, 4.

Seba Mus. 3, tab. 3. Argov. Conch. tab. 25. E.

Delic. nat. sel. tab. D. iii. fig. 5.

3. Spines fusiform. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 13, fig. 8.*

Klein ed. lesk. tab. 41. fig. 4. tab. 7. D, E.

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 22. fig. 1—3.

Bonann. Mus. p. 92, fig. 17, 18.

Gualt. test. tab. 108. fig. D, E. Petiv. Amb. tab. 7, f. 2.

4. Spines clavicate. *De luc. Naturf. 8. tab. 8.*

Klein. ed. lesk. p. 134. tab. 46. fig. 2, 3.

Lang. Lap. fig. tab. 36. the middle figure.

5. Spines obtuse. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 1848.*

6. Echini Siameses. *Rumpf. Amb. p. 34.*

Inhabits the Ocean, generally of a livid-grey colour and flat at the base: *spaces* granulate; with 2 rows of protuberances placed alternately, furnished with perforated papillæ, surmounted with a circle or two of granulations, and separated by a groove running round them; in the place of lesser ones is an eminent band between the avenues; *mouth* rather large.

Mamillatus Hemispherical, oval, with 10 winding avenues; the spaces muricate and warty, the narrower ones abbreviated.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 6. 34, 39. fig. 1.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 32. tab. 13, fig. 1, 2.

Seba Mus. 3. *tab.* 10, *fig.* 17. *Barbut*, *tab.* 11, *f.* 5.

Breyn. echin. t. 1, *f.* 5. *Gualt. test.* t. 108, B, C.

Argenville. Conch. p. 310, t. 25, *f.* A.

2. *Phelf. Zee-egel.* p. 30, n 7.

3. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 13, *f.* 1, 2.

4. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 13, *f.* 3.

5. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 13, *f.* 4.

Del. Nat. 1, t. D. *f.* 3. t. D. iii. *f.* 7, 8.

Inhabits Southern Seas; depressed, of a yellow-ash colour inclining to brown, beneath paler.

Spaces 10, the papillæ not perforated as in the last, but surrounded with elevated circles; in the larger *spaces* are about 16—18 protuberances, the middle ones larger, in the lesser *spaces* about 14: *avenues* with 4—5 pair of pores at the base: *mouth* large: *vent* rounded and surrounded with 10 scales, 5 of which are perforated: colour of the *spine*, variable.

Lucunter. Hemispherical, oval, with 10 flexuous avenues; spaces muricate, the narrower ones longitudinal.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. t. 4, C, D.

Seba Mus. 3. t. 10, *f.* 6, 16. t. 11, *f.* 11.

Breyn. echin. t. 1, *f.* 6. *Gualt. test.* t. 107, *f.* C.

Delic. nat. fel. 1. p. 89. t. D. i *f.* 8.

2. Suborbicular. *Klein lesk.* t. 4, *f.* E, F.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, and varies much in colour; sometimes yellow-cinereous, sometimes blueish or blackish: the base pulvinate.

Mouth large: in each *space* is a double row of larger warts, and a sextuple row of small ones in the larger *space*, which in the lesser is quintuple: *avenues* with 4—5 pair of pores towards the ends, and 6 in the middle.

Atracus. Hemispherical-oval and slightly depressed; with very short obtuse truncate spines, the marginal ones clavate and depressed.

Klein ed. lesk. t. 47, *f.* 1, 2, t. 44, *f.* 5.

Barbut's Worms, t. 11, *f.* 6.

Argenville Conch. 1. p. 310. t. 25, *f.* F, G.

Inhabits Indian Seas. Circumference nearly orbicular, cinereous inclining to violet: *spaces* 10, very finely granulate, with sometimes an octuple row of larger protuberances in the larger ones, disposed in a quincunx, and a double row in the lesser ones: *avenues* brown, excavated, granulate, broad, with 4 rows of pores: *spines* violet, some of them clavate, some angular at the tip, and some cylindrical.

**Coronatus*. Hemispherical orbicular, with 10 spaces alternately narrower and covered with scattered papillæ: avenues flat meeting in confluent pairs before the area of the crown.

Morton Northampt. p. 234. tab. 10. fig. 10.

Lugd. lithoph. Brit. n. 979—981.

Lesk. ed. Klein. p. 136. tab. 8. A, B.

Lang. lap. fig. p. 122. tab. 31.

Bourg. petrif. tab. 51. fig. 334, 335.

2. Plot Staffordsh. p. 178—198. tab. 13. fig. 21.

Lesk. ed. Klein. echin. p. 138. tab. 8, C.

Hook's Works. p. 284. tab. 2. fig. 2, 3.

Lister lap. coch. p. 120. tit. et fig. 19.

Lluid. lith. Brit. p. 46. fig. 942, 943.

Lang. lap. fig. p. 124. tab. 35.

Valent. Mus. 2. tab. 3. fig. 8.

Bourguet petrif. p. 76. tab. 52. fig. 345, 346.

Scheuchz. oryctogr. p. 317. fig. 134.

Scheuchz. phys. sacr. tab. 56. fig. 65.

Baier oryctogr. noric. tab. 3. fig. 36.

3. Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 140. tab. 45. fig. 2.

Rumpf. Arab. p. 337. tab. 59. fig. E.

4. Klein. echin. ed. Leske. 141. tab. 8. fig. D, E.

Inhabits various parts of the world, and as yet has only been found in a fossil state, in a chalky and flinty soil.

Asterizans. Orbicular depressed; tubercles furrowed with a groove up to the tip and surrounded with a circle of granulations.
Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. tab. 8. F. tab. 46. fig. 5.
Found among chalk in a fossil state.

Affulatus. Shell scutellate, the scutels united by transverse sutures.

Klein. echinod. p. 15. § 26.

2. Tessellate. Klein. echinod. p. 16. § 27.

Inhabits—probably not a distinct species.

Sardicus. Orbicular depressed tuberculate, with 10 impressed avenues; the spaces multifariously tubercled, with an impressed future down the middle.

Klein. ed. Leske. tab. 9. A, B. tab. 54. fig. 4--6.

Planc. comm. Bonon. i. p. 236. tab. 1. fig. 4, 5.

Ronan. recr. 2. p. 92. fig. 19.

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 13. fig. 1, t. 36. B.

Inhabits the Tuscan and Adriatic Seas; large, grey-yellowish-red, the base nearly flat and more yellow: larger spaces with tubercles disposed in 8--12 rows, with lesser ones and small granulations in the interstices; the lesser spaces with 4--6 rows of smaller tubercles; avenues with 5 pair of pores placed in an arched row: mouth small with 10 sinuities.

lamneus. Hemispherical depressed; the spaces void of tubercles in the middle towards the upper parts, the lesser ones more elevated: avenues narrow and bounded each side by a row of tubercles.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 148. tab. 10. A.

Inhabits——Olive green, the tubercles and base of the avenues whiter: larger spaces with 12 rows of tubercles at the broadest part, lesser spaces with 3, each tubercle surrounded with a circle of lesser ones: avenues hardly 2 lines broad, with 3 pair of pores intermixed with granulations: mouth small: vent surrounded with pentangular scales.

Variegatus. Orbicular subangular; middle spaces rosy, rich green each side: avenues whitish-green: base whitish.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 149. tab. 10. B, C.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 10. fig. 13. Gualt. test. t. 107. f. F.

Inhabits——Larger spaces with the appearance of 3-4 warts surrounded with granulations, lesser spaces a little elevated with 3 rows of warts: avenues with 3 pair of pores: mouth roundish and very faintly sinuate.

Pustulosus. Larger spaces divided in the middle by a future, with numerous transverse rows of tubercles increasing in number towards the middle; lesser spaces more elevated.

Klein echinod. ed. Leske. p. 150. tab. 11. A, B, C, D.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 10 fig. 8. 10. 15.

Inhabits——hardly an inch high and about 2 in diameter, brownish grey inclining to red, the lesser spaces paler, the base whitish, and the protuberances reddish: spaces 10, the larger ones with a rough disk, the future bounded by minute granulations each side, with rows of tubercles consisting at first of one, then of 2, so that in the middle they amount to about 10; lesser spaces with 2 rows of tubercles with a ferrate line and minute granulations between them: avenues with 4-5 pair of pores running into oblique lines: mouth with broad sinuosities.

Granulatus. Suborbicular subangular: middle of the spaces naked and divided by a future ferrate each side, the larger ones with 7 rows of tubercles, the lesser ones with 4.

Klein echinod. ed. Leske. p. 150. tab. 11. E, F.

Inhabits——about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, the base pulvinate and with the margin of the larger spaces greenish-grey, middle of the larger spaces and the lesser ones dull green: avenues with 3 pair of pores placed in a triangle: vent circular with 10 scales at the margin expanded like a rose,

Tessellatus.

Tessellatus. With 10 spaces divided in the middle by a future and tessellate: avenues 10 or porous: mouth circular.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 152. tab. 11, G.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

Botryoides. Spaces divided by a longitudinal future in the middle, the larger ones bifariouly tuberculate: avenues with a double curved row of pores.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 154. tab. 11. H.

Found as yet only in a fossil state.

Toreumaticus. Hemispherical, with 10 spaces bifariouly tuberculate, the tubercles crenate and surrounded by a circle of granulations; the larger spaces with 4 longitudinal grooves; the lesser ones with 2.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. tab. 10, D, E. tab. 44. fig. 2.

Inhabits—Cinereous blueish or greenish, the base and avenues yellowish: avenues biporous, the pores placed in a thickly ferrate line: base pulvinate: mouth small: vent surrounded with 10 scales.

b. Something resembling the figure of a shield.

**Sinuatus*. Convex; avenues 10 striate; spaces 10: tubercles surrounded with a circle of granulations.

Polar stone:

Plot. Oxfordsh. p. 91, 92. tab. 2. fig. 9, 10.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 157. tab. 12.

Lister lap. cochl. p. 224.

Lind. lithoph. Brit. p. 48. n. 971.

Morton Northamptonsh. p. 231. n. 1.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

One of the spaces divided by an excavated sinus: avenues broad and punctured at each margin: base a little excavated and furrowed by 5 divergent grooves: mouth small pentagonal.

Semiglobosus. Hemispherical, grooved, with a flat base: the protuberances placed in rows.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 158, tab. 43. fig. 1.

Lang. lap. fig. p. 119. tab. 34.

Volkm. Sil. subit. 1. p. 179. tab. 30. fig. 5.

Bourg. petrif. tab. 52. fig. 342.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Quinquelabiatus. Painted with innumerable annulations, with a hollow in the middle surrounding a 5-rayed convex star.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 159. tab. 41. fig. 3.

Walk. monum. diluv. 2. p. 181, tab. E. iii. f. 4.
Verf. der basel. merkw. 22. tab. 22. fig. 1.
 Found hitherto among fossiles only.

Conoideus. Subconic with an elliptic circumference: spaces and avenues 10, the latter transversely grooved and porous at the margin, the former divided by a straight excavated future.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 159. tab. 43. f. 2.

Found as yet only in a fossile state: protuberances of the spaces thickly placed and surrounded by a circle of granulations; base flat, grooved: vent circular.

B. Vent placed beneath; mouth without tentacula.

a. Base circular, in the periphery of which is the vent.

**Albo galenus.* Spaces 10, covered with numerous small white tubercles, the larger ones united by a ferrate future and transversely lineate, the lesser ones terminated by a foramen at the crown: avenues 10, biporous.

Plot. Oxforash. § 35. tab. 2. fig. 13.

Morton Noritamproush. p. 235. n. 1.

Luid. libopb Brit. p. 47. n. 958, 959.

Lesk. ed. Klein echinod. p. 162. tab. 13, A. B.

Al'trov. Mus. metall. p. 455. fig. 4.

Besl. Gazoph. contin. tab. 19.

Lang. lap. fig. p. 125. tab. 36, fig. 1.

Mill. ech. wagr. p. 7, fig. 6.

Breyn. ech. p. 57. tab. 2, fig. 1, 2.

Bourg petrif. p. 77. tab. 53, fig. 361.

Found hitherto only in a fossile state.

Suboval: mouth orbicular, small; vent ovate.

Depressus. Spaces 10, the larger ones divided in the middle by a future: avenues 10, biporous: crown depressed: vent orbicular.

Klein echin. ed. lesk. p. 164. t. 40, f. 5, 6.

Walch diluv. monum. 2. p. 180. t. E. ii f. 6, 7.

Mell. ech. wagr. p. 7. t. 1, f. 2.

Kundm. rar. nat. et art. 5, f. 12.

Naturl. basel. Merkw. 22. tab. 22, fig. H.

Found hitherto only in a fossile state.

Mouth moderate; with 10 sharp sinuosities; vent large, ovate.

**Vulgaris.* Orbicular; with 10 avenues, 2 of them always near each other.

Morton Norrbampt. p. 235, n. 2. tab. 10, fig. 11.

List. lap. cochl. p. 219, fig. 18.

Luid. lith. Brit. p. 46. n. 944-950.

Klein echinod. lesk. tab. 13, fig. c-k. t. 14, f. a-k.

Walch diluv. t. E. i. f. 1, 2. a. f. 2. t. 9. d. f. 2. g. f. 1.

Aldrov. Mus. p. 455, f. 3-6.

Olear Mus. Gottorp. t. 21, f. 5, 6.

Scolopendrites. Ovum anguinum. Best. gaz. cont. tab. 19.

Buffonite, Mus. Calceol. p. 353.

Rumpr. Amboin. tab. 1, fig. 6-9.

Mercat. metals. p. 246, fig. 1-4.

Meli. ech. Wagr. p. 7, tab. 1, fig. 3, 4.

Myll. memor. Saxon. p. 45-47, fig. 2, 4, 5, 9, 10.

Volk. fles. subterr. p. 179, tab. 30, fig. 6, E.

Helw. lithogr. angerb. p. 71, tab. 8, fig. 13.

Breyn. echin. p. 57, tab. 2, fig. 3, 4.

Bytem. bibliorb. app. tab. 23, fig. 270.

Found frequently in a fossil state, in numberless varieties of form.

Quadri-
fasciatus. With 4 avenues of pores.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 170, tab. 47, fig. 3-5.

Gebler charact. fossil. extran. p. 13, fig. 1.

Walch diluv. tab. 9, d. fig. 3, g. fig. 7-9.

Found in a fossil state: circumference sometimes orbicular, sometimes approaching to an oval.

Sextastia-
tus. With 6 avenues of pores.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 170, tab. 30, fig. 1, 2.

Gebler charact. fossil. ext. p. 13, fig. 2.

Walch diluv. monum. suppl. tab. 9, g. fig. 4-6.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

b. The base exactly circular;

Subuculus. Avenues 10, biporous; spaces 10, 5 larger and 5 less; mouth and vent small, orbicular.

1. Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 14, fig. 1, m.

2. Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 14, f. n, o.

Found only in a fossil state: the spaces beset with very small circles: pores of the avenues very minute and crowded close together.

c. The base oval.

Cyclostomus. Oblong, subdepressed: crown with 5 pores: mouth placed in the middle and round: vent oblong and near the mouth.

Klein

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 173. tab. 37, fig. 4, 5.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 18. tab. 91, f. 5, 6.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 6. tab. 14, fig. D.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 36. tab. 15, f. 30--37.

Delic. nat. sel. p. 90. tab. D. i. f. 11.

Bayer oryctogr. nor. tab. 3. f. 35.

Inhabits —: cinereous or yellowish: the base pulvinate: spaces 10, divided by a ferrate line down the middle, and beset with minute tubercles inclosed in a circle: avenues 10, biporous, and extending to the mouth.

Semilunaris Vent longitudinally oblong: mouth transverse and semilunar.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 174. tab. 49, f. 8, 9.

Mus. Telfin. p. 114. tab. 6. f. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 19, tab. 10, f. 7.

Inhabits the Asiatic sea; pale yellowish-ash.

Scutiformis. Mouth pentangular: avenues 10, striate: larger spaces affusate or divided into plates, the pieces pentangular.

Klein echinod. ed. leske, p. 174.

Scill. corp. marin. t. 11, f. 1, 2.

Inhabits —: probably not of this division.

d. *Base oval, acute; vent opposite the mouth.*

Scutatus. Convex, beneath flat: spaces tuberculate and alternately larger, the larger ones divided by a ferrate suture in the middle: mouth transverse kidney-shaped,

Luid. lth. Brit. p. 46. n. 951 953.

Breyn. ech. p. 58. tab. 3, f. 1, 2.

Abbildg. Stevenskl. p. 22. tab. 2, f. 1--5.

1. *Watch diluv. mon. 2. p. 179. t. E, i. 2. f. 4.*

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 42, f. 4

2. *Watch diluv. monum. 2. p. 176. t. E, i. f. 3, 4.*

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. t. 22. f. 2, 3.

Found only in a fossil state: tubercles of the spaces intermixed with very minute granulation: mouth surrounded with tubercles somewhat larger and forming a triangle: vent subovate: base a little convex towards the margin, with a more eminent stripe in the middle, bounded each side by 2 finely granulate bands.

Ovatus. Ovate, affusate, the pieces hexangular: crown naked: vent suboval.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 178. tab. 53, fig. 3.

Floek's Works, tab. 2, fig. 4.

2. *Klein echin. ed. lesk. tab. 42. fig. 5.*
Walch diluv. monum. 2. p. 179. tab. E. i. a. f. 5.
Aldrov. Mus. met. p. 455. fig. 3.
Bytem. biblioth. app. tab. 23. fig. 270.

3. *Klein echin. ed. lesk. ic. tit. and tab. 8. f. G.*
Walch diluv. monum. 2. p. 177. tab. E. a. f. 3.
 Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

Shell composed of 20 rows of pieces, 10 larger and 10 less, all of them united by a ferrate suture: spaces 10 larger and 10 smaller, in the latter of which are 2 impressed dots: mouth rounded, small: vent suboval,

- *Pustulosus*. Spaces obsolete and not tuberculate: avenues with raised dots disposed in pairs: crown impressed.

Plot. Oxfordsh. § 36. tab. 2. fig. 14.

Luid. lith. Brit. p. 47. n. 954.

Litt. lap. cochl. p. 225. fig. 29-31.

Klein. echinod. ed. lesk p. 180. tab. 16, A, B.

Morton Northampt. p. 335. tab. 10. fig. 12.

Hook's Works, p. 284. tab. 3. fig. 7.

Helw. lith. Angerb. p. 70. tab. 8. fig. 12.

Mell. ech. quagr. tab. 1. fig. 7, 8.

Kundm. rar. nat. et art. p. 95. tab. 5. fig. 8, 9.

Found in a fossil state: resembles *Ech. scutatus* in figure, circumference, mouth and vent.

Quadri-
radiatus.

With 4 double rows of dots.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk p. 182. tab. 54. f. 1.

Mell de cap. fig. Lubec. p. 28. t. 2. f. 7.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Minor.

Ovate, with a flat or concave base: spaces and avenues 10: the latter biporous: mouth transverse, roundish: vent suboval.

1. Papillose. *Klein ed. lesk. tab. 16, C, D.*

2. Waved. *Klein ed. lesk. tab. 17. a, b.*

Brein. echin. p. 58. tab. 3. f. 3, 4.

3. Smooth. *Klein echin. ed. lesk. tab. 17, c, d.*

Volk. files. sub. tab. 30. fig. 7.

Found in a fossil state.

Dubius,

Ovate, with 10 simply porous avenues: half of the vent marginal.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 184. tab. 44. f. 5.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

The 5 larger spaces marked with impressed circles.

c. The base irregular, with 5 expanded petal-shaped marks on the surface.

† The margin with angular sinuosities.

Rufaceus. Flattish and roundish-oval: avenues 5, oval, with a dotted surface.

Barbut, tab. 11, fig. 9. Sloan Jamaic. tab. 242, f. 6—11.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 185, tab. 17, A.

Rumpf. Amb. tab. 14, C. Periw. Amb. tab. 14, f. 10.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 11, f. 2, 3.

Delic. nat. sel. 1, p. 91. tab. D. i. f. 12.

2. Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 19, A, B.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, fig. 11, 12.

Gualt. test. 1. tab. 110, A.

3. Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 18, B.

Boccon. obs. p. 324, tab. fig. 1.

4. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, fig. 13, 14, 23, 24.

5. Klein echinod. ed. lesk. tab. 40. tab. 41, f. 1.

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean, the last variety fossile; yellowish-brown, sometimes dirty cinereous; covered with small tubercles like grains of sand, and disposed in a quincunx form.

Albus. Crown elevated, orbicular; avenues broad, with convergent granulate tips.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 189, tab. 53, f. 4.

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 9, fig. 1, 2. Bonan. recr. t. 36, f. 1.

Walch diluv. monum. suppl. tab. 9, d. n. 1.

Found in a fossile state: higher than the last: about 2 inches high and 6 broad at the widest part of the base.

†† Ovate, with an entire margin.

Opiformis. Convex and flat beneath: avenues 10, biporous and expanded in a stellate form: crown with 4 pores.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 191. tab. 20. c, d.

1. Klein echin. ed. lesk. tab. 18, C, D.

2. Klein. echin. ed. lesk. tab. 20, a, b.

Aldrov. Mus. met. p. 498, fig. 1, 2.

Rumpf. Amb. tab. 59. fig. D.

Breyn. echin. p. 59. tab. 2, fig. 45.

Walch diluv. monum. 2. p. 81. tab. E. iii, n. 5.

3. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 10, fig. 23.

Inhabits ———; above brownish-grey, beneath whitish-grey; granulate, with a circle round the granulations: mouth transverse and slightly kidney-shaped: vent marginal, near the mouth: base with a paler glabrous line in the middle, reaching from one end of the shell to the other,

Orbiculatus Granulate; avenues biporous, the pores united by a transverse impressed line, and the intermediate spaces divided by a serrate line in the middle, the rest of the surface 5-parted.

Klein, echinod. ed. leske, p. 194. tab. 41, fig. 2.

Walch monum. diluv. p. 181. tab. 41, f. 2.

Bourg. petrif. p. 77. tab. 53, fig. 352.

Found in a petrified state, and a very indistinct species.

f. Flat on both sides; the avenues resembling petals: mouth central, flat, toothed: crown with 4 pores.

† With a sinuate margin and perforate surface.

Biforis

The base with 5 grooves and 10 flexuous radiate lines: near the vent 2 oblong foramina.

Klein echinod. ed. leske, p. 169. tab. 21. A, B.

Letic. nat. sel. 1. p. 92. tab. D i fig. 1.

St. Muller Linneisch. Naturf. 6. B. tab. 8, f. 8.

Inhabits —; above a little convex and pale yellowish-ash beneath ochraceous: sometimes roundish, sometimes obtusely triangular; the margin sometimes sinuous, sometimes flexuous: mouth obtusely pentangular: vent sometimes circular, sometimes transversely oval; the adjacent foramina sometimes shorter and subovate, sometimes longer, narrower or linear: avenues resembling ovate petals or leaves, consisting of a single inner row of dots, and a row of oblique striae penetrating the shell.

Pentaperus. Avenues emarginate at the tip: vent near the mouth, with 5 foramina.

Klein echinod. ed. leske, p. 197. tab. 21, fig. C, D.

Hugh, Barb. 280. tab. 24, fig. 3, 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, f. 9, 10.

Argenv. conch. 2. p. 63. tab. 7. fig. C.

Gualt. test. tab. 110, fig. E.

Letic. nat. sel. 1. p. 93. tab. D. i. fig. 16.

Inhabits —: obtusely pentagonal; above whitish-ash with a reddish tinge; beneath hollowed towards the middle, white with a little yellow and blue veins; shell with prominent divisions: avenues oval: mouth obtusely pentagonal, the lips a little prominent and perforated with a foramen: vent nearly square with adjacent linear and suboval foramina: crown marked with a pentagonal star.

Hexaperus. Orbicular, with narrow avenues, and 6 narrow foramina near the vent.

Klein echinod. ed. leske, p. 199. tab. 50, fig. 3, 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, fig. 7, 8.

Delic. nat. sel. 1. p. 93. tab. D. i. fig. 17.

Inhabits the *Indian, American* and *South Seas*, and very much resembles the last: cinereous: crown umbilicate: *base* a little hollowed, darker and marked with frondose lines.

Emarginatus. Subpentagonal, with ovate avenues; vent oval, more remote from the mouth, with 6 foramina close to the margin.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 200. tab. 50, fig. 5, 6.

Inhabits the island *Bourbon*; greenish-brown.

Shell a slightly heart shaped oval, a little pulvinate, sinuous, 4 inches and 6 lines in transverse diameter, crown patulous, base a little flatter, and marked with flexuous branched sculptured lines.

Auritus. Margin waved, the lower-one rounded, the upper-one nearly square and twice divided, with an opening pore between every 2 of the avenues.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 1. 2.

Inhabits *Persian* seas; yellowish-grey, the upper margin tawny: the base flat, punctured and marked with radiate striæ; vent oblong and placed near the mouth.

Inauritus. Subeordate and affulate, the pieces hexagonal: avenues 5, oval, emarginate at the tip, the fifth longer, and a pore between every two of them.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 37. tab. 14, F.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 15, fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits *Amboina*, in the river *Wagnitoë*; 5—6 inches high and as many broad; the broader end thrice divided; thin and thickly covered with granulations spinous at the base; above reddish-ash, beneath violet-red.

Tetraporus. Orbicular, lightly sinuous, and perforated each side with 4 foramina: vent circular.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, fig. 5, 6.

Inhabits —: pale yellow-grey: crown with 5 foramina: avenues obtuse at the tip: the base furrowed with 10 flexuous grooves bifid at the tips: mouth rounded and 5-toothed.

†† *With a sinuate margin and entire surface.*

Laganum. Avenues oval, finely striate and cleft at the tip: crown prominent: vent circular and near the margin.

Klein echin. ed. lesk. p. 204, tab. 22, fig. a, b, c.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 36. tab. 14, fig. E.

Plot. Oxfordsh. p. 92. § 53. fig. 12

Gualt. test. 110, fig. C, C. Bocc. obs. p. 296. fig. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 25, 26.

Inhabits ———. Granulate, ochraceous, ovate, subpentagonal; the base with 5 excavated rays divided into so many equal spaces: mouth obtusely pentagonal, vent hardly the breadth of a line distant from the margin: crown perforated with 5 foramina between the avenues.

Subrotundus Orbicular, with radiate avenues.

Klein Echin. ed. lesk. p. 206. tab. 47, fig. 7.

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 8, fig. 1—3.

Andræ Br. a. d. Schw. tab. 5, fig. 8.

Valent. Mus. tab. 3, fig. 7. b.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

Reticulatus Ovate, flattish, with 5 oval avenues: the surface reticulate.

Klein Echin. ed. lesk. p. 207. tab. 45, fig. 8, 9.

Barbut, tab. 11, fig. 10. Gualt. Test. t. 110, f. D.

Rumpf. Amb. tab. 14, fig. C.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15, fig. 23, 24, 35, 36; 38.

Inhabits American and Indian Ocean.

Orbicularis Circular, with oval acute avenues: the base with 10 impressed porous rays: vent mid-way between the mouth and margin, both circular

Klein. Echin. ed. lesk. p. 208. tab. 45, fig. 6, 7.

Gualt. Test. tab. 110, fig. B. Breyn. ech. tab. 7, fig. 1, 2.

Bocc. obs. p. 269. fig. 2, 3.

Lang. lap. fig. p. 122. tab. 35. the last figure.

Inhabits the Indian Sea.

Gerrallatus Orbicular, with oval obtuse short avenues.

Klein ed. lesk. p. 209, tab. 40, fig. 4.

Walch diluv. monum. 2. p. 180. tab. E, ii. f. 8.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

††† *With the margin toothed.*

Decadactylos. Shell perforated with 4 oblong foramina; the margin with 10 teeth.

Klein echin. ed. lesk. p. 209. tab. 22, f. A, B.

Gualt. Test. tab. 100, fig. H.

Seba Mus. 3, tab. 15, fig. 17, 18.

Inhabits ———. Shell rough with granulations; above blueish-green varied with cinereous; the avenues and sutures pale flesh-colour; the base yellowish flesh colour, with 10 impressed flexuous grooves, bifid at the tip and greenish-ash: avenues lanceolate-oval, entire, biporous, united by oblique striz: teeth of the margin alternately shorter: mouth rounded: vent ovate.

Obs.

Obolodactylus.

The fore-part orbicular and perforated with 2 foramina, the hind-part 8-toothed: avenues lanceolate.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesh. p. 211. tab. 22. fig. C, D.

Breyn. echin. p. 64. tab. 7. fig. 5, 6.

Gualt. test. tab. 110. fig. F.

2. Margin 10-toothed. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 15, 16.*

Inhabits—Shell whitish-ash; assulate, the pieces convex; crown umbilicate: avenues emarginate.

Orbiculus.

Pore-part orbicular entire, hind-part unequally toothed: avenues lanceolate cleft and bent.

Klein. echin. ed. Lesh. p. 212. tab. 22. fig. E, F.

Rumpf. Amb. tab. 14. fig. 1.

Breyn. echin. tab. 7. fig. 3, 4.

Bocc. observ. p. 273. fig. 15.

Valent. Mus. 3. p. 177. fig. 2.

Argenville Conch. 2. tab. 7. fig. D.

2. *Klein. echinod. ed. Lesh. tab. 49. fig. 6, 7.*

Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 19, 20.

Inhabits the Indian Sea. Shell flat, suborbicular, not perforated, composed of hexangular pieces; the base flat with impressed grooves: avenues oval: mouth rounded: vent oval.

g. With 10 avenues on the crown, the rays straight biporous and stellate: mouth and vent approximate in the middle part of the base.

Nucleus.

Surface globular, with an orbicular circumference: base narrow and flat in the middle: sides grooved: avenues pulvinate: crown excentric.

Phels. Zee-egel. p. 131. n. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1—5.

Klein. Echin. ed. Lesh. p. 213. tab. 48. 2a. 2c.

Inhabits—Shell yellowish-ash: crown perforated with 4 pores: mouth circular: vent rather oblong and smaller than the mouth.

Centralis.

Surface globular, circumference suborbicular: base pulvinate: sides very lightly grooved: avenues slightly pulvinate: crown central.

Phels. Zee-egel. p. 131. n. 2. tab. 1. fig. 6—10.

Inhabits—perhaps a variety of the last.

Mouth very minute and orbicular.

Fræum.

Surface globular, circumference suboval: base a little narrowed: sides grooved: avenues subpulvinate: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 131. n. 3. tab. 1. fig. 11—15.

Inhabits—larger than *Ech. nucleus*: mouth and vent equal.

Craniolaris Surface globular on the fore-part, the hind-part nearly 5° angled pulvinate and sloping; circumference elliptic: base a little narrowed: sides grooved: avenues pulvinate: crown eccentric.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 132. n. 4. tab. 1. fig. 16—20.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 214. tab. 48. fig. 3 a. 3 c.

Path. Spicil. Zool. 9. tab. 1. fig. 24.

Inhabits *India*: white, and covered with granulations surrounded with an engraved circle: crown with 4 pores.

Turticus. Surface and base pulvinate, circumference elliptic: sides hardly grooved: avenues subpulvinate: crown slightly depressed and central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 35, 132. tab. 1. fig. 21—25.

Inhabits—probably a variety of the last.

Vitia. Surface globular, circumference obtusely oval: base a little narrowed: sides grooved: avenues flattish: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 133. tab. 1. fig. 26—30.

Inhabits the *Adriatic*: resembles *Ech. craniolaris*,

Ovulum. Surface pulvinate: circumference obtusely oval: base globular: sides slightly grooved: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. tab. 1. fig. 31—35.

Inhabits—perhaps a variety of *Ech. craniolaris*.

Latbyrus. Surface and base pulvinate, circumference oval: sides slightly grooved: avenues pulvinate: crown nearly central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 133. tab. 2. fig. 1—5.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 215. tab. 48. fig. 1 a. 1 c.

Inhabits—Shell dull yellowish-grey, and of a middle size between *Ech. nucleus* and *craniolaris*.

Equinus. Surface and base pulvinate, circumference elliptic: sides smooth: avenues subpulvinate: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 134. tab. 2. fig. 6—10.

Inhabits—*Klein. ed. Lesk. p. 215.*

Minutus. Surface pulvinate and nearly flat, circumference ovate and subpentangular: base narrowed: sides grooved: avenues pulvinate: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel, p. 134. tab. 2. fig. 13-15.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 9. p. 34. tab. 1. fig. 25.

Found frequently on the sandy coasts of the Netherlands.

Mouth orbicular.

Faba.

Surface and base pulvinate: circumference obtusely oval; sides hardly grooved: avenues flat: crown a little prominent and central.

Phelf Zee egel. tab. 2. fig. 16-20.

Klein echino. ed. Lesk. p. 216. tab. 37. fig. 6.

Delic. Nat. fel. 1. p. 90. tab. D i. fig. 10.

Inhabits——Size of a pea, ochraceous and granulate.

Inequalis.

Surface gibbous on the fore-part, the hind-part flat and sloping; circumference oblong-oval and nearly pentangular: base globular and a little narrowed: sides grooved: avenues subpulvinate: crown central.

Phelf. Zee egel. tab. 2. fig. 21-25.

Inhabits——Bark unequal.

Raninus.

Surface globular and more sloping behind, circumference acutely oval: base globular: sides grooved: avenues subpulvinate: crown central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. tab. 2. fig. 25-30.

Inhabits——probably a variety of Ech. minutus.

Bufonius.

Surface globular, circumference ovate heart-shaped and subtrigonal: base pulvinate: sides slightly grooved: avenues pulvinate: crown nearly central.

Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 136. tab. 2. fig. 31-36.

Inhabits——probably a variety of Ech. minutus.

C. Vent lateral: mouth with pencilled tentacula.

a. Circular: mouth central: vent square.

Placenta.

Subconic, with 10 spaces alternately narrower: avenues 5, lax flat and gaping at the tip.

Barbut tab. 11. fig. 11. Rumpf. Amb. tab. 14. fig. G.

Klein echin. ed. Lesk. p. 217 tab. 20. A, B.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 11. fig. 5. Gualt. test. t. 210. f. G.

Breyn echin. p. 64. tab. 7. fig. 7, 8.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 21, 22.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean; a little convex and and conoid; the circumference somewhat angular; the base flat: spaces divided by an obtusely toothed vertical line; vent placed on the surface and nearly marginal.

b. Heart-shaped; the crown grooved.

**Cor anguinum*. Above convex, with 5 impressed quadrifariously porous avenues and 5 spaces.

1. *Luid. lith. Brit. p. 47. fig. 964—967.*
Hook. p. 285. tab. 3. fig. 8. Morton. Northamp. f. 335.
Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 221. tab. t. 23. C.
Breyn echin. p. 62. tab. 5. fig. 5, 6.
Ritt. oryæol. göss. p. 226. tab. I. fig. 7.
2. *Walch Monum. diluv. 2. p. 176. tab. E. i. fig. 5, 6.*
3. *Walch Monum. diluv. 2. p. 181. tab. E. iii. fig. 1.*
4. *Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 40. Pluimbart.*
5. *Klein. echin. ed. Lesk. p. 224. tab. 45. fig. 12.*
6. *Klein. echin. ed. Lesk. p. 225. tab. 23. A, B, E, F.*
Plot Oxfordsh. tab. 2. fig. 11. t. 7. f. 9.
Lister lap. cocchl. p. 224. fig. 28, 29.
Luid lith Brit. p. 47. n. 968, 969.
Melle lap. fig. Lubec. tab. 2. fig. 4.
Bytem. Bibl. app. tab. 9. fig. 33. t. 23. fig. 271.
Baier oryæogr. Noric. p. 35. tab. 3. fig. 41. 42.
Walch. diluv. Monum. suppl. p. 224. tab. 9. h. fig. 13.
 Found hitherto in a fossil state only; and is probably the same as *Ech. purpureus*, in a petrified state.

**Lacunosus* Ovate gibbous, with 5 depressed avenues.

- Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 35. fig. 76. Barbut. t. 11. f. 8.*
- Klein. ech. ed. Lesk. tab. 23. A, B. tab. 24. a, b. t. 27. A.*
- Rumpf. Amb. p. 36. tab. 14. fig. 2.*
- Gualt. test. tab. 109 C. Bocc. obs. p. 296. fig. 1.*
- Delic. Nat. sel. 1. p. 95. tab. D. iii. fig. 3.*
- Aldrov. test. p. 404. fig. 1, 2.*
- Aldrov. mus. met. p. 490. fig. 2, 3.*
- Bonan. recr. 2. p. 92. fig. 16.*
- Scill corp. mar. tab. 7. fig. 1. t. 10. f. 4. t. 25. f. 2.*
- Hook's Works. p. 285. tab. 3. fig. 9.*
- Kundm. rar. nat. et. art. p. 95. tab. 5. fig. 7.*
2. *Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 40. n. 9.*
3. *Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 40. n. 13.*
4. *Klein. ech. ed. Lesk. tab. 24. fig. c. d, c. t. 38. fig. 5.*
Hook's Works. p. 285. tab. 3. fig. 10.
Lister Anim. Ang. app. p. 28. fig. 3.
Breyn echin. p. 61. tab. 5. fig. 1, 2.
Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 10. fig. 21. a, b.
Argenv. Conch. p. 311. tab. 25. fig. 1.
Delic. Nat. sel. 1. tab. D. i. fig. 14. tab. D. ii. fig. 6, 7.
5. *Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 40. n. 11.*

Inhabits Indian Atlantic and European Seas.

Shell with a purplish top: spaces tuberculate in waved rows; the lower side studded and divided by 2 smooth spaces: spines short thick mixed with long ones.

c. Heart-shaped; the crown not grooved.

Radiatus.

Avenues 4; with impressed striæ porous on each side: crown with 4 pores: spaces 10, divided by a serrate suture in the middle and arched transverse futures.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 234. tab. 25.

Walch Monum. diluv. p. 182. tab. E. iv. n. 1, 2.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state.

Base flat: mouth a little kidney-shaped and surrounded with a subpentagonal star of pores: vent roundish, with 3 angles on the margin: avenues consisting of a row of pores placed close together in pairs, each convergent on the crown.

Purpureus.

Avenues 4, petal-shaped, lanceolate: larger tubercles placed in a zig-zag manner: spines acicular incurved white;

Klein echinod. ed. Leske. tab. 43. fig. 3—5. t. 45. f. 5.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 17. n. 4. tab. 6.

Argenville Conch. p. 311. tab. 25. fig. 3.

Hill's Animals. tab. 11. Scill. Corp. mar. tab. 11. fig. 1.

Inhabits North Seas: above convex; the sides sloping; fore-part with 2 projections, hind-part truncate: beneath flat; from the mouth to the vent a little convex and purple: very finely granulate and beset with small subclavate bristles, and spatulate spines seated on white tubercles: near the vent a kidney-shaped stripe of minute white granulations and surrounded with numerous white tubercles.

Puillus.

Oval with 5 avenues: vent remote.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 17. tab. 91. fig. 1—4.

Inhabits the North Seas; very minute and distinct from *Ech. lacunosus*; probably not of this division,

Complanatus.

A little flattened each side: spaces and avenues 10, 2 of them placed in the furrows of the back.

Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 238. tab. 51. fig. 1, 2.

Larg. lap. fig. tab. 35. fig. 1, 2.

Scheuchz. lith. Helv. p. 61. fig. 84.

Scheuchz. oryctol. p. 318. fig. 135.

Breyn. echin. p. 63. tab. 6. fig. 1, 2.

Bourg. petrif. p. 76. tab. 51. fig. 330, 333, 334.

Found in a fossil state: roundish.

**Subglobulus*. Both ends convex, subglobular, affulate: avenues 10, with
 hiporous striae; vent ovate.

Morton Northamp. p. 233. tab. 10. fig. 8, 9.

Liszt, lap. cochl. p. 323. fig. 26.

Luid. lith. Brit. p. 49. n. 983—994.

Scheuchz. Mus. diluv. p. 85. n. 800, 814.

Breyn Echin. p. 61. tab. 5. fig. 3, 4.

Busal. Nat. Merkw. p. 2598. tab. 22. fig. k.

Walch Monum. diluv. 2. p. 182. tab. E. iv. fig. 3, 4.

Found in fossil state: granulate, with 4 pores on the crown:
 spaces divided by a longitudinal serrate suture, and grooved
 with transverse curved lines, the pieces 7-sided: mouth some-
 what kidney-shaped and surrounded with tubercles disposed in
 a stellate form.

Asanthyis. Oblong, heart-shaped and subconic; the base flatter: ave-
 nues and spaces 10: mouth rounded and surrounded
 with an elevated margin: vent oval and emarginate
 below.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 243. tab. 53. fig. 1, 2.

Found in a fossil state: the larger spaces with 7-angular pieces,
 lesser ones 6- and 5-angled; vent surrounded with an elevated
 band.

Bicordatus. With a double crown.

Klein. echinod. ed. Lesk. p. 244. tab. 47. fig. 6.

Andree Br. a. d. Schw. p. 16. tab. 2. fig. C.

Found hitherto in a petrified state only.

Carinatus. Middle of the back carinate.

Klein. echin. ed. Lesk. p. 245. tab. 51. fig. 2, 3.

Bayer Oryz. Nor. tab. 3. fig. 43.

Valent. Mus. z. tab. 3. fig. 7. n. 1.

Found in a fossil state; resembles the last, but is narrower behind:
 mouth kidney-shaped: vent obsolete.

c. Ovate; the avenues grooved.

**Spatagus*. Ovate, gibbous, with 4 depressed avenues.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 34. fig. 75. Barbut. t. 11. f. 7.

Ginann. adv. 2 p. 41. tab. 29. fig. 174.

1. Spotted. *Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. tab. 24. A, E, tab. 26. A.*

Scill. corp. mar. tab. 4. fig. 2, 3.

Rumpf. Amb. p. 36. tab. 14. n. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 109. fig. A.

2. Larger. *Phelf. Zee-egel. p. 39. n. 5.*

Knott. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 10. fig. 19.

4. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 10. fig. 22.
5. Of one colour. *Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. tab.* 26. B, C.
Sloan Jamaica. 2. tab. 242. fig. 3—5.
6. Ovate. *Klein echinod. ed. Lesk. tab.* 38. fig. 4.
Delic. nat. sel. 1. p. 91. tab. D, 3. fig. 13.
7. Carinate. *Klein. ed. Lesk. tab.* 43. fig. 4, 5.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 14. fig. 3, 4.
Gualt. test. tab. 108. fig. G, G.
8. Very large. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 14. fig. 5, 6.
Gualt. ind. test. tab. 109. fig. B B,
Inhabits *Moll Seas*: pale sulphur when fresh.
Shell a little heart-shaped, gibbous at one end, and marked with
a deep groove at the other: *spines* slender, resembling bristles:
most remarkably fragile.

d. Ovate; the avenues not grooved.

Brissoides Oblong; with 4 biporous ovate lanceolate avenues united
by transverse grooves, with larger tubercles placed
arch-wise between them.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 257. tab. 27. B.

Aldrov. Mus. Met. p. 455. fig. 11.

Scilla corp. Mar. tab. 10. fig. 1.

Bren. echin. tab. 4. fig. 3. ?

Walch. diluv. Monum. tab. E. iii. fig. 5.

Found frequently in a fossil state: assulate, rough with granu-
lations: mouth kidney-shaped and surrounded with a penta-
gonal star of pores.

Teres Convex, with 4 biporous petal-shaped avenues not united:

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 252. tab. 49. fig. 12, 13.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 27, 28.

Inhabits—resembles the last, but the mouth is broader, and
there is a carinate line perforated with pores each side descen-
ding from the crown.

Olivæ Above convex punctured olive, with a double naked band
reaching from the mouth to the bent.

Klein echin. ed. Lesk. p. 252. tab. 14. fig. f, g.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 15. fig. 31, 32.

Inhabits—Shell with 4 stellate rays above.

Amygdala Resembling an almond in figure.

Inhabits—*Klein. ed. Lesk. tab.* 24. fig. b, i.

Ovalis

Ovalis

Affulate, oval; with 10 avenues and spaces, the latter divided by a ferrate suture in the middle.

Klein. echin. ed. Lesk. p. 253. tab. 41. fig. 5.

Annon. At. Helv. 4. p. 275. tab. 14. fig. 1—3.

Walch diluv. Monum. 2. p. 182. tab. E, iii fig. 6.

Found hitherto only in a fossil state, and is probably not of this division.

Pyriformis

Ovate, and gibbous at one end; the base flat: avenues 5, somewhat petal-shaped and obsoletely porous.

Klein echin. ed. Lesk. p. 255. tab. 44. fig. 7. t. 51. f. 5, 6.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Mouth and vent round, the former something heart-shaped angular and 5-lipped.

Lapiscancri

Obtusely oval, convex: crown excentric and perforated with 4 pores: avenues 5, biporous, ovate-lanceolate and cleft at the tip.

Klein echinod. ed. lesk. p. 256. tab. 49, fig. 10, 11.

Found as yet only in a fossil state.

Mouth as in the last: vent placed above the broader margin of the shell, mouth at the narrower end and nearer the base: base flat, slightly excavated, naked in the middle, elsewhere covered with a circle of tubercles disposed in rows.

Patillaris

Very much depressed; with avenues resembling a star.

Klein. echinod. ed. leske, p. 256. tab. 53, fig. 5—7.

Found only in a fossil state: circumference ovate; back a little convex, the base slightly excavated; sides granulate: mouth orbicular.

ORDER III. TESTACEA or SHELLS.

ANIMALS *soft, of a simple structure, and covered with a calcareous habitation or shell.*

53. CHITON. *Animal inhabiting the shell a Doris: shell consisting of several segments or valves disposed down the back.*

Hispidus. Shell with 6 plates or valves; striate.
Schræt. Conchyl. 3. p. 493. tab. 9; fig. 18.
 Inhabits *America*; middle sized; blackish-grey with white spots and dots; very finely striate, the striae minutely granulate.

Thalassinus. Shell 6-valved; glabrous, oval, sea-green, with a paler middle-line above and thin hyaline border.
Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. p. 509. n. 18.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 4. p. 4. tab. 1, fig. 1.
 Inhabits ——. Shell a little convex.

Tuberculatus. Shell 7-valved: body tuberculate.
Schræt. conchyl. 3. p. 494. tab. 9, fig. 19.
 Inhabits *America*; oblong-oval, narrow, with tubercles above disposed in a quincunx; the sides cinereous mixed with white and marked with brown undulate bands; back greenish with a broad deep black band.

**Crinitus.* Shell 7-valved, thickly set with short hairs.
Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 71. tab. 36, fig. 1.
 Inhabits the sear near *Aberdeen*; not an inch long.

Aculeatus. Shell 8-valved, striate: body a little prickly.
Barbut's Shells, p. 8. tab. 1, fig. 2.
Amœn. acad. 8. tab. 3, fig. 1.
Murr. test. p. 40. tab. 2, fig. 1.
Rumpf. Mus. t. 10. f. 4. Edw. Glean. s. 286, f. B.
Seba Mus. 2. tab. 61, fig. 4.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 173, fig. 1692.
 2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 173, fig. 1691?*
 Inhabits *Asia*. Shell tuberculate, oval, rough on the upper-part, with narrow subulate red slightly curved unequal prickles; the last valve smaller.

Fascicularis. Shell 8-valved: body with a tuft of hairs on each side of the valves.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 173, fig. 1688.

Inhabits *Barbary*; cinereous, smooth, the valves slightly carinate with a tuft of whitish hairs at the sides of each.

Squamosus. Shell 8-valved, semistriate: the margin covered with minute scales.

Show Naturalist's Miscellany, viii. tab. 257.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 94, fig. 788—791.

Chemn. chiton. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 1, fig. 4.

Seba Mus. 2. tab. 61, fig. 3.

Spengler Naturf. 1. p. 292. t. 7, f. L, M.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 1, f. 1, 2.

2. Rough, variegated. *Chemn. chit.* tab. 1, f. 3. a, b;
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 94, fig. 792, 793.

3. Smooth, variegated. *Chemn. chit.* tab. 1, f. 4.

4. *Argentæ, conch.* tab. 25, fig. M.

5. 7-valved. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 173, f. 1689.
Schræt. in Litterat. 4. p. 14. tab. 1, fig. 2.

6. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 173, fig. 1690.

Inhabits *America*; valves very rarely 7, divided in two parts, one of which is granulate, the other finely striate; carinate, the extreme valves lunulate: greenish with alternate black and yellow or whitish bands.

Punctatus. Shell 8-valved, smooth: body with excavated dots.

Eph. nat. cur. 1727. p. 63. tab. 1, fig. 1, 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 1, fig. 13.

Inhabits *Europe, Asia and America*.

Ruber. Shell 8-valved, substriate, the striae curved: body red.

Aët. Nidros. 3. p. 364. tab. 6, fig. 14.

Chemn. chiton. tab. 2, fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 813.

2. Marbled. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 96, f. 812.

Inhabits *North Seas*; oval, oblongish, with a carinate back, about an inch long; tawny, with a darker streak on the back bordered with white: margin of the animal brown or yellow with red spots and dots. 2) Marbled with white and red.

Albus. Shell 8-valved, smooth, with transverse lines at the margins of the valves: body white.

Barbut's Shells, p. 8. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, f. 817. *Chit.* tab. 2, f. 9.

Inhabits Northern Seas: oval, smooth, white, the 2 end valves emarginate.

Cinereus.

Shell 8-valved, smooth, carinate: body reddish with a sub-ciliate border.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 818.

Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 1, fig. 3.

Inhabits Norway Seas, among the roots of Ulvæ; 2 lines long: depressed, and narrower before, with 2 longitudinal grooves down the back bounding the ridge in the middle: when alive both the shell and animal are reddish, when dried cinereous.

Bicolor.

Shell 8-valved, thick, ridged; the outside sea-green, the inside snowy edged with black.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 94, fig. 794.

Inhabits —, rather large; the valves repand in the middle, the fore-one with radiate striae.

Cerasinus.

Shell 8-valved, cherry-colour, smooth, with snowy marginal teeth.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 94, fig. 796.

Inhabits —. The animal when dried becomes black.

Magellanicus.

Shell 8-valved, thick, black-brown; above convex, with a blackish band in the middle of the back, and lateral yellowish striae.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 95, fig. 797.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 1, fig. 14, 15.

Inhabits the Straights of Magellan; large.

Shell black within in the middle, elsewhere fine green edged round with brown.

Fuscus.

Shell 8-valved, brown, smooth; the inside and teeth of the margin snowy: back with triangular black spots and dull yellowish bands each side.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 95, fig. 799, 800.

Inhabits India; narrower than the last, with numerous teeth on the margin, and larger ones on the 2 end valves; back more elevated and carinate.

Maculatus.

Shell 8-valved, smooth, within sea-green; the margin covered with grey-white scales: middle-valves on the fore-part and some of them each side spotted with brown.

Inhabits —. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 95, fig. 802.

Marmoratus. Shell 8-valved, smooth, elegantly varied with white and blackish, the middle valves greenish within.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 95. fig. 803—805.

Chemn. chiton. tab. 1, fig. 5.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 17, fig. 3, 4.

2. 7-valved. *Schrætt. Litt.* 4. tab. 1, fig. 3.

Inhabits America; variously marked with alternate blackish and white bands, streaks, veins and spots; the border tumid, scaly, with alternate whitish steel-blue and blackish patches.

Granulatus. Piceous; above flat with numerous raised dots disposed in rows; border broad, coriaceous, spinous, with alternate black and white patches.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 906.

Inhabits America. Valves 8, rarely 7.

Piceus. Shell 8-valved; above smooth, piceous, and varied with white and black.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96. fig. 807—810.

Chemn. chiton. tab. 2, fig. 6. and 6. a, b, c.

Inhabits American and Red Seas; resembles the last.

Shell black in the middle within; the sides greenish: back with alternate black spots, and whitish spots, bands and veins: valves rarely 7 or 6.

Indus. Shell 8-valved, whitish-ash, with a scaly border: middle-valves very finely punctured.

Inhabits America. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 96. fig. 811.

Minimus. Shell 8-valved, smooth, black, and covered here and there with meal.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 814.

Inhabits the Norway Seas; very small.

Gimex. Shell 8-valved, carinate, diaphanous, banded: each of the extreme valves very finely punctured.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96. fig. 815.

Inhabits Norway; small: within whitish-ash; with alternate blackish and paler bands.

Astellus. Shell 8-valved, deep black, above convex with a yellowish spot on each of the valves.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 816.

Inhabits North Seas; affixed to the *Mytilus modiolus*.

Gigas,

Shell 8-valved, thick, convex, white; the first valve crenate, the last toothed, the middle-ones emarginate.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 96, fig. 819.

Chemn. chiton tab. 2, fig. 10.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; above 4 inches long: the border tumid, coriaceous and black-brown.

Handicus.

Shell 8-valved, subcylindrical, very finely punctured, and black with a cinereous border.

Inhabits —. *Chérat. Einl. in conch.* 3. p. 509, n. 19.

Shell very minute and narrow at each end.

Margina-
tus.

Shell 8-valved, smooth, with a serrate reflected margin.

Inhabits *Britain*. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 36, fig. 2.

Lewis.

Shell 8-valved, quite smooth, with an elevated band down the back.

Inhabits *Britain*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 36, f. 3.

Amiculatus,

Shell 8-valved, kidney-shaped, and very fragile, and covered outwardly with a rough coriaceous membrane.

Pall. nov. Ad. Petrop. 2. p. 241. tab. 7, fig. 26—30.

Inhabits the *Kurile Islands*; above 6 inches long: the valves imbricate.

54. *LEPAS*. *Animal* a Triton: shell affixed at the base, and consisting of many unequal erect valves. *Acorn-shell*.

Balanus.

Shell conic, grooved: operculum or lid sharp-pointed.

Donovan's British Shells, i. tab. 30, f. 1.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 72. tab. 37, f. 4.

Ellis Philos. Trans. 1758. 2. tab. 34, f. 17.

Lister conch. tab. 443, f. 286. *Barbut*, t. 1, f. 5.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 1, f. 4.

Leuwenh. ap. 82, p. 472. tab. 465.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 97, fig. 820.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 8, tab. 97, fig. 826.

3. *Bonan. Mus Kirch.* 1. fig. 35.

Inhabits *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, adhering in the greatest abundance to rocks, shells, &c. generally whitish; with about 6 outer valves, 3 of which are elevated and striate, and 3 excavated and smoother: the pieces composing the lid are finely crenate with transverse wrinkles, 2 lesser, and 2 larger and pointed.

• *Balanoides*,

- **Balanoides* Shell conic, truncate, smooth: operculum or lid obtuse.

Donovan's British Shells, i. tab. 36, fig. 2.
Da Costa Brit. conch. p. 284. tab. 17, fig. 7.
Lister hist. anim. Angl. tab. 5, fig. 41.
Lister conch. tab. 444, fig. 287.
Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 37, fig. 5.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 97, fig. 821—825.

2. Seated on a long tubular rugged stalk.

Donovan's British Shells, i. tab. 36, fig. 3.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 37, fig. 5. A.

Inhabits *European, American and Indian Seas*, on rocks, stones, shells, &c. less than the last, and is whitish cinereous or variegated.

- **Intertexta* Somewhat depressed; valves imbricate and obliquely striate.

Donovan's Brit. Shells i. tab. 36, fig. 1.
Lepas striata. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 37, fig. 7.
 Inhabits *British coasts*, adhering to oysters, &c.

- **Cornubi-* Shell with a dilated base and rather narrow aperture: valves
ensis, grooved near the lower edges.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 73. tab. 37, fig. 6.
Ellis Philos. Transact. 1758. tab. 34, fig. 16.
 Inhabits coast of *Cornwall*: resembles a limpet.

- **Tintinna-* Shell conic, obtuse, bell-shaped, rugged and fixed.
bulum.

Barbut's Shells. tab. 1, fig. 6.
Lister conch. tab. 443, fig. 285.
Ellis Philos. Transf. 1758. tab. 34, fig. 3.
Argenv. conch. tab. 26, fig. A, B.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 97, fig. 828—831.
Klein Ostr. tab. 12, fig. 97. *Rumpf. Mus. t.* 41, f. A, B.
Gualt. test. tab. 106, fig. E, H, I.
Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 2, f. 65. tab. 30, f. 1.

2. White. *Chem. conch.* 8. tab. 98, fig. 832.

Inhabits *European, Indian and American seas*, and is frequently found adhering to the bottoms of ships and pieces of wreck: shell purple, varied with white and red, or blueish; sometimes cylindrical, or a little thicker: the elevated valves are perpendicularly striate, the depressed ones transversely: pieces of the lid nearly equal.

- **Diadema.* Shell roundish, 6-lobed; the valves grooved longitudinally.

Donovan's British Shells, ii. tab. 56.
Lister conch. tab. 445, fig. 288.
Walch. Naturf. 8. tab. 4, fig. A, B, C.
Klein Ostrac. tab. 12, f. 98. *Barbut*, tab. 1, f. 7.
Schræter Journ. A. tab. 2, fig. 4, 5.

Gualt. test. tab. 106, fig. Q.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 1, fig. 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 99, fig. 843, 844.

Inhabits European and Indian seas: dirty white, nearly an inch high, narrower on the upper part, the upper aperture funnel-shaped, and about half the width of the other part of the shell: valves 12, triangular, 6 of which are excavated or deeper than the others, and marked with fine transverse striæ, the other 6 are elevated, and consist of 4-5-6 prominent ridges placed close to each other, and transversely marked with crenate striæ.

*Balanaria.

Shell subconic, with 6 elevated wrinkled 4-parted lobes: the lid membranaceous and 2-toothed,

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 17, f. 2.

Philos. Transact. 1758 p. 2. tab. 34, f. 1.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 14, f. H. Petiv. Amb. tab. 1, f. 11.

Walch Naturf. 10. tab. 10, f. 11, 12.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 99, f. 845, 846.

Found adhering to the pectoral wrinkles and fins of the *Phalæna boops*; about 15 lines high and 10 broad at the base; thick, lamellous, and a little narrower at the top; above truncate and very obtuse, the mouth closed with a lax yellowish membrane: valves 12, triangular, 6 of which are elevated, nearly equal, marked with transverse wrinkled granulations, and furrowed with 3 longitudinal 4-parted grooves; 6 are lower and marked with fine transverse striæ. These 2 last so nearly resemble each other, that they might without much impropriety constitute one species.

*Costata.

Shell somewhat conic, with equidistant ribs divergent from the aperture: lid pointed.

Donovan's British Shells, 1. tab. 30, f. 2.

Found adhering to rocks on the *Pembroke shire coast*.

*Conoides.

Shell, conic, smooth, the valves pointed: aperture very small.

Donovan's British Shells, 1. tab. 30, fig. 3.

Found at *Weymouth*, adhering to the *Lepas anatifera*.

Shell small, reddish: valves finely tessellate.

*Tessudina-
ria.

Shell plano-convex, with 6 excavated striate rays.

Ellis Philos. trans. 1758. tab. 34, fig. 12, 13.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40, fig. K.

Born. Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 34, 36, 37.

Gualt. Test. tab. 106. fig. M, N, O, P.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 9, fig. 9. Klein. t. 9, f. 9.

Planc. conch. tab. 5, fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 99. fig. 847, 848.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Ocean*, and is found commonly adhering to shells; something resembles a globe cut off in the middle: white, smoothish, the lower aperture hexagonal and twice as broad as the upper: *lid* composed of 4 triangular pieces inserted on a membrane.

Oncosta. Shell helmet-form, with a lateral aperture.

Schraet. Einl. conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 20, a, b.

Found adhering to the *Gorgonia verrucosa* and *ventilabrum*: shell boat-shaped, smooth, with a rhombic aperture.

Palmipes. Shell erect, conic; the valves palmate at the base.

Inhabits the *Ocean*. *Mant. pl. 2. p. 544.*

Shell white, a little depressed, size of a large pea, smooth: valves 4—6, divided as far as the middle into 5—6 segments: lid 4-valved, oblique.

Yulipa. Shell subcubic, smooth: lid acute and transversely striate.

Olaf. Isl. Res. 901 B. a. tab. 11, fig. 13.

Afcan. ic. rar. Natur. tab. 10.

Inhabits the Northern *Ocean*.

Mitella. Shell compressed, erect and irregularly striate.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 1758. tab. 23, fig. 4.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 6, f. 10. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47, p. M.

Klein ostrac. tab. 12. fig. 100.

Seba Mus. 2. tab. 61, fig. 8. 3. t. 16, f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 100, fig. 849, 850.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; white, covered with a dirty yellow skin; valves numerous, generally triangular, unequal, acute, seated on a common black peduncle, which is coriaceous, scaly and hollow within.

Scalpellum. Shell compressed, 13-valved, smoothish, and seated on a scaly peduncle.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 1758. tab. 34, fig. 4.

Gualt. test. 106. fig. C. Klein. t. 12, f. 91?

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 23. tab. 94, fig. 1, 2.

Lister conch. tab. 439. fig. 281.

Chemn. conch. 8. p. 294. Vign. 7. f. 2. A.

Inhabits *North Seas*; less than *L. anatifera*: valves resembling scales, 6 each side, the longer one curved and inclosing the others: peduncle very short, with annular wrinkles.

Anserifera. Shell compressed, 5-valved, striate, seated on a peduncle.

List. conch. tab. 44, f. 283. Exerc. anat. t. 19, f. 4, 5.

Gualt. 106. fig. 2, 3. Klein, t. 12, f. 2, 3.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 100, f. 856.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *American* and *Atlantic* seas, and is sometimes found in a fossil state: *peduncle* pale saffron: first *valve* curved, smooth and carinate on the back, the rest with distant striae, each of the larger ones turgid towards the peduncle, with a wedged divergent end; the smaller ones narrower and more pointed:

Anatijera Shell compressed, 5-valved, smooth, seated on a peduncle.
Duck-bernacle.

Natur. Miscell. tab. 191. *Barbut, tab.* 1, f. 10.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 38, f. 9.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 7.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 1758. *tab.* 34, f. 6.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 18, f. 3.

Lister conch. tab. 440, f. 283.

Chemn. conch. tab. 100, f. 853—855.

Gualt. Test. tab. 106, f. A, B,

Argenv. conch. tab. 26; f. E. *Zoomorph. t.* 7, f. I, K.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 16, f. 1. A. 2.

2. Shell rounded. *List. conch. tab.* 439, f. 280.

3. The longer valve spinous on the back.

Lister conch. tab. 439, fig. 282.

4. Cancellate with fine striae; cinereous.

Gualt. Test. tab. 106; fig. B.

Inhabits most seas, and is generally found fixed in clusters to the bottoms of vessels and old pieces of floating timber; generally whitish with a blue cast, the margins of the valves yellow; sometimes marked with a ray or two dotted with black: *peduncle* long, coriaceous, black, and very much wrinkled towards the shell; and growing paler and pellucid towards the base, extensile; sometimes though rarely red: *valves* finely striate; the 2 larger ones triangular; the 2 top ones nearly triangular and about half the size; the other narrow, long, curved, rounded at the back, a little protuberant at the base and inclosing the others:

This species was formerly supposed to be the origin of the Bernacle goose. See *Gerard's Herbal*, p. 1587, 1588.

Aurita. 3 Shell membranaceous, ventricose, seated on a tube and eared: mouth 8-valved, toothed.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 1758. *tab.* 34, f. 1.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 16, f. 5. *Edw. Glean. t.* 286, f. A.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 100, f. 857, 858.

Inhabits North Seas: *peduncle* long.

Pistacu. • Shell hooked behind, 6-valved, wrinkled.

Melin Hist. Nat. Chili. p. 179.

Inhabits the Coast of *Ghili*; hardly an inch long: the 2 larger valves resemble a parrot's bill: *flesh* white tender and very palatable.

Minor. Shell reddish, 6-valved, unequal: lid pointed.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. Conch.* 8. tab. 97. fig. 827.

Shell marked with transverse curved lines dotted with white.

Verruca. Shell hemispherical, ferrate, 6-valved; the 4 outer valve and lid plaited.

Spengler Naturf. 1. p. 101. tab. 5. fig. 1—9.

Stræm. Aët. Hafn. 10. p. 6. tab. 3. fig. 1—9.

Inhabits *North Seas*; affixed to the *Ostrea islandica* and others; small.

Angustata. Shell elongated, smooth, 6-valved: the aperture narrow: lid very minute.

Bonan. recr. et. Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 15.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 98. fig. 835.

Inhabits—Valves with a groove at the point of conjunction; sometimes striate with red and white.

Porosa. Shell granulate striate conic tubular; the lid obtuse.

Schræt. Journ. 4. tab. 2. fig. 6. a, b.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 98. fig. 836.

2. Larger and broad. *Klein Ost. tab.* 12. fig. 96.

Lister Conch. tab. 242. fig. 284.

Inhabits *India*: when fresh it is green on the outside, but afterwards becomes black above and white beneath.

Elongata. Shell cylindrical snowy pellucid 6-valved and cleft above: lid obtuse grooved and transversely striate.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 98. fig. 838.

Chemn. Schr. Naturf. 5. tab. 5. fig. 2.

Schræt. Journ. 4. tab. 2. fig. 2.

Inhabits *Iceland*; a very rare species: hardly 5 lines broad and above 3 inches long; transversely annulate and knotty here and there beneath.

Patellaris. Shell 6-valved; outwardly violet mixed with white, and marked with fine longitudinal striæ: within falcate: valves denticulate at the margin.

Spengler Schr. Naturf. 5. tab. 5. fig. 4.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 98. fig. 839.

Inhabits *Coromandel*; a very rare species.

Teeth of the valves alternately inserted in each other.

- Spinosa*. Shell conic with 12 triangular valves, 6 of them more depressed less and whitish transversely striate, 6 purple and longitudinally striate; all armed with tubular recurved spines.
Chemn. Schr. Naturf. 5. tab. 5. fig. 3, 4.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 98. fig. 84. t. 99. f. 841.
Inhabits India. Lid with 4 pointed waved striate valves.
- Violacea*. Shell thick glabrous 6-valved, white with violet rays.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 99. fig. 842.
Inhabits India; slightly grooved within.
- Pollicipes*. Shell compressed erect, many-valved, smooth: seated on a short hard scaly coriaceous peduncle.
Argenr. Conch. tab. 26. fig. D. *Zoom. t.* 7. f. G.
Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 13. fig. 7.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 100. fig. 851, 852.
Inhabits the Mediterranean.
 The 4 larger valves turned towards each other like the beak of a bird: lesser ones more than 20.
- Cylindrica*. Cylindrical, slightly curved, with a very large oblique orifice: lip horned.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. f. 3, 4.
Ellis Philos. transact. 50. fig. 15.
Inhabits shores of Africa, under the torrid zone.
- Crispata*. Shell oval-truncate conic, with 6 blueish valves shaded with white, and 6 elevated reddish ones spinous and perpendicularly striate.
Schræt. Einl. Conch. 3. p. 534. tab. 9. fig. 21;
Inhabits—frequently found perforated by the *Teredo*, about an inch high: lid obtuse.
- Cariosa*. Shell solid white depressed with carinous grooves, within unequally smooth.
Pall. Nov. Alt. Petrop. 2. p. 240. tab. 6. fig. 24. A, B.
Inhabits the Kurile Islands.
- Stræmia*. Conico-convex, with 4 ferrate-striate valves: lid 2-valved.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 21. tab. 94. fig. 1—4.
Inhabits the Northern Seas.

55. PHLOAS. *Animal* an Ascidia: *shell* bivalve, divaricate, with several lesser differently shaped accessory ones at the hinge: *hinges* recurved, united by a cartilage: in the inside beneath the hinge is an incurved tooth.

The inhabitants of this genus perforate clay spongy stones and wood, while in the younger state, and as they increase in size, enlarge their habitation within, and thus become imprisoned: they contain a phosphorous liquor of great brilliancy in the dark, and which illuminates whatever it touches or happens to fall upon.

- *Dactylus*. Shell oblong, with reticulate subspinous striæ on the upper part.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 76. tab. 39. fig. 10.

Lister Conch. tab. 433. fig. 276.

Lister An. Angl. app. tab. 2. fig. 3.

Lister exerc. Anat. tab. 19. fig. 1, 2.

Gualt. test. tab. 105. fig. A, B, C, D.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 16. fig. 2, b, c, d.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 1. fig. 7.

Argenv. Conch. tab. 26. fig. H, I.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 101. fig. 859.

Inhabits among rocks of Europe, and shines by night; 5 inches long: entirely white with sometimes an ochraceous cast, thin, fragile, elongated and wedge-shaped on the fore-part, convex behind; the margin inflected: marked with subspinous striæ which become gradually more indistinct: *hinge* resembling a spoon: *accessory valves* 4.

- Costata*. Shell ovate, and striate with elevated ribs.

Lister Conch. tab. 434. fig. 227.

Bonann. recr. 3. fig. 35. *Mus. kirch.* 2. f. 105.

Gualt. test. tab. 105. fig. G.

Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 25. fig. 4.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 101. fig. 863.

Inhabits American Seas: white, nearly 6 inches long; the ribs oblique and armed with elevate scales or obtuse spines.

- Striata*. Shell ovate, and multifariously striate.

Gualt. test. tab. 105. fig. F.

Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 102. fig. 864—866.

Inhabits Southern Europe and India. and the coast of Barbary: the striae here and there decussate: the part near the hinge glabrous and without striae,

- * *Candida*. Shell oblong, and muricate on all parts with decussate striae.
Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 39. fig. 11. *Barbut.* t. 1. f. 11.
List. An. Angl. tab. 5. fig. 39. *Conch.* t. 435. f. 278.
Gualt. test. tab. 105. fig. 2.
Bonnann Mus. kirch. 2. tab. 24.

Inhabits European and American Seas; very thin; within silvery and more glabrous; rounded at each end: tooth of the hinge slender and cleft: length near an inch, breadth an inch and a half,

- * *Pusilla*. Shell oblong, rounded, with arched striae,
Brown Jamaica. 417. tab. 40. fig. 11.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. fig. H. *Barbut.* t. 1. f. 1, 2.
Petiv. Amb. tab. 19. fig. 8.
Adanson Senegal. tab. 19. fig. 1, 2. ?
Martin. Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 12. fig. 6—9.
Spengl. Besch. Naturf. 4. tab. 5. fig. 1—5.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 102. fig. 867—871. a, b,
 Inhabits America and India, and penetrates the bottoms of Ships.
 Shell white or brownish, gaping on the fore-part, globular under the top, and marked with reticulate knotty striae.

- * *Crispata*. Shell oval, the part next the hinge more obtuse waved and striate: tooth of the hinge curved large and strong.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 77. tab. 40. fig. 12.
List. An. Angl. tab. 9. fig. 38. *App.* t. 2. f. 7.
Lister Exerc. Anat. tab. 19. fig. 3.
Lister Conch. tab. 436. fig. 279.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 102. fig. 872--874.
 2. Shell thinner and smaller: tooth slender, oblique.
Pennant Brit. Zool. p. 77. n. 13. tab. 40. fig. 13.
 Inhabits European Seas; nearly 2 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad: primary shells divided by a transverse wrinkled groove in the middle, accessory ones small.

- * *Orientalis*. Shell oblong with a straight margin; one half quite smooth, the other with reticulate striae.
Lister Conch. tab. 431. fig. 274.
Chemn. Conch. 8. tab. 101. fig. 860.
Walch Naturf. 13. p. 86. tab. 3. fig. 15.
 Inhabits Siam and Tranquebar; large and thin: shells gaping at one end only, and marked within with reticulate striae.

Campechiensis.

Shell narrow white and very finely striate.

List. Conch. tab. 432. fig. 275.

Inhabits the Bay of Campechy: an indistinct species.

Costata.

Shell short turgid and furrowed with fine elevated transverse striæ: aperture heart-shaped.

Schrat. Einl. Conch. 3. p. 544. tab. 9. fig. 22--24.

Inhabits——affixed to Corals: shell very thin fragile dirty white the fore-part smooth except a few arched ridges.

Chilensis.

Shell oblong, a little depressed, with distant longitudinal striæ.

Inhabits *Chili*, on rocks. *Mol. Hist. Chili. p. 179.*

Shell 5 inches long, with minute appendages.

Teredula.

Shell oblong white, with a longitudinal brown granulate surface.

*Pall. Nov. Act. Petrop. 2. p. 240. tab. 6. fig. 26. A, D.*Inhabits the *Belgic Shores*, and penetrates timber.*Hians.*

Shell bivalve white with transverse arched striæ; above convex; convex in the middle; beneath wedge-shaped, with a very large oval aperture.

*Chemm, Conch. 10. tab. 172. fig. 1678--1681**Spengl. nov. act. soc. Dan. 2. fig. 8--11.*Inhabits *American Islands*, and perforates calcareous rocks and corals.

56. MYA. *Animal* an Ascidia: shell bivalve, generally gaping at one end: hinge with broad thick strong teeth, seldom more than one, and not inserted into the opposite valve.

The animals of this genus perforate into the sand and clay at the bottom of the sea, burying themselves and their shells wholly or in part.

**Truncata.* Shell ovate truncate and gaping greatly behind: tooth projecting forwards and very obtuse.

*Pennant. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 78. tab. 41. fig. 14.**List. Conch. tab. 428. fig. 269. Anst. 1. 5. f. 96.**Lt. Wgeth. 199. n. 3. tab. 5. fig. 3.*

Gualt. Test. tab. 91. fig. D.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 1. fig. 1, 2.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 429, fig. 270.*

Inhabits European seas; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell dirty-white covered with a yellowish-brown skin, thick, convex, with irregular transverse striæ forming wrinkles, within quite smooth: the fish is frequently eaten, and is a principal food of sea birds.

**Declivis.* Shell brittle, semitransparent, sloping downwards near the open end; the hinge slightly prominent.

Found about the Hebrides. *Brit. Zool. iv. p. 79.*

Shell less gaping than the last: fish in great esteem as a food among the inhabitants.

**Arenaria.* Shell ovate, rounded behind: tooth projecting forwards, rounded and furnished with a lateral smaller one,

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 79, tab. 42.

Lister conch. tab. 418, fig. 262.

Baſter op. subs. 2. p. 69. tab. 7, fig. 1—3.

Argenville. Zoom. tab. 5, f. 10. Lesser test. fig. 106.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7, fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 6. Vign. et tab. 1, fig. 3, 4.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 419, fig. 263.*

Inhabits European seas, under the sand; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; yellowish reddish-brown or dirty-white: shell marked with transverse wrinkled striæ: tooth of the hinge longer and more obtuse than that of *M. truncata*,

**Pilorum.* Shell ovate; with a single longitudinal crenulate tooth in one hinge, and 2 in the other.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 79. tab. 43, fig. 17.

Lister conch. tab. 146, fig. 1. tab. 147. f. 2, 3.

List. An. Ang. tab. 2, f. 30. App. tab. 1, f. 4.

Gualt. Test. tab. 7, f. E. Barbut, tab. 2, f. 1.

Argenville conch. tab. 27, fig. 10. Zoom. t. 8, f. 11.

Schræt. Flusconch. tab. 2, f. 2. tab. 3, f. 2—5.

Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 1, fig. 6.

2. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 3, fig. 23, 24.*

3. *List. conch. tab. 148.*

4. *Argenville conch. tab. 29, fig. 18.*

5. *Schræt. Flusconch. tab. 3, fig. 3.*

6. *Schræt. Flusconch. tab. 9, fig. 1.*

Inhabits

Inhabits fresh rivers of *Europe*, 2) *Barbary*, 6) *Tranquebar*, and is the shell which is commonly used to put water colours in: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad; covered with a brownish or blackish coat, and under this yellowish or greenish, with green rays; within smooth and clay-colour: very thin and brittle, and does not gape at either end.

- *Margari-* Shell ovate, a little contracted in the middle of the thinner margin: primary tooth of the hinge conic: protuberant parts near the hinge decorticated.

Brit. Zool. iv tab. 43, f. 18. *Barbut*, tab. 2, f. 2.

Lister conch. tab. 149, fig. 4.

Lister Anim. Angl. app. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Gualt. tab. 102, fig. C. *Klein. tab.* 10, f. 47.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 25, fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Inhabits most parts of the *Arctic circle*, and is generally found in mountainous rivers and about cataracts; about 5 inches broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ long: shell thick, coarse, opaque, transversely wrinkled, black on the outside, and often corroded by worms: hinge without lateral teeth, the primary tooth being received into a broad cleft tooth of the opposite hinge.

This shell is noted for producing large quantities of mother of pearl and pearl, these latter being a disease of the fish analogous to the stone in the human body. The river *Conway* in *Wales* was formerly famous for producing pearl of great size and value.

- Perna.* Shell oblong, dilated, the narrower base compressed.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 15, fig. 2, 4, 5.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 83, f. 738, 739. t. 84, f. 748.

Schraet. Einl. conch. 2. tab. 7, fig. 4.

Inhabits the *Magellanic Straits* and shores of *Barbary*; resembles a ham or leg of mutton: shell smooth, blue and white, open at one end: instead of the hinge is a deep transverse hollow, in the middle of which is a sharp tooth in each valve: probably not of this Genus.

- Vulsella.* Shell tongue-shaped; the hinge terminal, depressed and femiorbicular.

Lister conch. tab. 1055, f. 10.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46, fig. A. *Gualt. tab.* 90, f. H.

Valent. Mus. tab. 16, fig. 28. *Barbut. tab.* 2, f. 3.

Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 2, fig. 1—3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 2, fig. 8—11.

Inhabits the *Indies*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, 4 inches long.

Shell varying in form according to its age: the valves rather flat, gaping, finely striate transversely, outwardly yellowish radiate with blackish and yellowish: tooth long, broad and grooved along the middle: probably not of this Genus.

- Arctica.* Shell striate, the valves with 2 subspinous ridges: hinge without teeth.
O. Fabr. in Grænl. p. 407. n. 408.
 Inhabits the *North Seas*, among algae; $1\frac{1}{2}$ —7 lines long: size of a bean, pale yellow and milk-white within; resembles an Arca: anteriorly impressed and a little flattish; the fore-part very obtuse, the hind-part shorter and sharpish.
- Edentula.* Shell oval, equivalve, widely gaping and striate: hinge without teeth.
Pall. It. 2. p. 700.
 Inhabits sandy shores of the *Caspian Sea*, about an inch long: shell thin, a little antiquated, white, with about 33 striae in each valve, which are distant at the shorter end and more crowded in the broader: hinge with a thickish inflected lip.
- Radiata.* Shell equivalve, pellucid, very finely striate transversely, yellowish-green with livid rays: valves very broad on one side and very narrow on the other.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 2. fig. 7.
 2. Brownish with blue radiate lines.
Lister conch. tab. 152. fig. 7.
 Inhabits rivers of *Malabar*; thinner and more fragile than *M. pictorum*, broader and more flat; inside clay-colour: primary tooth of the hinge crenate.
- Oblonga.* Ovate-oblong; one valve with a broad strong tooth let into a hollow of the other valve, and a lesser tooth inserted between 2 small ones of the opposite valve.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 2. fig. 12.
 Inhabits —. Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 3 inches broad, and is more ventricose than *Macra lutraria*: resembles *M. arenaria*, of which it is perhaps only a variety.
- Anatina.* Shell globular, snowy, pellucid: primary tooth of the hinge prominent and rounded.
Adanson Senegal. tab. 19, fig. 2.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 2. fig. 13.
 Inhabits *Guinea*, and resembles the *Solen anatinus*.
 Shell with decussate striae: each valve expand on one side.
- Nicobarica.* Shell equivalve, snowy, ovate-oblong, with decussate striae: tooth of the hinge single, broad, perpendicular and spoon-shaped.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 3. fig. 17, 18.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: valves on one side convex, broad and rounded at the margin, on the other more angular, narrow, flat and gaping.

Australis. Shell ovate-compressed, closed: hinge with 2 lateral teeth.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 3. fig. 19, 20.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: dirty ochraceous.

Gaditana. Shell rounded, flattish, transversely striate; ochraceous, within white.

Inhabits shores of *Cadex*. *Chemn. conch.* 6. tab. 3. fig. 22.

Corrugata. Shell rhombic, green; the protuberant parts wrinkled.

Mull. Besch. Naturf. 4. p. 58. tab. 3. fig. 7, 8.

Schræt. Flusconch. tab. 9. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 3. fig. 22. a, b.

Inhabits rivers of *Coromandel*, and when the outer skin or epidermis is removed is clay colour; thin, pellucid, and marked with wrinkled striæ from each part of the hinge; within painted with fine radiate striæ: 11—16 lines long.

Rugosa. Shell oval, wrinkled, outwardly greenish, within margaritaceous: primary tooth of the hinge crenulate, with a longitudinal lateral one, double in the other valve.

Chemn. conch. 10. p. 364. tab. 170. fig. 1649.

Inhabits rivers on the coast of *Coromandel*.

Nodosa. Shell oval, thin, greenish; the protuberant parts knotty.

Inhabits ——. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 170. f. 1650.

Norvegica. Shell oval, longitudinally and thickly striate: one end rounded, the other truncate: protuberant parts decorticated.

Inhabits ——. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 170. f. 1647, 1648.

Spuria. Shell rhombic, green; the protuberant part glabrous.

Schræt. Einl. conch. 2. 617. tab. 7. fig. 5.

Inhabits rivers of *Tranquebar*; resembles *M. corrugata*, but is nearly twice as large.

Glycemeris. Shell gaping at both ends, very thick, lamellous, oblong-oval, with transverse wrinkled striæ: primary tooth of the hinge very thick.

Lister conch. tab. 414. fig. 258.

Klein Osirac. tab. 11. fig. 72.

Gualt. test. tab. 90. fig. A.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 1. f. 8.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 3. fig. 25.

Inhabits the *European Ocean*, particularly the *Spanish and Medi-*
terranean seas; 5 inches long and nearly 10 broad: cinereous
or ochraceous, within cretaceous: hinge with a lesser tooth
and a series of wrinkles: resembles a Solen.

Syrnato-
phora.

Shell ovate, depressed; margin of the hinge with a subulate
projection near the primary tooth, that of the other
valve dilated.

Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits rivers of *Guinea*: marginal teeth each side with parallel
duplicatures.

Nitida.

Shell oval, white, smooth: with an obtuse tooth in each
hinge.

Inhabits *Norway*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2963.*

Membrana-
cea.

Shell ovate, membranaceous, white, with a protracted re-
flected margin at the proboscis.

Inhabits ——. *Olafs. isl. res. 901. tab. 11, f. 10.*

Byssifera.

Shell coarse and thick, oblong, striate, convex: hinge with-
out tooth.

It. Wgoth. 198. tab. 5, fig. 2.

Inhabits fissures of rocks on the *Greenland coast*, and is generally
found, affixed by a byssus or mass of filaments: 8—17½ lines
long.

**Dubia.*

Shell with an oval and large hiatus opposite the hinge, and
the rudiment of a tooth within one valve.

Found near *Weymouth*. *Brit. Zool. iv tab. 44.*

Shell brown and brittle, length of a horse-bean, and shaped like
a Pistachia nut.

57. SOLEN. *Animal* an Ascidia: shell bi-
valve, oblong, open at both ends: hinge
with a subulate reflected tooth, often
double, and not inserted in the opposite
valve. *Razor-sheath.*

- *Vagina*. Shell linear, straight, roundish, one end margined; hinge with a single opposite tooth in each valve.

Barbut's Shells, p. 20. tab. 2, fig. 4.

Lister conch. tab. 409, f. 255. tab. 418, fig. 256. tab. 412, f. 1. tab. 1056, fig. 5.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 57. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 56.

Gualt. Test. tab. 95, fig. C, D, E.

Klein Ostac. tab. 11, fig. 65.

Lesser testaceoth. fig. 120.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 28, fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 4, fig. 26—28, et a, c.

2. *List. conch.* tab. 412, fig. 6.

Inhabits European and Indian seas: 6—7 inches broad and about 1 long: shell yellowish, divided diagonally into 2 triangles, one of which is striate longitudinally, the other transversely, and marked with curved bands.

- *Siliqua*. Shell linear, straight; one hinge 2-toothed.

Donovan's British Shells, ii. tab. 46.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 45, fig. 20. *Barbut*, tab. 2, f. 9.

Lister anim. Angl. tab. 5, fig. 37.

Bell. Aquat. tab. 414, f. 2. *Planc. conch.* t. 3, f. 6.

Ginan. Ard. 2. p. 37. tab. 27, fig. 170.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 7, f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 4, fig. 29, et d.

2. Shell marked with rosy lunules.

Schræ. Einl. conch. 2. tab. 7, fig. 6.

Inhabits European seas; 2) India: 7—8 inches broad and 1½ long: shell equally broad and compressed, with a double tooth at the hinge receiving another opposite, and on one side another sharp tooth directed downwards: colour olive-brown, with a conoid ash-colour mark dividing the shells diagonally, one part striate longitudinally, the other transversely.

- *Ensis*. Shell linear, a little bowed like a scymetar: one hinge 2-toothed.

Donovan's British Shells, ii. tab. 50.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 45, fig. 22.

Lister conch. tab. 311, fig. 257.

Lister An. Angl. app. tab. 2, fig. 9.

Argenw conch. tab. 24, fig. C.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 4, f. 30. et c.

Schræ. Einl. conch. 2. p. 262. tab. 7, f. 7.

Inhabits European seas: about inches broad.

Shell coloured and marked like the last, rounded at both ends: the 2 teeth of one valve inserted into a triangular hollow of the other.

- Pellucidus*. Shell subarched, suboval, pellucid: one hinge 2-toothed.
 Inhabits *Anglesca*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 84. tab. 46. f. 23.
 Shell thin, pellucid, about an inch broad, with a double sharp tooth in one valve receiving a single one from the opposite, with a process in each shell pointing towards the cartilage of the hinge.
- Legumæn.* Shell linear-oval, straight: hinges placed in the middle and 2-toothed, one of them blind.
Donovan's British Shells, ii. tab. 53.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 46. f. 24.
Adanson Seneg. tab. 19. f. 3. *Planc. t. b.* 3. f. 5.
Lisfer conch. tab. 420. fig. 264.
Gualt. test. tab. 91. f. A. *Klein ostr.* t. 11. f. 66.
Born Mus. Gæs. Vind. test. tab. 2. f. 1, 2.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 5. fig. 32—34.
 Inhabits *European* and *Atlantic* seas: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.
 Shell subpellucid, radiate from the hinge to the margin, rounded at both ends,
- Cutellus*. Shell somewhat kidney-shaped, with a single tooth in one valve, and 2 in the other.
Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 46, fig. 25.
Barbut's Shells, tab. 2. fig. 9. *Lisfer*, tab. 421.
Lesser test. f. 185. *Gualt. test.* tab. 90. f. F.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. fig. E.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 5. f. 36, 37.
 Inhabits *European* and *India*; above 2 inches broad.
 Shell fragile, covered with a rough cuticle, under which it is dirty-white with tawny marks; both ends rounded.
- Radiatus*. Shell oval, straight, smooth, with a transverse depressed rib growing on one side.
Barbut, tab. 2. f. 6. *Lisfer*, tab. 422. f. 266.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 49. f. E.
Gualt. Test. tab. 91. f. B.
Argenville conch. tab. 22. f. P.
Knorr delic. tab. B. iii. f. 9. *Vergn.* 1. tab. 6. f. 5.
Chem. conch. 6. tab. 5. f. 38—40.
 Inhabits *India*; very thin and brittle: shell violet with 4 transverse white rays growing larger towards the thinner margin, rarely 2: the depressed rib running nearly the length of the shell: hinge callous each side, both the valves 2-toothed.
- Strigilatus*. Shell oval, obliquely striate.
Lisfer, tab. 416. f. 260. *Gualt. test.* tab. 91. C.
Bonan. recr. 2. f. 77. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 76.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. N. *Knorr. Vergn.* 6. t. 5. f. 4.

Adan's seneg. 1. tab. 19. fig. 2.

Murr. fund. test. tab. 2. fig. 7.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 6. fig. 41, 42.

2. Shell white. *Litt. Conch.* tab. 421. fig. 265.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 353. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 107.

Klein. ostrac. tab. 11. fig. 68.

Adan's seneg. 1. tab. 19. fig. 1.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 6. fig. 43, 44.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Atlantic* and *Indian Seas*.

Shell rosy with 2 white rays, strong and ventricose: hinge little prominent at the margin with a thin reflected tooth.

Anatinus. Shell ovate membranaceous hairy, with a falcate rib at the hinge.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 75. *O. Argenv. Conch.* tab. 22. R.

Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. p. 23. vign.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 6. fig. 46—48.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, on a sandy bottom.

Shell pellucid, white, thin like paper; one end rounded and closed, the other gaping like the beak of a bird: tooth in each valve resembling an ear-picker.

Macba. Shell oval-oblong, truncate before: one-hinge 2-toothed. Inhabits the *Pacific*. *Moss. Hist. Chili* p. 178. 6-7 inches long; brown varied with blue: produces pearl.

Bullatus. Shell roundish inflated substriate; the fore-part gaping in consequence of its crenatures.

Barbui's Shells tab. 2. fig. 7. *Gualt. test.* tab. 85, A.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 6. fig. 49-50.

Inhabits *Indian* and *American Seas*: brittle, white spotted or clouded with purple, longitudinally striate, subpellucid: hinge with a single tooth, marginal ones remote compressed and inserted in a hollow of the other valve.

Minutus. Shell oval; angles of the valves ferrate.

Lesser Conch. tab. 426. fig. 267.

Spengler catal. rais. tab. 6. fig. 6—8.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 6. fig. 51, 52.

Inhabits *Northern Europe*, among zoophytes; size of a cucumber seed; longitudinally striate, truncate at the top, with acute ferrate ridges diverging from the hinge towards the top.

Virens. Shell ovate-oblong, with tumid bosses.

Inhabits *Java*: very brittle, diaphanous, white, outwardly greenish, valves unequal; resembling in shape the *Mya pictorum*: the tip and base hardly closed; with 2 approximate teeth in one hinge and none in the opposite.

Diphos

Diplos.

Shell oval straight smooth, with prominent membranes.

Valent Mus. tab. 13. fig. 5.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 53, 54.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *S. radiatus*: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 5 inches broad: covered with a greenish cuticle under which it is violet with numerous rays, 2 of which are more distinct: *hinge* with 2 teeth in one valve and one in the other.

Minimus.

Shell linear-oval straight; hinges lateral 2-toothed, one of them bifid.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 5. fig. 31. a. b.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*; resembles *S. legumen* but is much less: cuticle yellowish, under which it is clear white: inner rib running down the whole shell.

Maximus.

Shell linear oval straight, with arched striæ: hinges lateral 2-toothed.

Chemn. Cogch. 6. tab. 5. fig. 35.

Inhabits shores of *Nicobar*, a very rare species.

Shell thin pellucid, white covered with a yellowish cuticle: 4 inches broad, 1 and a half long; gaping at both ends: teeth of the hinge not receiving one another.

Coarctatus.

Shell transversely wrinkled, contracted in the middle, rounded at both ends: hinge in the middle, with sometimes one, sometimes 2 teeth in either valve.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 6. fig. 45.

Schræt. Flusconch. tab. 9. fig. 17.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, 2 and a half broad. Shell dirty white and gaping at both ends.

Rosens.

Shell rosy, equivalve: tooth of the hinge subbifid, and inserted in a hollow of the opposite valve:

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 55.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; resembles *Tellina radiata*, but is open at both ends.

Sanguinolentus.

Shell oval quite smooth: hinge callous 2-toothed.

Liss. tab. 397. fig. 236. Knorr. Vergn. 4. t. 3 f. 4.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 56.

Inhabits *Jamaica*: beaks rosy without and within.

Striatus.

Shell equivalve, transversely striate: hinge with a single tooth.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 57, 58.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; middle-sized.

Shell thin, rosy with white rays.

- Oscidens*. Shell transversely striate, smooth at the protuberant part; radiate with white and reddish: both the hinges toothed with a hollow in the middle.
Inhabits—*Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 71.*
Shell with a few white and reddish spots here and there, within white: above 4 inches broad and 2 long; both ends gaping: the hinge lateral.
- **Crispus*. Shell partly smooth, partly rough with undulate crimped lines: hinge with a very long narrow tooth.
Lester Anim. Angl. tab. 5. fig. 38.
Found frequently in the river *Tees*; resembles *S. anatinus*: probably not a distinct species.
- Spengleri*. Protuberances or beaks of the shell 2-parted: primary tooth of the hinge rounded, accessory ones long and narrow, one of them curved.
Inhabits—*Spengl. catal. 1. tab. 1. fig. 8, 9.*
Shell hardly an inch long, 2 and a half broad; rounded at both ends.

58. TELLINA. *Animal* a Tethys: shell bivalve, generally sloping on one side; in the fore-part of one valve a convex, of the other a concave fold: hinge with usually 3-teeth, the lateral ones smooth in one shell.

A. Ovate and thickish.

- Gargadia*. Shell roundish compressed and wrinkled on the fore part valves toothed on the slope.
Barbut. tab. 3. fig. 1. Lester test. fig. 119.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. N. Klein. tab. 10. fig. 55.
Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 8. fig. 63, 64 a, b.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: very rare.
Shell white, the top and inside yellowish: middle tooth of the hinge cleft.
- Lingua felis* Shell subovate, rough, with lunate scales disposed in a quincunx.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. G. Gualt. test. tab. 76, B.
Klein Off. ac. tab. 11. fig. 62.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 2. fig. 1.
Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 8. fig. 65.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: about twice as broad as it is long; the top and a few rays diverging from it pale rose-colour.

Virgata. Shell oval with transverse recurved striæ, angular: lateral teeth a little prominent.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. fig. H.

Argenville Conch. tab. 25. fig. G.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 21. fig. 4. and 4. t. 25. f. 1.

Clemin. conch. 6. tab. 8. fig. 66.—72.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 89. fig. E.*

3. *Gua't test. tab. 86. fig. G.*

Inhabits the *Indian and Atlantic Seas*; nearly 2 inches long and 2 and a half broad: white or yellowish with generally a few rosy rays: middle tooth of the hinge cleft, lateral ones triangular, one placed on the slope the other behind the crown.

Angulata. Shell subovate; angular before, with transverse recurved striæ: lateral teeth 0.

Lister Conch. tab. 388. fig. 235. t. 406. f. 252.

Clemin. conch. 6. tab. 9. fig. 74, 75.

Schræt. Einl. Conch. 2. tab. 7. fig. 8.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: 1 and a half inch long, 2 broad: resembles *T. virgata* but is less oblong, entirely white, the anterior angle seated more outwardly, and the opening behind the crown oval.

Gari. Shell oval with transverse recurved striæ: lateral teeth obsolete.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. fig. D.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 12. fig. 2.

Schræt. Einl. Conch. 2. tab. 7. fig. 9.

Clemin. conch. 6. tab. 10. fig. 92, 93.

2. *Clemin. conch. 6. t. 10. f. 94.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *T. virgata* but is less and more narrowed: the fore part inflected and very rough, with transverse wrinkles crossed in the middle by perpendicular striæ; sometimes cinereous with brown rays, sometimes white with blue rays, sometimes blueish spotted with white with red rays, sometimes reddish-white with red-rays.

2. White-ash with rays varied with red.

Fragilis. Shell ovate white gibbous, with transverse recurved striæ: beaks yellowish.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 86. tab. 47. f. 26.

Clemin. conch. 6. tab. 9. f. 84.

Inhabits *European Seas*: an inch broad and very brittle: the striæ are crossed by longitudinal ones: hinge with a single cleft tooth in one valve, in the other 2, both valves without lateral ones: colour white.

* *Depressa*. Shell very thick depressed oblong white, with transverse concentric striæ.

Inhabits *Europe*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 87. tab. 47. fig. 27.

* *Crassa*. Shell very thick broad depressed, with numerous concentric striæ: the sides unequal.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 48. fig. 28.

Inhabits *Europe*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ long.

Rugosa. Shell ovate with transverse undulate wrinkles: hinge with 2 lateral teeth; left valve with a single cleft primary one, the other 2.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 2. fig. 3, 4.

Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 8. fig. 62.

Inhabits *Indian and American Seas*; a little broader than it is long and smooth within: white or yellowish.

Inflata. Shell rounded thick snowy gibbous, with very fine longitudinal striæ.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 6. tab. 9. fig. 76.

Multangulata. Shell ovate, a little ventricose, unequivalve, with decussate striæ and sinuate before: hinge with a single primary cleft tooth in the left valve, and 2 in the other.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 9. fig. 77.

Inhabits shores of *Tranquebar*: whitish-ash.

Papyracea. Shell thin ovate ventricose and transversely striate, with plaited wrinkles on the fore-part: hinges without lateral teeth, and with 2 primary ones.

Inhabits *Guinea*. *Chemn. conch.* 6. tab. 9. fig. 78.

Shell about 3 lines long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad; brittle, excavated in the middle, white within and smooth.

Gibbosa. Shell something triangular ventricose and finely striate transversely: hinge with a strong lateral tooth.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 77. fig. Q.*

Shell whitish-green, inflexed each side, shorter on one side: hinge with a single primary tooth.

Inequilatera Shell equivalve roundish white, with a few transverse striae towards the margin.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 88. fig. C.*

Knorrii. Shell rich red with a violet margin.
Inhabits—*Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 21. fig. 5.*
Shell $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.

Bornii. Shell transversely striate; one side bent and reddish, with red rays.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 2. fig. 5.
Inhabits—Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, 2 inches broad.

Pusilla. Shell ovate ventricose thin transversely striate: hinge in one valve without teeth, in the other with a double primary tooth.
Schæf. Flusconch. p. 194. tab. 4. fig. 7. a, b.
Inhabits rivers of Europe: very minute, dirty white, snowy within, and brittle.

• *Maculata* Shell subovate thickish, with decussate striae, and irregular spots.
Found at Tenby. *Transf. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 252.*
Figure of the spots dissimilar in different specimens, but exactly alike in both valves.

• *Rivalis.* Shell obliquely subovate, transversely grooved, horn-colour.
Maton Transf. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 37—40.
Gualt. test. tab. 7. fig. C, C.
Found in the river Avon near Salisbury: size of a pea.
Shell rough, with broader grooves, flattish before: hinge placed not in the middle but towards one end, with hardish prominent teeth.

B, Ovate, compressed.

Albida. Shell oval smooth, with prominent membranes.
Inhabits European Ocean. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 479. n. 23.*
Shell size of an egg, reddish-white, with faint transverse striae, within white; cartilage white: hinge with a distinct suture each side marked with minute transverse red striae, and 3 teeth in each valve.

Foliacea. Shell oval, with rough pubes; the flattened sides serrate.
Barbut. tab. 3. fig. 2. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. K.
Argenw. conch. tab. 22. E. Klein. tab. 11. fig. 64.
A a 2

Knorr

Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 29. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 10. fig. 95.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; very rare; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 3 broad.
Primary tooth of the hinge cleft, lateral one long.

- *Planata.* Shell ovate, compressed, transversely substriate, smooth with acute margins.

Donovan's Brit. shells. i. tab. 19. f. 2.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 48. f. 29.

Gualt. Test. tab. 89. fig. G?

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 28?

Chemn. conch. tab. 11. fig. 100?

Inhabits *European and Mediterranean* seas: small.

Shell very thin, flat, pellucid, red, whitish or deep violet, with concentric red lines; the margin very acute.

- *Variabilis* Shell ovate-oblong, with pale purple rays: hinge with a single tooth in one valve inserted between 2 teeth in the opposite valve.

Donovan's Brit. shells. ii. tab. 41. fig. 2.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 17. fig. 20.

Lister. tab. 417. *Argenq. conch.* tab. 22. I.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. tab. 2. f. 6, 7.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 7. fig. 59, 60. a, b.

Solen vespertinus. *Gmelin Syst. Nat.* p. 3228.

Inhabits *European and Atlantic* seas: resembles a *Solen* in being a little open at both ends, and not bent to either side: within varied with blue and white; sometimes smooth, sometimes rough with transverse striæ.

- Lævigata.* Shell ovate, smooth; lateral teeth margined: pubes with rough striæ: membranes inflected.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. fig. I?

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12. fig. 111.

Schræt. Einl. conch. 2. tab. 7. fig. 10.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 387. fig. 234.

Inhabits *European and Indian Seas*: white with reddish rays within reddish, yellowish or white.

- *Radiata.* Shell oblong, with faint longitudinal striæ, polished: ture behind the beaks caniculate.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 49. f. 30. *Lister.* tab. 393. f. 240.

Gualt. test. tab. 89. I. *Argenq. conch.* tab. 22. A.

Klein Osirac. tab. 11. fig. 60.

Knorr del. sc. tab. B. iii. fig. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. fig. 1, 4. tab. 2. f. 2, 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 22.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 102.

2. With unequal sides, very large, wrinkled, white with the inside silvery. *Gualt. Test. tab. 88, P?*
3. With unequal sides, a little wrinkled, brown near the margin, surrounded in the middle with a whitish band, and purplish near the hinge. *Gualt. test. tab. 89, A?*
4. Shell yellow. *Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 2. fig. 2.*
5. *Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 2, fig. 10?*
Inhabits European and American seas: generally whitish, with red rays, and tinged with a faint purple within.

Rostrata. Shell oblong; the fore-part produced into an angular beak, the angles slightly toothed.
Lister conch. tab. 382. fig. 225. tab. 395. f. 242?
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. L. Argenv. conch. tab. 22, O.
Gualt. test. tab. 86. D? tab. 88. T.
Kein Ofirac. tab. 11, fig. 63.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 2. fig. 3—5.
Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. Test. tab. 2, f. 12.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 10. fig. 96. t. 11, f. 104.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean: sometimes white with frequently rosy rays, sometimes red with white rays, sometimes yellow.

Inequivalvis. Shell oblong, produced into a beak: upper valve flat, lower convex.
Donovan's Brit. Shells, ii. tab. 41. fig. 1.
Grokov. Zoolph. tab. 18. fig. 3.
Brunn. Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 7. fig. 25—28.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 106. a, b, c, d.
 Inhabits European and North Seas: white, smooth, pellucid, with a straight dorsal suture running out into an obtuse patulous beak: hinge with 2 primary teeth and no lateral ones.

Trifasciata. Shell ovate, smoothish, triradiate with red and slightly striate transversely.
Donovan's Brit. shells. ii. tab. 20.
Barbut, tab. 3. fig. 3.
Lister an. Ang. app. 32. fig. 8.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12, fig. 114. a, b.
 2. With transverse red stripes crossing the rays.
Barbut, tab. 3. fig. 4.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12, fig. 115, 116.
 Inhabits European seas: whitish or pale red with deep red rays by threes; the anterior part of suture more obtuse, with an ovate aperture.

- **Incarnata* Shell ovate, a little produced on the fore-part, flattish: the beaks or crown submucronate.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 47, f. 31.

Lister An. Ang. app. tab. 1, fig. 8.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 2, fig. 13.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12, fig. 110.

2. Edged with white. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 10, f. 117.*

3. Entirely red. *Lister conch. tab. 405, f. 251.*

4. Red within. *Lister conch. tab. 435, f. 250.*

Inhabits *European* and *Mediterranean* seas: nearly 2 inches broad; covered with a brown cuticle, under which it is whitish with a few red rays.

- Donacina*. Shell ovate, flattish, smoothish, and very obtuse on the fore-part.

Gualt. Test. tab. 88, N? Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 12, f. 119?

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; resembles the last, but is less and purplish, with numerous red rays; slope very obtuse and truncate as in the *Donax*.

- Truncata*. Shell oval, compressed, substriate; the fore part truncate and marked with a distinct suture.

Inhabits *Java*; resembles *T. incarnata*, but is violet, more brittle, and the fore-part more truncate; all the teeth of the hinge emarginate.

- Trilatera*. Shell flat; the fore-part truncate and yellow: crown white; hinge with a single primary and lateral tooth.

Inhabits — *Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 10, f. 85.*

Shell triangular: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, more than 2 broad.

- Oblonga*. Shell oblong, brittle, yellowish: hinge with a single primary tooth in one valve and 2 in the other.

Chemn. Conch. 6, tab. 10, fig. 87.

Inhabits *European Seas*: shell rounded on one side,

- Spengleri*. Shell white, transversely striate, and bifariouly hooked each side.

Spengler Besch. Naturf. 1. tab. 9, fig. 1—3.

Spengler catal. raif, tab. 4, fig. 3—5.

Chemn. Conch, 6, tab. 10, fig. 88—90.

2. Without the hooks. *Lister conch. tab. 398, f. 237.*

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: thick, 11 lines long and 2 inches 8 lines broad: white with a rosy crown.

- **Rugosa*. Shell oval, with rugged concentric striæ.
Inhabits *Weymouth*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 57, f. 34.
Shell about the size of a filbert.
- **Cornubiensis*. Shell oval-oblong, deeply striate parallel to the margin.
Inhabits *Cornish coast*. *Borl. Corn.* tab. 28, f. 23.
- **Ferrensensis*. Shell oblong-ovate, compressed, radiate with white and reddish, with fine transverse striæ: hinge without lateral teeth.
Lister conch. tab. 394, fig. 241.
Chemn. Conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 91.
Inhabits *North Seas*: an inch long and 2 broad.
- **Periculata*. Shell purple, with white bands and decussate striæ; one end more produced: one valve convex, the other flat,
Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 12, fig. 1?
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 97.
2. Ochraceous. *Chemn. Conch.* 6. tab. 11. fig. 98.
Inhabits *India*? $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, $1\frac{1}{4}$ long: hinge without lateral teeth, a single primary one in one valve and 2 in the other: shell with fine transverse striæ; 2) transverse striæ thicker: hinge with a lateral tooth, the primary one cleft, in the left valve a single one, and 2 in the other.
- **Hyalina*. Shell oval, unequivalve, flat, pellucid, with very fine decussate striæ: hinge without lateral teeth.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 99.
2. *Schærat. Einl. conch.* 3. p. 6, n. 14.
Inhabits *Guinea*, 2) *India*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, nearly 2 broad.
Shell snowy, thin, with a very acute margin: left valve with a single primary tooth, the other with 2.
- **Vitrea*. Shell yellowish, very thin, perpendicularly striate and produced before: hinge without lateral teeth.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11, f. 101.
Inhabits *North and Baltic Seas*: very brittle, rounded behind: hinge with a single primary tooth in the upper-valve and 2 small ones in the lower.
- **Lanceolata*. Shell oval, very thin, pellucid, transversely striate and pointed before: hinge without lateral teeth in one valve.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 11. fig. 102.

Inhabits *India*: 10 lines long, an inch and 8 lines broad; shaded with reddish: primary tooth of the hinge single and slightly cleft.

Apelina. Shell oval, pellucid, varying in different positions of light, with a rib in each valve reaching from the hinge to the outer margin.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12, fig. 107.

2. Papyraceous, white. *Schraet. conch.* 3. p. 8: n. 18.

Inhabits *Nicobar*: very thin.

Coccinea. Shell oval, pellucid, scarlet, with fine transverse striae.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12. f. 109.

Inhabits the sea round *Iceland*: very thin.

Virginica. Shell with fine transverse striae, and produced forwards into a beak.

Lister conch. tab. 159. fig. 15.

Inhabits rivers of *Virginia*: very small and rounded.

Alata. Shell green, nearly triangular; the margin dilated.

Lister, tab. 160. f. 16. *Klein ostr.* tab. 9, f. 36.

Inhabits —: near 2 inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ long: of an uncertain Genus and division.

Pectinata. Shell rounded, flat, thin, brownish, with longitudinal striae.

Inhabits —, *Lister conch.* tab. 300, fig. 137.

Angustata. Shell flattish, red with white rays, one end pointed, the other rounded.

Inhabits —. *Lister conch.* tab. 383. f. 26.

Shell middle-sized, twice as broad as it is long.

Variegata. Shell oval, rounded at each end, variegated, with a whitish ray at the crown.

Lister conch. tab. 384. f. 27.

2. Broad, whitish and radiate with red.

Lister conch. tab. 385, f. 232.

3. Small, whitish, with purple spots or rays.

Inhabits —. *Lister conch.* tab. 389, fig. 228.

Madagascariensis. Shell oval, a little pointed at one end.

List. conch. tab. 386, f. 233.

Inhabits *Madagascar*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Purpurascens.

Shell purplish at each end.

Lister conch. tab. 391, fig. 230.

2. *Gualt. Test. tab. 77. fig. L?*

3. *Gualt. Test. tab. 77, fig. M?*

Inhabits —. An inch and a half long, and something broader.

Aspera.

Shell pointed at one end, within yellowish, without radiate and rough with transverse striae.

Inhabits —. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 3 inches broad.

Triangularis.

Shell slightly wedged, whitish and transversely striate.

List. Conch. tab. 401. fig. 244.

Triangular and thick. *Lister conch. tab. 401, f. 245.*

Inhabits —: above an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Lata.

Shell white, with unequal sides, a little pointed at one end.

Lister conch. tab. 407. fig. 253.

Inhabits Norway Seas: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, nearly 2 broad.

Jamaicensis.

Shell thick, the beak purplish without.

List. conch. tab. 408, fig. 254.

Inhabits Jamaica: an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Rhomboides.

Shell outwardly white and rough with transverse striae, within blueish.

Lister An. Ang. p. 171, tab. 4. fig. 20.

2. *Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 48. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 47.*

Found in the river Tees: 2 inches broad, above 1 long.

Vinacea.

Shell purplish-tawny with white rays.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 42. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 41.

Inhabits British and Baltic Seas: an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Zonata.

Shell rosy with a white band.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 44. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 43.

Inhabits shores of Tuscany: sometimes white, with a spot on the knob resembling the flower of a pomegranate.

Albicans.

Shell whitish with a paler band, within yellow.

Gualt. Test. tab. 77. H?

2. *Gualt. Test. tab. 77. M?*

Inhabits —, 2) with a purplish hinge.

Rufescens.

Shell reddish, with pale yellow spots and decussate striae.

Gualt. Test. tab. 85. f. C.

Inhabits —, Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad,

- Plana.* Shell with unequal sides, depressed and very minutely striate.
Inhabits ——. *Gualt. test. tab. 88, fig. H, I, L.*
Shell white or purplish, sometimes rosy.
- Striata.* Shell with unequal sides, round at both ends, rosy-white pellucid.
Inhabits ——. *Gualt. test. tab. 89, fig. C.*
Shell 2 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ long.
- Rosæa.* Shell rosy, with thin ribs running from the hinge to the margin.
Inhabits ——. *Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 9, fig. 3.*
Shell an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Punicæa.* Shell oval, flat, with equal sides and very thick transverse striae, light scarlet.
Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 2, fig. 8.
Inhabits ——. Shell an inch long and nearly 2 broad.
- Camplanata.* Shell obovate, flattened, obsoletely striate, reddish with a dilated margin, and a slightly downy gape on the slope.
Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 2, fig. 9.
Inhabits ——. Shell nearly 2 inches long and 3 broad.
- Fabula.* Shell ovate, compressed, inflected, a little produced before; one valve smooth, the other with oblique reflected striae.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18, fig. 9.
Inhabits Mediterranean, America and North Seas.
Shell white, about the size of a Lupine seed.
- Adansonæ.* Shell whitish with a violet hinge.
Adanson Seneg. tab. 17. fig. 9.
Found frequently on the African shores, in hollows of rocks filled with salt water: 2 lines broad.
- Cancellata.* Shell thin, dirty-white, with numerous fine longitudinal grooves crossing the transverse wrinkles.
Inhabits the Atlantic. *Adans. Seneg. tab. 17, fig. 19.*
Shell opaque, an inch broad, and not quite so long.
- Strigosa.* Shell with whitish bands, glabrous and wrinkled at the margin: upper-valve with 2 teeth in the hinge, the other with 3.
Adanson Seneg. tab. 17. fig. 9.

Inhabits *African Shores*: about twice as broad as long; the younger ones with yellowish bands which in the full grown ones are grey-violet.

C. Suborbicular.

Balaustina. Shell dilated-orbicular, with lateral teeth in one valve.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: whitish with obsolete rufous rays: size of a Lupine.

Ramies. Shell suborbicular compressed and transversely wrinkled.
Barbut. tab. 3. fig. 5. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. 1.
Litt. Conch. tab. 266. fig. 102.
Murr. fund. test. tab. 2. fig. 8.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 2. fig. 11.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 12. fig. 112. 113.
Inhabits the *Indian and American Ocean*: about 3 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad: the *American* specimens have a yellowish mixture and the wrinkles are not so strong.

Reticulata. Shell lentiform, or resembling the leaves of the Duck-weed, compressed reticulate.
Barbut's Shells. tab. 3. fig. 6.
Inhabits *India*: 2 inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad.
Shell white with transverse striæ crossed by the longitudinal ribs; within yellowish: behind the beaks a heath-shaped very short impression: hinge with 2 very small primary teeth and a single lateral one each side.

Scoditæ. Shell lenticular rough, with lunate scales disposed in a quincunx.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. E. Gualt. test. tab. 76. E.
Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 37. fig. 3.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 122—124.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ broad.
Shell white with ferruginous spots. with an oblong hollow behind the beaks, the lips not grooved.

Lætea. Shell lentiform gibbous white pellucid smooth.
Gualt. test. tab. 71. fig. D.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 125.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; a little larger than a Lupine, with faint transverse striæ; the hinge without teeth.

Carnaria. Shell suborbicular, white with a rosy tinge within and without; the outside with belts of a deeper red, and marked with fine striæ disposed in oblique and reflected directions.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 47.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 49. fig. 32.

Lift. An. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 25. Conch. tab. 239. fig. 176.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 2. fig. 14.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 126.

2. Entirely white. *Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 49. fig. 32. A.*

Inhabits *Europe* and *American Islands*: its teeth resembles a *Cardium*, but has a slope on one side.

* *Bimaculata.*

Shell triangularly rounded smooth, whitish with 2 oblong red spots on the inside.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. 1. tab. 19. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 127.

2. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 132. a, b.*

Inhabits *European* and *American Seas*; hardly an inch broad, with a few very faint transverse striae, generally whitish on the outside: the flexure or slope is hardly distinguishable.

Baltica.

Shell roundish smooth, the outside bloom colour.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 128.

Inhabits the *Baltic*: about the size of a horse-bean.

Shell very thin fragile brittle, within whitish.

Pisiformis.

Shell subglobular smooth, within carnation, obliquely substriate, the striae reflected into an acute angle on the fore-part.

Inhabits *Europe*, at the mouths of rivers: size of a pea.

Shell white with a purplish top, rarely entirely white: the striae hardly visible to the naked eye; primary tooth of the hinge simple, lateral ones a little prominent.

Divaricata Shell subglobular white, with oblique bifarious striae.

Laster. tab. 301. fig. 142. Klein. ostr. t. 9. f. 28.

Bonon. recr. 3. fig. 349. Mus. kirch. 2. f. 104.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 129, 130.

Inhabits the *American* and *Mediterranean Seas*: about an inch long: sometimes blueish or cinereous, but generally whitish: striae very thin undulate and diverging both ways: margin crenate: flexure o: primary tooth of the hinge double, lateral ones o: is probably a *Cardium*.

Digitaria. Shell subglobular pale, furrounded with oblique uniform striae.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 12. fig. 120, 121.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *American* and *Indian Seas*: size of a pea and nearly an inch long; generally smooth, often reddish-

orange

orange, sometimes marked with undulate rufous spots; the striae incline obliquely towards the outer margin like the lines at the ends of the fingers, which gives it the appearance of being spirally striate.

* *Cornea*.

Shell globular glabrous horn-colour, with a transverse groove.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 49. fig. 36.

Lister. tab. 159. fig. 14. Guait. test. t. 7. f. B, C.

Lister an. Augl. tab. 2. fig. 31. App. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Argenw. Conch. tab. 27. fig. 9. Zoom. t. 8. f. 10.

Schraet. Flusconch. tab. 8. fig. 3—5.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 133. a, b.

Inhabits ponds and fresh water of Europe: size of a pea.

Shell pellucid polished, very finely striate across; within blueish-white, without white or pale or blueish-ash, with transverse black curves one of which is more distinct: about the size of a pea, often more than twice as large: lateral teeth of the hinge elongated, middle-ones hardly any,

* *Lacustris*.

Shell rhombic flattish glabrous, with an acute protuberance.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 135.

Inhabits pools or marshes of Europe: 6 lines long and 4 broad; viviparous: shell brownish, the back of the valves cinereous, the margin white, within white; the younger ones entirely white and diaphanous: hinge without middle teeth, lateral ones 6 obsolete.

* *Amnica*.

Shell somewhat heart-shaped, transversely grooved, with an obtuse protuberance.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 134.

Inhabits pools and ditches of Europe: 1—5 lines broad.

Shell less globular than *T. cornea*, within glabrous and blueish, without white brown or yellow with a blackish rib or two; the younger ones entirely white and pellucid: hinge with 2 middle teeth in each valve and a lateral one each side.

* *Fluminalis*.

Shell triangular gibbous and transversely striate.

Inhabits the *Euphrates*. *Mull. Verm. 2. p. 205. n. 390.*

Shell thick hard opaque, broader towards the hinge on the fore-part: outwardly green with imbricate striae parallel with the aperture, within blue: hinge with 6 middle teeth, the lateral each side long and with the receiving grooves crenulated.

* *Fluminea*.

Shell triangular gibbous transversely ribbed.

Mull. verm. terr. et fluvi. 2. p. 206. n. 391.

Inhabits the river which washes Canton in China, 6—8 lines long and broad: opaque, without green, within whitish marked with a black semicircle: hinge as in the former.

Fluviatilis.

Fluviatilis. Shell triangular, transversely wrinkled.

Mull. Verm. terr. et flav. 2. p. 206. n. 392.

Inhabits Canton, and with the 2 last approach to the genus Venus; hinge as in the former ones: 8 lines long, 9 broad: greenish-brown.

Iberica. Shell globular smooth polished, with a toothed margin.

Bonnann. recr. 2. fig. 32. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 31.

Inhabits shores of *Iberia*: small, russet-brown, sometimes yellowish-brown mixed with black.

Adriatica. Shell subglobular, without white within margaritaceous: the margin denticulate.

Bonnann. recr. 2. fig. 34. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 33.

Inhabits the shores of the *Adriatic*: small.

Sinuosa. Shell subglobular, equi-convex and equal sided, with a few transverse striae.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 77. fig. D, E.

Shell middle-sized, whitish or reddish.

Purpurata. Shell with equal sides, smooth, fine lucid purple.

Gualt. test. tab. 77. fig. L.

Inhabits—Shell an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Candida. Shell suborbicular, with fine transverse striae, white.

Gualt. test. tab. 77. fig. A.

2. Less and smooth. *Gualt. test. tab.* 77. P.

Gallica. Shell triangular pectinate.

Argenville Conch. tab. 27. fig. 11.

Inhabits *France* in the *Marine*: hinge with a single tooth.

Senegalensis. Shell triangular-globose, thick hard smooth, with transverse grooves.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. Seneg. tab.* 17. fig. 14.

Shell white or flesh-colour, sometimes red radiate with white.

Angulosa. Shell oval flattish, transversely striate, the fore-part angularly inflected: primary tooth of the hinge bifid, lateral ones remote.

Inhabits *America*. *Chemn. conc.* 10. tab. 17. fig. 1654, 1655.

- Polygona*. Shell white transversely striate, orbicular, angular on the fore-part: hinge without lateral teeth, the primary one projecting doubled, in one valve 2.
Inhabits India. *Chemn. conc.* 10. tab. 170. fig. 1651—1653.

59. **CARDIUM.** *Animal* a Tethys: shell bivalve, nearly equilateral, equivalve, generally convex, longitudinally ribbed striate or grooved; with a toothed margin: hinge with 2 teeth near the beak, and a larger remote lateral one each side, each locking into the opposite. *Cockle*.

- Costatum*. Shell gibbous equivalve, with elevate carinate concave membranaceous ribs.
Barbut's Shells. tab. 3. fig. 7. *Major. test.* tab. 10.
Argenv. Conch. tab. 26. A. *Gualt. test.* tab. 72. D.
Adanson Seneg. tab. 18. fig. 2.
List Conch. tab. 327. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 48. fig. 6.
Column. purp. 26. tab. 27. *Knorr. Vergn.* 1. tab. 28. fig. 22.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 15. fig. 161.
Inhabits the African Ocean: 3 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and above 3 high: whitish with broad brown grooves.

- Cardissa*. Shell heart-shaped, the valves compressed and carinate with teeth: beaks approximate.
Barbut. tab. 3. fig. 8. *Gualt. test.* tab. 84. fig. B, C, D.
Lister Conch. tab. 318. 319. *Knorr. Vergn.* 1. tab. 28. fig. 2.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 42. E. *Klein. ostr.* tab. 10. fig. 39.
Argenv. Conch. tab. 26. I. *Zoomorph.* tab. 12. K.
Bonann. recr. 2. tig. 49. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 48.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 18. fig. 3. t. 11. f. 1.
Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 2. fig. 15—18.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 14. fig. 143—146.
2. *Lister Conch.* tab. 320. fig. 157.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and above 2 broad; resembles the human heart: the ribs are placed obliquely, and before the beaks is a heart-shaped depression or gape: generally whitish with sometimes a few red spots; sometimes flat on each side, sometimes concave on one side.

- Rosulum*. Shell heart-shaped; the fore-part furrowed with lines, the hind-part with broader striae, forming by their conjunction the figure of a heart: one part convex, the other concave.

Argenc. Conch. tab. 23, D. Chemn. conc. tab. 14. fig. 147.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: resembles *C. cardissa*.

Shell varied with white and rose-colour, with a heart-shaped gape before the beaks.

Retusum. Shell heart-shaped; the valves striate crenulate subcarinate behind the beaks a lunate heart-shaped gape.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 3. fig. 1, 2.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 14. fig. 139—142.

Inhabits *India, Arabia and Egypt*; a middle species between *C. hemicardium* and *C. fragum*: about 2 inches long and nearly as much broad; thick, milk-white, anteriorly concave, convex behind, appearing as if truncate: the margin with plaited teeth.

Hemicardium. Shell heart-shaped, subquadrilateral, with carinate valves: beaks distant.

Barbut. tab. 3. fig. 9. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. H.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 17. f. 4. Gualt. test. tab. 83. C.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 3. fig. 3.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 16. fig. 159, 160.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *C. cardissa*.

Shell outside ochraceous, within snowy: a few of the ribs glassy, the rest nodulous with the intermediate grooves wrinkled and marked with excavated dots.

Lithocardium. Shell heart-shaped, subtrilateral, the valves transversely grooved, the fore-part longitudinally striate.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only: resembles the last: valves carinate on the fore-part, the ridges crenulate: beaks approximate, with an ovate gape beneath them, the upper-part of which is flattish longitudinally crenulate striate with a higher ridge.

Lineatum. Shell heart-shaped, carinate, the fore-part obliquely truncate, thin, quite smooth, snowy with gilt striæ: margin denticulate.

Kemm. lab. Rudolst. p. 210. tab. 12. fig. 4.

Inhabits—Shell above an inch long.

• *Medium.* Shell something heart-shaped, subangular; the valves angular grooved smooth.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 32. fig. 1.

Lister. Conch. tab. 316. Gualt. test. tab. 83. B.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 94. Mus. krich. 2. fig. 91.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 29. fig. 5, 6. t. 20. f. 5.

Spengler Couch. tab. 1. fig. k.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 16, fig. 162—164.

2. *Schraet. Einl. in conch.* 2, tab. 7, fig. 11.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 16, fig. 165?

Inhabits *European* and *American* seas: resembles *C. hemicardium*.

Shell marked with chestnut or brown spots; ribs numerous, the intermediate grooves smooth: valves on one side a little truncate, but prominent in the middle: hinge with a single primary tooth.

**aculeatum* Shell somewhat heart-shaped; the ribs high and grooved down the middle, and beset with large hollowed spines near the circumference.

Donovan's British Shells, i. tab. 6.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 50. f. 37.

Lisier conch. tab. 321. *Barbut, tab.* 3, fig. 10.

Argenville conch. tab. 23, B. *Gualt. test. tab.* 72. A.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 96, 97. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 95, 97, 98.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86. fig. 4.

Murr. fund. testac. tab. 2, fig. 9.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 15, f. 155—157.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 5.

3. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 8.

4. *Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 2, f. 5.

5. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 94.

Inhabits *European* and *Mediterranean* seas; resembles *C. echinatum*, but is longer, more convex and a little truncate on one side, but elevated towards the margin, with 2 ribs: yellowish-brown with sometimes darker bands: hinge with 2 teeth in each valve, lateral ones 2 in one valve and 3 in the other.

**Echinatum*.

Shell slightly heart-shaped, with carinate spinous ribs.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 90, n. 38.

Lisier conch. tab. 324. *An. Arg. tab.* 5, fig. 53.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 13, fig. 1, 2. t. 14, f. 1—4.

Bonan. recr. 2. f. 90. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 88.

Gualt. Test. tab. 72. f. B. *Clein ofir. tab.* 10, f. 40.

Da costa Brit. conch. tab. 14, f. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86. fig. 3.

Murr. testac. tabs 2, fig. 19.

Lesk. Naturg. 1. tab. 10, fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 15. fig. 158.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86. fig. 13.

3. *Bonan. recr.* 2. fig. 72. *Mus. Kirch.* 2, f. 71.

Inhabits *European Seas*: white or tawny with white bands; smaller than the last and more rounded: the grooves deep, about 18, and wrinkled near the hinge: the prickles growing larger from the middle towards the circumference, and none near the hinge.

- *Ciliare*. Shell slightly heart-shaped, with triangular ribs beset along the ridges with thin spines.
Donovan's British Shells, i. tab. 32. f. 2.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 50, f. 39.
Barbut, tab. 3. f. 11. *Lister conch. tab.* 325.
Gualt. test. tab. 72. C. *Knorr Vergn. t.* 5, f. 5.
Chem. conch. 6. tab. 17. f. 171, 172.
 Inhabits *European Seas*; size of a hazel nut.
 Shell thin, brittle, whitish, with about 18 ribs: the grooves transversely wrinkled; the ribs triangular and spinous.
- Ciliatum*. Shell slightly heart-shaped; with elevated subtriangular ciliate grooves.
O. Fabr. in Græn. p. 410. n. 411.
 Inhabits *North Seas*, and very much resembles the last, but has 32—38 ribs: shell thick, oblique, convex, 19 lines broad, 18 long, under the cuticle cinereous or whitish grey, within white; grooves with undulate striæ; ribs ciliate on the ridges, the middle ones a little convex, the lateral ones triangular.
- Tuberculatum*. Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with obtuse knotty transversely striate grooves.
Lister conch. tab. 329. *Rumpf. Mus. t.* 48, f. 11.
Bonan. recr. et Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 100.
Gualt. Test. tab. 71. M. *Argenv. Zoom. tab.* 6, C, D.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86, fig. 7.
Knorr. Vergn. 5. tab. 30, f. 2, and 6. t. 8, f. 3.
Reuss. conch. 1. tab. 8, fig. 23, 24.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 17, fig. 173.
2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 2.
 3. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 6.
 4. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 14.
 5. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 29, fig. 4.
 6. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 4, fig. 5.
- Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: variously coloured and marked, generally brown with darker bands, or white with brown bands; very convex and transversely wrinkled, with about 20—23 ribs, which are convex and sprinkled with a few knobs.
- Isocardia*. Shell heart-shaped, with arched imbricate scales along the grooves.
Lister, tab. 323. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 48, f. 9.
Bonan. recr. 2. f. 95. *Mus. Kirch.* f. 93.
Argenv. conch. tab. 23, M. *Olear. Gott. t.* 29, f. 38.
Reuss. conch. 1. tab. 5, fig. 56.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 39. vign.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 17, fig. 174—176.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and nearly as much broad: greyish-white with a few red spots or clouds, within white, purple in the middle: *hinge* with a single primary tooth in each valve.

Fragum.

Shell somewhat heart-shaped, subangular, with elevated lunules down the grooves.

Lisler, tab. 315, fig. 152. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 44, G.

Bonan. recr. 3. f. 374. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 110.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 18, f. 21. *Gualt. test.* tab. 83, E.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 3, f. 3, 4.

Schræter Journ. Nat. 3, tab. 2, fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 16, fig. 166, 167.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 14, fig. 5.

3. *Gualt. test.* tab. 17, f. N.

Inhabits *India*: something triangular, white with sulphur lunules, within snowy: the ribs flatish.

Unedo.

Shell subcordate, with lunate coloured grooves.

Lisler conch. tab. 315, f. 151. *Gualt. test.* t. 83, A.

Argens. conch. tab. 23, N. *Rumpf. Mus.* t. 44, F.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 375. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 109.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 17, f. 4. *Valent. abb.* t. 16, f. 23.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86, fig. 12.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 29, f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3, f. 25.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 16, fig. 168, 169.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 29, fig. 3?

Inhabits *India*: resembles *C. fragum*, but is twice as large, and has fewer red scales on the grooves: the lips of the anterior margin incumbent.

Muricatum

Shell subcordate, grooved and muricate at the sides.

Lisler conch. tab. 322, fig. 159. t. 326, f. 163.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14, fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 17, fig. 177, 178.

Inhabits *America*: cinereous, white or yellowish, mixed or spotted with bay; the margin serrate: *hinge* with 2 red stripes within.

Magnum.

Shell oblong, with angular grooves serrate at the side.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 191.

2. *Lisler conch.* tab. 331, fig. 168.

Bonan. recr. 2, f. 92. *Mus. Kirch.* 2, f. 90.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 3, f. 6, 7.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 17. fig. 179.

3. *Gualt. Test.* tab. 17, fig. H.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Wind. test. tab. 3, fig. 10.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 17. fig. 180.

4. *Martyn Univ. Conchol.* 2. tab. 86.

Inhabits *America and India*: shell ferrate on the margin, with 20—30 grooves transversely wrinkled; yellowish, within white: 2) ochraceous with tawny spots: 3) cinereous with blackish spots.

Flavum.

Shell subovate, grooved, the anterior margin rough, the posterior one toothed.

Bonan. recr. 2, fig. 72. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 79.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 7, f. 11. a, b.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 3. f. 5.

3. *Gualt. test.* tab. 71, f. G.

4. *Bonan recr.* 2. f. 89. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 87.

5. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 44, fig. E.

Petiv. Amb. aq. 29, tab. 8, fig. 3.

Inhabits *India*: the back and hind-part generally yellow and sometimes spotted, the rest and inside white: ribs about 27, convex, the 5 or 6 anterior ones with sharp spines, 12—14 hind-ones with flat tubercles, the others smooth.

• *Lævigatum.*

Shell obovate, with obsolete longitudinal striæ and a few transverse ones concealed by a thin cuticle.

Donovan's British Shells, ii. tab. 54.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 51, fig. 40.

List. conch. tab. 332. *Gualt. test.* tab. 82, A.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 20, f. 4, 5, t. 10, f. 7.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 18, fig. 189.

2. *Kæmmer conch.* tab. 12, fig. 4?

3. *Martyn univers. Conchol.* 2. tab. 79.

Inhabits *European and American* seas; resembles the last: above 2 inches long and nearly 2 broad: the margin ferrate within: variously coloured and marked, but generally of a deep brown sulphur orange or red, sometimes spotted and sometimes marked with transverse bands.

Serratum.

Shell obovate, smooth, with obsolete striæ; the interior margin ferrate.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 18. f. 185, 186.

Inhabits *Mediterranean and Indian* seas; less than *C. lævigatum*, and not so convex; yellow; the exterior margin crenulate; beaks regular.

- Edule*. Shell antiquated, with about 28 depressed ribs, with obsolete recurved scales. *Common Cockle*

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 50, fig. 41.

Lister conch. tab. 333, f. 170. tab. 334, f. 171.

Lister Ann. Angl. tab. 5, fig. 34.

Gualt. test. tab. 71, F. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 8, f. 2, 4.

Chemn. conch. 6. Vign. 4, C. tab. 19, f. 194.

Found on all sandy coasts, in great abundance, lodged a little beneath the sand; their place is pointed out by a round depressed spot: shell generally white, with sometimes a bluish or yellowish cast; the ribs a little rough near the circumference. The fish affords a wholesome and nourishing food.

- Islandicum*. Shell grooved, with about 36 triangular smooth ribs.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 195.

Inhabits Iceland and Greenland seas; resembles the last, but the grooves are deeper and more numerous, and there is no transverse striæ except the outer margin: blackish, sometimes banded.

Grænlædicum.

- Shell antiquated, glabrous, thin, mouse-colour, with angular ferruginous lines; the margin smooth, with obsolete longitudinal striæ.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 198.

Inhabits Greenland and Iceland: $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad: sometimes marked with brownish bands: probably a variety of *C. edule*.

Ruficum.

- Shell antiquated, with 20 remote grooves, the intermediate spaces rugged.

Barbut's Shells, tab. 3, fig. 12.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12, fig. 77, 78.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 197.

Inhabits European seas, principally the Mediterranean: resembles *C. edule*, but the shells have an evident ridge on the fore-margin, when closed, a narrow depression behind the beaks, the grooves deeper, and the ribs fewer and more convex: colour sometimes ferruginous with livid bands; sometimes white, the anterior part brown, within bluish; sometimes white with ferruginous yellowish or bluish bands.

Glaucum.

- Shell subantiquated, the forepart glaucous, the hind-part with 20 grooves imbricate upwards: beaks violet.

Poiret Voyage en Barb. 2. p. 13.

Inhabits Barbary: 10 lines high, 12 broad, 8 deep.

Pectinatum.

- Shell slightly heart-shaped and pectinate.

Murr. fund. test. tab. 2, fig. 18.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: white, with distant striae rough upwards; the cavity under the beaks yellow; behind the beaks an ovate gape, margins prominent.

Virgineum. Shell triangular-rounded, equilateral, with transverse membranaceous-recurved wrinkles: hinges blue.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, and approaches to the Genus *Mastra* in the lateral teeth of the hinge: elegantly banded, covered with a glaucous cuticle, and white within.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 6, tab. 18, f. 181.

Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18, f. 5.

Inhabits *India* and *America*: shell thin, brittle, longitudinally striate, purple on the anterior margin and red at the beaks.

Trilaterum Shell triangular, gibbous, striate.

Inhabits the *Caspian* sea: a very indistinct species.

Auricula. Shell heart-shaped, subrhombic, with 24 ribs each side, the grooves very finely crenulate: beaks distant.

Inhabits *Arabia* and *Egypt*. *Regenf. conch.* 2, tab. 9.

Shell white, pellucid, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad: margin of the back revolute, toothed.

Triste. Shell oval, smooth, the margins each side the beaks striate. Inhabits —. Shell smooth, cinereous, radiate with white: beaks reflected.

Monstrosum. Shell gibbous, one side impressed and ochraceous, the other convex, heart-shaped and whitish spotted with yellow; the valves with toothed ridges.

Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 14, fig. 149, 150.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: a very rare species.

Lima. Shell gibbous with prickly ribs, the anterior ones with recurved membranaceous tubercles crenate at the sides, the intermediate grooves granulate.

Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 15, fig. 153, 154.

2. *Sbræt. Einl. in conch.* 2, tab. 7, fig. 13, a, b.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: ochraceous, the anterior margin reddish colour, beaks reddish: 2) ribs more rounded, not prickly but granulate.

Ringens. Shell rounded, ventricose, white, with deep teeth on the margin, the anterior ones rosy.

Lister, tab. 330. *Adans. Seneg. tab.* 18, fig. 1.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14, f. 3, 6. t. 3. f. 4.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 16, fig. 170.

Inhabits shores of *Africa* and *America*.

Papyraceum.

Shell pellucid, cinereous, with thin longitudinal striæ;

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 6. tab. 18, fig. 184.

Shell very brittle, within white, with purplish spots.

Acolicum.

Shell thick, with longitudinal anterior striæ, and transverse posterior ones.

Lister conch. tab. 314. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 21, A.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 91. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 89.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 26, f. 1, 2. tab. 27, f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 18, f. 187, 188.

Inhabits *Guinea* and the *Antilly Islands*; very convex, varied with white and reddish.

Oblongum.

Shell yellowish, oblong, turgid, ribbed, the anterior parts glabrous, heart-shaped, with a crenate margin.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 190.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 3, f. 8.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: 3 inches long, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; ribs about 30.

Craffum.

Shell brownish, rather oblong, thick, antiquated, with deeper teeth on the margin.

Schrat. Einl. conch. 2. tab. 7, fig. 12.

Lister conch. tab. 332, fig. 169.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *North Seas*; resembles *C. oblongum*, but is much larger, not so narrow, thicker, and has about 23 flatter ribs.

Latum.

Shell broad, with unequal sides, within white; the ribs rather flat and spinulous.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 19, fig. 192, 193.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7, fig. 6.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. Test. tab. 3, f. 9.

Inhabits *Tranquebar* and *Nicobar Islands*: 2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; sometimes white on the crown, yellowish in the middle and edged with yellow; sometimes the crown is varied with brown, the other part yellowish with a few brown bands.

**Pigmeum*

Shell somewhat heart-shaped, subangular; the grooves imbricated or beset with recurved scales.

Donovan, i. tab. 32, fig. 3. *Lister conch.* tab. 317.

Inhabits *English coasts*: reddish-brown or blueish-white.

Macu.

- Maculatum*. Shell spotted, with crowded undulate wrinkles; ribs broad; grooves very narrow: within pale rosy.
Inhabits the bay of *Campechy*. *Lister conch. tab.* 328.
Shell nearly 3 inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad.
- Flexuosum*. Shell rounded, brown; the ribs a little flexuous, grooves wrinkled.
Lister conch. tab. 343, f. 180.
Inhabits — Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, and about as much broad.
- **Fluviatile* Shell flattish, thick, white, with flat ribs.
Lister an. Ang. p. 187. *tab.* 5. *fig.* 3.
Found, though rarely, at the mouth of the *Tees*.
- Gaditanum*. Shell rounded, yellowish-white, varied with red green and brown, and marked with decussate striæ.
Bonan. recr. 2. f. 63. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 62.
Inhabits near *Cadex*: probably an *Arca*.
- Brasiliense*. Shell rounded, with broad flat ribs very finely crenate.
Bonan. recr. 3. *fig.* 395. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 117.
Inhabits commonly the shores of *Brasil*.
- Amboinense*. Shell rather oblong, white with blackish spots; the ribs very convex.
Inhabits *Amboina*. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 129.
Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with about 12 ribs.
- Squamosum*. Shell heart-shaped, equilateral, tawny-white, and purplish within: ribs with imbricate scales.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab.* 71. *fig.* N.
Resembles *C. fragum*, but wants the teeth at the anterior margin.
- Cancellatum*. Shell reddish, thin, rounded, with decussate striæ.
Inhabits — minute. *Gualt. test. tab.* 75. *fig.* B.
- Rubiginosum*. Shell reddish, unequal-sided, with convex ribs transversely striate.
Inhabits — *Gualt. Test. tab.* 83, *fig.* D.
- Albidum*. Shell unequal-sided, ribbed, whitish, within purple.
Inhabits — minute. *Gualt. Test. tab.* 83, f. H.
- Virescens*. Shell inequilateral, oblong, with very fine ribs doubled above.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 84. fig. A.*

Shell brittle pellucid, greenish-white, with sometimes a few rose spots, within silvery.

Fasciatum.

Shell rounded, whitish with a brown band: the ribs acute.

Inhabits—*Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 8. fig. 3.*

Hinge brown and cinereous on the outside.

60. MACTRA. *Animal* a Tethys: shell bivalve, unequal sided, equivalve: middle tooth of the hinge complicated, with a small hollow each side, lateral ones remote and inserted into each other.

Spengleri.

Shell smooth, with a flat anterior margin on which is a lunate gape.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 20. fig. 199—201.

Spengl. Catal. tab. 3. fig. 1—3. Schrat. Litt. 1. fig. 4—6.

Inhabits the Cape of good Hope: nearly as large as a man's hand; a little gaping, pale, subdiaphanous, subtriangular, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad: the anterior side subcarinate, the posterior flattish and striate: gape before the hinge lunate acute and reaching to the hollow of the hinge: beaks incurved: internal teeth of the hinge triangular.

Plicataria.

Shell with transverse wrinkled plaits, diaphanous: anterior margin flattish: behind the beaks a compressed oblong gape.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 20. fig. 202—204.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: 1-2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell thin like paper, with smooth lanceolate depressions each side the hinge, the anterior one flattish with a ridge near the beaks, the posterior one impressed and more ovate: beaks incurved recurved: lateral teeth of the hinge composed of 2 parallel membranes.

Papyracea.

Shell very thin pellucid white convex, the fore-part a little gaping, very finely striate and ribbed.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 23. fig. 23.

Inhabits Nicobar Islands, extremely rare: resembles the last, but is more convex and unequal sided: except in the hinge, is very like a Tellina.

- Striatula*. Shell smooth diaphanous; the beaks substriate, with a smooth marginal impression before them surrounded by a rim
Gualt. test. tab. 85. F. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 34. fig. 1.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 21. fig. 205, 206.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Coromandel Coasts*: about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 broad: white, subtriangular, rather convex, a little gaping on the fore-margin.
- Striata*. Shell thick triangular, with strong thick crowded smooth arched striæ.
 Inhabits—*Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 222.*
 Shell white, glabrous within at the beaks.
- Rotundata*. Shell obtusely triangular, whitish, with milk-white bands on the beaks; the margins each side the beaks violet.
Lisfr. tab. 263. Schræt. Einl. Conch. 2. tab. 8. fig. 1.
2. Lisfr. Conch. tab. 264. fig. 100?
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and nearly 2 broad; the fore-part marked with very fine striæ.
- Glabrata*. Shell smooth diaphanous striate; the beaks very smooth, the margins each side of them striate.
Gualt. test. tab. 71. fig. A.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 216, 217.
 Inhabits the *African* and *Indian Oceans*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 2 broad; white, with very smooth beaks striate on the border.
- Nitida*. Shell snowy glossy thick diaphanous smooth: depressions each side the beaks striate, the anterior one marked with a ridge.
Schræt. Einl. Conch. 2. tab. 8. fig. 2, 3.
 Inhabits—resembles the last, but the beaks are retroverted and distant, and the shell triangular.
- Cerallina*. Shell smooth subdiaphanous, white with paler bands.
Boran recr. 2. fig. 53. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 52.
Rondel. test. 1. tab. 33. Gualt. test. tab. 71. B.
Klein ostr. tab. 12. fig. 80. Planc. conch. t. 3. f. 4?
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 218, 219.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Guinea*: 2 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ long; triangular, with obtuse depressions each side the beaks.
- Lactea*. Shell thin turgid pallucid white, the fore-part very finely striate with paler bands.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 220.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles the last, but is more equal thinner and more convex; the anterior part flattish with an obtuse margin.

* *Stultorum*. Shell semitransparent smooth glossy, obsoletely radiate, white without and purplish within.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 52. fig. 42. Barbut. t. 4. f. 1.

Lister conch. tab. 251. Gualt. test. tab. 71. fig. C.

Adams, seneg. tab. 17. fig. 16. Knorr. Vergn. 6. t. 5. f. 1.

Murr. fund. test. tab. 2. fig. 10.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Wind. test. p. 50. Vign.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 23. fig. 224-227.

Inhabits *European and American Seas*: size of a hazel nut.

Shell very convex, something triangular, brown testaceous or cinereous, with or without very faint rays.

Grandis. Shell semitransparent smooth, fawn colour with pale rays: the beak and hinge placed beyond the middle.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 23. fig. 228.

Inhabits—resembles the last, but is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad, gaping at the extreme angle, the anterior side more produced.

* *Solida*. Shell opaque smoothish subantiquated.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 50. fig. 43. A. t. 52. f. 43.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 61. Da Costa. tab. 15. fig. 1.

Lister Conch. tab. 253. fig. 87, 88. Barbut. t. 4. f. 2.

Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 24.

Bonann. recr. 2. tab. 51, 52. Mus. birch. 2. tab. 80, 81.

Klein Ostr. tab. 10. fig. 42. Knorr. Vergn. 6. t. 8. f. 5.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 23. fig. 229, 230.

2. *Chemn. conc. 10. tab. 70. fig. 1656.*

Found very commonly on *European Shores*.

Shell very thick strong, white yellowish cinereous or brown, frequently marked with blue or pale orange belts; in a live state smooth, in the dead with a few high transverse striæ like ribs: lateral teeth small elongated with a large hollow, the middle tooth small.

* *Lutraria*. Shell oval-oblong smooth, without lateral teeth.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 58.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 53. fig. 44.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 17. fig. 4.

Lister Conch. tab. 455. An. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 19.

Bonann. recr. et Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 19.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. M. Gualt. test. tab. 90. A. 2.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 240, 241.

Inhabits *European Coasts*, near the mouths of rivers.

Shell much produced on one side, and gaping at both ends: resembles a *Mya*: dirty white or yellowish tinged with orange and irregularly clouded with brown: hinge with a small and large triangular cavity in one valve, and a similar cavity with an elevated triangular tooth in the other.

Cognus. Shell snowy thick 3-sided, very finely striate transversely: the fore-part flattish and slightly wrinkled: behind the beaks a broad heart-shaped thinly striate impression.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 21. fig. 207.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: an inch long and rather more broad.

Maculata. Shell obtusely triangular smooth thin, with pellucid chestnut spots, within white and very finely striate: behind the beaks a heart-shaped impression.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 21. fig., 208.

Inhabits *India*: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and rather broader.

Turgida. Shell inflated, faintly striate, ochraceous and white within: beaks distant purplish: hinge with a supernumerary triangular double tooth.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 21. fig. 210, 211.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad; thin subpellucid, finely striate and wrinkled before and behind.

Violacea. Shell thin, obsoletely radiate, finely striate transversely: margins each side the beaks whitish: hinge with a supernumerary double triangular tooth.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 213, 214.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 5. fig. 2?

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: about 2 inches long and 3 broad.

Shell thin brittle gaping here and there, anterior margin oblong elevated wrinkled.

Cuneata. Shell wedge-shaped blue finely striate transversely, the margin crenulate within.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 22. fig. 213.

Inhabits—resembles the last, but is only an inch long and hardly as much broad: sometimes white.

Glaucia. Shell ovate, dirty white with glaucous rays, very finely striate transversely, the anterior part wrinkled.

Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 3. fig. 11, 12.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 23. fig. 232, 233.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad: beaks turned backwards, with a narrow gape between them.

Pellucida.

- Pellucida*. Shell ovate thin pellucid white, with unequal transverse striæ.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 234.
 Inhabits *Guinea*: 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and 2 broad: shell brittle, a little produced forwards and gaping.
- Fragilis*. Shell ovate thin smooth pellucid flattish, the anterior gape transversely striate and wrinkled.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 235.
 Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; resembles the last.
 Shell gaping and slightly plaited on the fore-part; the margin acute, subangular before and rounded behind.
- Rugosa*. Shell ovate, dirty white, with elevated longitudinal striæ crossing the transverse ones which are a little more raised.
 Inhabits *European Ocean*. *Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 236.*
 Shell 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ broad; thick and white within.
- Nicobarica*. Shell ovate thin pellucid smooth on the fore-part, the hind-part with cancellate striæ.
 Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*. *Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 237.*
- Complanata*. Shell ovate thin with arched plaits, the plaits transversely striate: lateral teeth 0.
 Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 24. fig. 238.*
 Shell white or bluish: an inch long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Listeri*. Shell very thin, nearly round, whitish: hinge with a triangular tooth and large pyriform hollow.
Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 23.
 Found at the mouth of the river *Tees*: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 2 broad.
- Piperita*. Shell ovate compressed transversely striate: teeth of the hinge very minute, with a large oblique hollow.
Adan's Conch. tab. 17. fig. 18.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 9. fig. 21.
Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 9. fig. 3.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: 21 lines broad, 17 high, and 7 deep.

61. DONAX, *Animal* a Tethys; shell bivalve, with generally a crenulate margin, the frontal margin very obtuse: hinge with 2 teeth, and a single marginal one placed a little behind, rarely double triple or 0.

- Scortum*. Shell triangular heart-shaped, with a flat frontal margin.
Lister tab. 377. fig. 220. *Argen.* Conch. tab. 21. L.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7. fig. 7. E.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. fig. 1, 2.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 25. fig. 242—247.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; cinereous mixed here and there with violet, within snowy except near the hinge which is violet: marginal teeth double in each valve with an intermediate cavity.
- Pubescens*. Shell ciliate with spines on the frontal margin.
Barbut. tab. 4. fig. 1. *Rumpf Mus. tab.* 42. F.
Chemn. conc. tab. 25. fig. 248.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles the last on the inside, but on the outside is whitish with fine decussate striæ: fore-margin flat with an ovate gape; behind the beaks an ovate oblong depresso.
- Rugosa*. Shell wrinkled and gibbous before, with crenate margins.
Lister. tab. 375. *Adans. Seng. tab.* 18. fig. 1.
Bonan. recr. 2. tab. 37, 38. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 36, 37.
Gualt. test. tab. 89. F. *Argen.* Conch. tab. 22. L.
Klein ostrac. tab. 11. fig. 61.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86. fig. 10, 11.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 25. fig. 250—252.
Schrat. Journ. 2. tab. 2. fig. 9.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean Atlantic and American Seas*: generally $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad: marked with various colours, and frequently banded, within violet and white: marginal teeth 0.
- * *Trunculus* Shell smooth in front, within violet, the margins crenate.
Donovan's Brit Shells. 1. tab. 29. fig. 1.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 55. fig. 45.
Lister Conch. tab. 376. *An. Angl. tab.* 5. fig. 35;
Adans Seneg. tab. 18. fig. 2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 88.
Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 47. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 48.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7. fig. 7. *Barbut. t. 4. f.* 3.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. fig. 3, 4.
Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 26. fig. 253, 254.
 Inhabits *European Coasts*: whitish with a yellow tinge and marked with brown and purple bands, elegantly striate longitudinally, varies in its colour: something more than an inch broad.
- Seriata*. Shell very obtuse before and every where striate, the margin denticulate.
 Inhabits *Southern Europe*. *Knorr. Vergn.* 6. tab. 28. fig. 8.
 Shell white and rather gibbous.

Denticu-
lata.

Shell very obtuse in front, the lips transversely wrinkled, finely striate longitudinally, the margin denticulate.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 24.

Liter. Conch. tab. 376 fig. 218, 219.

List. An. Angl. tab. 5. fig. 35. Barbut. t. 4. f. 4.

Gualt. test. tab. 89. Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 23. fig. 2, 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 256, 257.

2. *Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 23. fig. 4, 5.*

Inhabits European and American Seas: larger than *D. trunculus*. Shell wedge shaped, longitudinally striate generally whitish or blueish with different shades of brown and variously coloured rays or bands, within whitish.

Cuneata.

Shell wedge-shaped, the margins very entire.

Lister Conch. tab. 392. fig. 231.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7. fig. 3.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 52. Vign.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 260.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7. fig. 7.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 267.*

Inhabits Tranquebar; an inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Shell white, often radiate with blue, 2) yellow or rufous with a violet margin; transversely wrinkled in front with perpendicular lines crossing the wrinkles, with fine decussate striae elsewhere: within violet and white.

Faba.

Shell gibbous, very finely striate transversely, spotted with yellow: tip of the umbo or crown and entire band at the outer margin blueish, the former intercepted by a white ray.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 266.

Inhabits——resembles the next, but is thicker and the beaks are bent towards the anterior margin and is closed at each side.

Scripta.

Shell ovate compressed smooth, marked with purple waved lines; margins crenulate.

Lister conch. tab. 379. fig. 222. t. 280. f. 223.

Adans Seneg. tab. 17. fig. 31. Barbut. t. 4. f. 5.

Bonon. rer. 2. fig. 43. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 42.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. L. M. Gualt. test. tab. 88. Q:

Petiv. Amb. Aq. tab. 2. fig. 7. t. 18. f. 5.

Klein ost. tab. 11. fig. 59. Murr. test. t. 2. f. 5.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7. fig. 4, 5.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 261—265.

2. *Lister Conch. tab. 381. fig. 124.*

Inhabits the Malabar Coasts, elegantly painted with angular reddish blueish or brown lines: the hinge something resembles that of a Venus.

Muricatae

Muricata. Shell ovate, with muricate striæ: the margin denticulate.
 Inhabit. the Indian Ocean. *M. f. Lud. Ultr.* 496. n. 54.
Shel. gibbous reddish, the front. margin g. ping and ending each
 side in a compressed tooth.

* *Irut*. Shell oval, with transverse waved erect striate membranaceous wrinkles or foliations.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 29. fig. 2.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 15. fig. 6.

Gualt. test. tab. 95. fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 268—270.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, and is found frequently on the shores of Devonshire and Cornwall buried in the sands: about the size of a small kidney-bean; the anterior parts very obtuse and marked with arched wrinkles which are erect and a little reflected and larger towards the sinit: the hinge somewhat resembled that of a Venus.

Lævigata. Shell obtuse before, obsoletely striate at the sides, yellowish-green within and violet at the beaks; margin very entire: hinge without marginal teeth.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 25. fig. 249.

Inhabits Tranquebar: an inch and 6 lines long, 2 inches 3 lines broad: margins near the beak a little incumbent.

Spinosa. Shell snowy, within blueish: the hind-part smooth and perpendicularly striate, fore-part truncate and very finely cancellate; the angles spinous.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 36. fig. 258.

Inhabits Tranquebar; very rare: beaks glabrous: hinge as in *D. rugosa*.

Incarnata. Shell flesh-colour, the anterior part truncate wrinkled and marked with reticulate striæ, hind-part wedge-shaped and furrowed with fine perpendicular striæ.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 26. fig. 259.

Inhabits Tranquebar; sometimes crossed with a few yellowish bands.

Argentea. Shell oval smooth, olive-green within silvery: the margin with more elevated acute teeth near the hinge.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test.* tab. 88. fig. R.

Bicolor. Shell ovate, with elevated striæ crossing a few transverse ones; rufous with a white ray on one side.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test.* tab. 88. fig. S.

Radiata.

Radiata.

Shell brown with hyaline spots; the outside with crowded arched transverse striae, inside with perpendicular ones; the fore-part wrinkled.

Schraet. Einl. conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 3.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: about an inch broad and more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ long: the fore-part not very obtuse and marked with 2 white rays, the hind-part rounded with a white border; within snowy spotted with pale yellow and blucish: *hinge* with a single obtuse middle tooth in each valve, and a double marginal one in each: margin or rim very entire.

Straminea.

Shell with very thin perpendicular striae crossing the transverse ribs on the fore-part; straw-colour with darker transverse bands; the margin tawny and very entire behind.

Schraet. Einl. Conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 4. a, b.

Inhabits—above an inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad: within flesh-colour, violet towards the rim, with a broad subconvex border on the anterior part: *beaks* reddish: *hinge* with 2 marginal teeth in each valve.

Candida.

Shell entirely white with a few thin arched transverse striae which are oblique towards the rim: hinge with 3 oblique middle teeth: margin very entire.

Schraet. Einl. conch. 3. tab. 8 fig. 5.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: not quite an inch long and something broader; *shell* thin brittle, a little elevated in the middle on the fore-part: the striae forming wrinkles towards the rim.

62. VENUS. *Animal* a Tethys: *shell* bivalve, the frontal margin flattened with incumbent lips: hinge with 3 teeth, all of them approximate, the lateral ones divergent at the tip.

A. *Shell* somewhat heart-shaped.

Dione.

Shell transversely grooved, with a double row of spines on the flattened side.

Shaw Natur Miscell. tab. 163. Barbut. tab. 4. fig. 9.

Lister tab. 307. Bonan. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 121.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 48. fig. 4. Olear. Mus. 29. ng. 4.

Periw. Gaz. tab. 31. fig. 9. Gualt. test. t. 76. f. D.

Lesser test. fig. 134. Argenville conc. tab. 21. fig. I.

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Murr.

Murr. fund. test. tab. 2. fig. 11, 16. 17.

Knorr. Vergn. 1. tab. 4. fig. 3, 4.

Knorr delic. nat. sel. tab. B. fig. 9.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 57. vign. fig. a.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 27. fig. 271—273.

Schræt. Litterat. 1. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the American Ocean, and is extremely rare and valuable.

Shell equivalve, somewhat heart-shaped, rounded, pale, pink. a little gibbous before and behind, and marked with transverse parallel sharpened ribs; within smooth white and arched or vaulted under the knobs: hinge of the left valve 3-toothed, the teeth approximate and distinct from the socket, the middle one compressed and smaller, the lateral ones divergent thickish and obtuse; the other valve with 2 approximate compressed teeth between 2 hollows: margin or rim very obtuse and entire: beaks recurved rather obtuse and glabrous at the tip, with an ovate flesh-colour depression behind them: the flattened side flesh-colour with a pale border and yellowish stripe reaching half way from the beaks, obliquely striate, and furnished with a row of spines each side originating from every second or third rib of the shell, the spines incurved growing gradually longer and grooved beneath; within these and near the beaks is another row of 5 smaller spines each side.

Paphya.

Shell somewhat heart-shaped with thickened wrinkles; the flattened side with attenuated wrinkles, and complicated lips.

Lister Conch. tab. 279. Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 11.

Bonann. recr. 2. fig. 75. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 72.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 48. fig. 5. Gualt. test. tab. 85. A.

Speugl. conch. tab. 1. fig. 1. Argenv. conch. tab. 21. B.

Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 28. fig. 2. 6. t. 5. f. 6. t. 6. f. 2.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 27. fig. 274—276.

2. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 27. fig. 277.*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 5. fig. 6.*

Inhabits American Islands: 2 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad.

Shell white with brown spots striæ and waves, the anterior part with angular brownish lines: the transverse ribs are broad and convex: behind the beaks a brown depression.

Marica,

Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with decussate striæ: the flattened margin lamellous.

Lister conch. tab. 497. Argenv. Zoom. tab. 12. C.

Chemn. conc. 6. tab. 27. fig. 282—286.

Inhabits the American Ocean: very rare.

Shell white with reddish-brown spots rays and veins; the margin crenulate.

Dysera;

Shell somewhat heart-shaped with transverse remote reflected grooves; the margin crenulate.

Lister. conch. tab. 277, 278. 285, a.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 348 ? Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 103.

Gualt. test. tab. 88. D. Klein ostr. tab. 10. fig. 48, 49.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 24. fig. 3 ? t. 28. f. 3.

Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18. fig. 8.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Wind. test. tab. 4. fig. 9.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 27. fig. 279—281 ? t. 28. f. 287—294.

2. *Lister conc. tab. 280. fig. 117. E.*

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; rare and valuable: varies in colour and marks: ribs thin and sharp.

Bajana.

Shell brittle glabrous, with a few transverse striae.

Bonann. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 124, 125.

Inhabits *Brazil*: ochraceous varied with black.

Excavata,

Shell lentiform, transversely striate, with a deep heart-shaped depression behind the beaks; flat side broad.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 10.

Inhabits——resembles *V. sinuata*, but the striae are thinner and acute, forming wrinkles on the anterior and posterior sides; colour brown yellow or whitish-ash: the flat margin scaly.

Verrucosa.

Shell with membranaceous transverse striate grooves forming tubercles towards the outer margins; the margin crenulate.

Donovan's British Shells. ii. tab. 44.

Borlase Cornwall. tab. 23. fig. 31.

Pennant Brit. Zool. tab. 54. fig. 48.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 12. fig. 1.

Adan's Seneg. tab. 16. fig. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 75. H.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 93. fig. 17. Lister conch. tab. 284.

Argenville conch. tab. 21. fig. 60.

Born Mus. Cæs. Wind. test. tab. 4. fig. 7.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 29. fig. 299. a, b. 300.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean, English and Antilly coasts*: thick, 2 inches long and as much broad; sometimes marked with a few brown spots and rays.

Lapicida.

Shell white, longitudinally striate forwards and transversely backwards.

Chemn. conch. 10. p. 356. tab. 172. fig. 1664, 1665.

Inhabits *American Islands*.

Divergens.

Shell white, with very fine crowded divergent striae.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 172. fig. 1666, 1667.

Inhabits *American Islands*.

Cafina.

Shell with transverse recurved acute grooves; the posterior margin crenulate, and grooved behind the beaks.

Lister conch. tab. 286. fig. 123.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 29. fig. 301, 302?

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 6.

Inhabits *European Seas*, and is often found in a fossil state.

Shell white with brown spots striæ and marks; depression behind the beaks brown; beaks reddish.

Cancellata. Shell with transverse membranaceous remote striæ and a heart-shaped depression behind the beaks.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 39. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 13. fig. 137. t. 29. f. 304—307.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; above an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: cinereous with obscure brown rays, within red or brownish: sometimes furrowed with longitudinal striæ: margin crenulate.

* *Gallina.* Shell radiate, with transverse obtuse striæ: hind tooth of the hinge very minute: margin crenulate.

Lister. tab. 281, 282, 295. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 56. fig. 50.

Klein ostr. tab. 10. fig. 54. Bytem. app. t. 11. f. 39. C?

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 14. fig. 2—5.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 57. vign. fig. b.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 308, 310.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 295. fig. 132?*

Inhabits *American and European Seas*; an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: thick flattish very smooth, varying in colour, with usually about 3 brownish or reddish rays, and a few angular lines: depression behind the beaks brown heart-shaped; the anterior lobe with brown lines and spots.

Guineensis. Shell cinereous, within snowy, with transverse acute striæ: anterior margins white, the lips finely striate and rosy: margin very entire.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 311.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. fig. 8.

2. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 312.*

Inhabits shores of *Africa*, resembles the last.

Shell mixed here and there with pale reddish; the striæ elevated and strong but not branched; depression behind the beaks heart-shaped.

Petulca.

Shell slightly grooved, the margin crenulate: anterior margin with a subovate gape, the membranes acute.

Inhabits *Southern Europe*; size of an hazel nut: clouded with white and brown: depression behind the beaks oblong.

Flexuosa.

Shell with transverse obtuse grooves: lips of the anterior margin with an elevated angle.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. fig. A? O? Gualt. test. tab. 83. I.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. f. 10.

Chemn. conch. 6, tab. 31. fig. 333, 334.

Inhabits *America* and *Indian Ocean*: an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: whitish with rufous dots or rays, or cinereous with brownish spots and striae, sometimes though rarely snowy with black depressures each side the beak and blue hinge: transverse striae slightly crenate and bifid towards the front; frontal margin retuse rufous obliquely striate with elevated gibbous lateral angles: margin very slightly crenulate.

Erycina.

Shell with transverse parallel very obtuse grooves: frontal margin glabrous: depression behind the beaks ovate.

Lister conch. tab. 268. fig. 104.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3. f. 5.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 32. f. 337—339.

Inhabits *India*; resembles *V. Chioni*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nearly 3 broad: shell thick flattish, flesh-colour with numerous brown rays and an orange band towards the margin: in front a long narrow gape: hinge with 4 middle teeth.

*Merce-
naria.*

Shell thick strong with slight transverse striae and covered with a brown cuticle, within pale violet; depression behind the beaks ovate: margin crenulate.

Lister tab. 271. fig. 107.

Spengl. Schr. Naturf. 6. tab. 6. fig. 1-3.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 171. fig. 1659, 1660.

Inhabits *Europe* and *North America*, and is found fossil in the mountains of *Sweden*, in *North America*, these shells are called *Clams*, and the Indians make their *Wampum* or Indian money of them.

Shell above 3 inches long and nearly as much broad, ovate, narrowed on the fore-part; under the cuticle brown straw-colour with violet rays beneath and on the fore-part, with elevated transverse semicircular striae and longitudinal grooves: impression behind the beaks heart-shaped and longitudinally striate: frontal margin glabrous.

Islandica.

Shell thick strong with slight transverse striae and covered with a brown cuticle, within pure white: impression behind the beaks o: margin entire.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 53. fig. 47.

Lister tab. 272. Anin. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 22.

Da Costa Brit conch. tab. 14. fig. 5.

Gualt. test. tab. 58. fig. B.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. fig. 11.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 32. fig. 341.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 1057. fig. 3.

3. *Chemn. conch.* tab. 32. fig. 342. *Adan's seneg.* tab. 16. fig. 7.
Inhabits Europe Africa and the Caspian Sea: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and
nearly 4 broad. The fish is eaten by the Icelanders.
Shell covered with a thin glossy cuticle transversely striate and
brown in the older shells yellow in the younger, under which
it is white with transverse reddish bands; within entirely
white: anterior slope long narrow closed: margin acute and
very entire.

* *Chione*. Shell smooth with fine transverse wrinkles: the margin
entire: hind-tooth of the hinge lanceolate.

Donovan's British Shells. i. tab. 17.

Leigh Lacasping. tab. 3 f. 5.

Lister conch. tab. 269. *Gualt. test.* tab. 86. f. A.

Bonan. rer. 2. fig. 64, 65. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 63, 64.

Argenv. conch. tab. 21. *C. Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 4. f. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8. f. 17.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 32. f. 343.

2. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 42. *G. Per. Amb.* tab. 18. f. 20.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 32. f. 340.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 6. tab. 32. f. 344.

Inhabits British and Asiatic Seas: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad:
shell smooth glossy, brown or buff-colour with a few faint rays,
within pure white: 3) (nowy with faint angular reddish lines.

Maculata. Shell smooth with a few faint spots.

Lister conch. tab. 270. *Gualt. test.* tab. 86. I.

Argenville conch. tab. 21. *H. Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 8. f. 16.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 17. f. 15.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 28. f. 5 and 5, t. 20. f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 33. fig. 345.

Inhabits the American Ocean; resembles the last, but is only $1\frac{1}{2}$
inch long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: white brown or greenish-brown,
with brown or tawny spots and sometimes 2 interrupted rays:
hind-tooth of the hinge short thick obtuse.

Meretrix. Shell glabrous, with a brown gibbous slope before and
gaping membranes: margin entire.

Gualt. Test. tab. 76. *C. Argenv. conch.* tab. 21. F.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 6. f. 3.

Schratt. Journ. 3. tab. 2. f. 7.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 33. f. 347—352.

2. *Boyn. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test.* tab. 4. f. 12, 13.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, near the mouths of rivers.

Shell thick convex quite smooth, sometimes white sometimes brown, with or without rays; within white.

Lata.

Tumid, quite smooth radiate with white, lips of the anterior slope subviolet.

Gualt. Test. tab. 88. fig. V.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 24. fig. 2 and 6. t. 10. f. 5.

Schraet. Einl. conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 7.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Indian Seas*; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: shell glossy yellowish with white blueish or brownish rays: anterior slope oblong, pointed below, impressed, glabrous, varied with white and blue; impression behind the beaks slightly heart-shaped and white.

Castrensis.

Shell triangular rounded, gibbous, quite smooth and marked with angular characters.

Lister conch. tab. 257, 258, 259, 262, 287.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 376, 378. Musf. Kirch. 2. f. 311, 312.

Rumpf. Amb. tab. 42 k. Gualt. Test. tab. 82. H.

Valent. Abb. tab. 15. fig. 16. Argenv. conch. tab. 21. M.

Lesser testaceoth. fig. 108, 109.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 28. fig. 2, 2. t. 10. f. 2, 3. t. 4. f. 4 and 6. tab. 6. fig. 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 35. fig. 367—381.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 3, 4. t. 4. f. 41.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean and Red Sea*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and nearly 2 broad: white with brown chestnut and pale yellow lines forming triangles, and marked with transverse very fine arched striæ; margin very entire.

Phryne.

Shell smooth, transversely striate before and behind: posterior slope obcordate with violet veins.

Inhabits the *Southern Ocean*.

Meroe.

Shell ovate compressed, transversely striate, with a gaping future behind.

Lister conch. tab. 378. Argenv. Zoom. tab. 12 B.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 7. fig. 2, 4, 6, 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 43. fig. 450—454.

Inhabits the *American and Indian Ocean*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: shell white with blueish brown or rosy angular lines or spots, or violet, or marked with alternate blue and flame-colour bands; within white with transverse striæ: beaks distant: anterior slope cut: margin denticulate.

Minuta.

Shell subovate transversely striate and subpellucid; the membranes closed.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 412. n. 413.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Iceland*, among the ulva foliacea: 1-2 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ long: shell thin brittle oblong, outwardly violet-brown with a whitish border, within white without longitudinal striae.

- * *Defflorata*. Shell oval, longitudinally wrinkled, semipellucid, radiate with purple and white within and without.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 57. fig. 54.

Lister conch. tab. 425. fig. 273.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86. fig. 17?

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 20. fig. 5 and 5. t. 11. f. 2.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 9. fig. 79-82.

2. *Chemn. 6. tab. 9. fig. 83. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 45. C.*

Petiv. Arab. tab. 17. fig. 9. Gualt. Test. tab. 85. G.

Inhabits *European and American Seas*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: marked with a few transverse striae crossing the wrinkles; without white cinereous yellowish or purple with a few blueish or reddish rays: hinge with 2 teeth in one valve and 1 which is cleft in the other.

- Fimbriata*. Shell oval gibbous, longitudinally striate and transversely grooved; the margin crenulate.

Barbut. tab. 4. fig. 11. Argenv. conch. tab. 21. G.

Lister conch. tab. 355. fig. 172. t. 1056. f. 1?

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. F. Gualt. test. tab. 75. C.

Petiv. amb. tab. 18. fig. 8. Klein ostr. t. 10. f. 52.

Born. Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 43. fig. 448, 449.

2. Reddish with a blackish margin and without longitudinal striae.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. G. Petiv. amb. tab. 18. fig. 10.

Inhabits *East India*: 2 inches long and 3 broad.

Shell white strong with an oblong gaping slope, and impression behind the beaks; hinge with 2 middle teeth and 2 lateral ones.

- Reticulata*. Shell with elevated decussate striae, and a heart-shaped depression behind the beaks; the margin entire.

Lister conch. tab. 836. Gualt. test. tab. 83. L.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 10. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 382-384.

2. Spotted with brown or red. *Gualt. test. tab. 88. A.*

Inhabits *India*; resembles the last, but is more heart-shaped; 3 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and is more gibbous: shell white with brownish or reddish clouds, sometimes radiate or spotted; the striae thin, the transverse ones a little curved; hinge with 3 teeth.

- Squamosa*. Shell with reticulate striae and scaly on the back part.

Barbut. tab. 4. f. 12, Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. M.

Petiv. amb. tab. 18. fig. 17. Gualt. test. tab. 83. G.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 31. fig. 335.

Inhabits India; resembles *V. flexuosa*.

Shell yellowish or ferruginous, the anterior slope impressed oblong-ovate with blue veins and lines, posterior slope brown; within white: margin entire.

Puerpera.

Shell roundish, with decussate membranaceous striæ: lips flexuous.

Gualt. test. tab. 76. G. Argenv. conch. tab. 23. F.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 10. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 36. fig. 388, 389.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 341. fig. 178.*

Inhabits India; resembles *V. reticulata*, but is more coarse solid and convex: posterior slope flat and hardly impressed: outside marked with brown spots lines and marks, the fore-part brown: within blue.

Tripla.

Shell nearly triangular smooth, retuse before and behind.

Lister conch. tab. 252. Gualt. test. tab. 75. Q.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 108. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 31. fig. 330--332.

2. Yellowish-brown with blueish lips.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 6. fig. 4.

Inhabits Africa, 2) the Mediterranean; about an inch long and something broader; marked with fine transverse striæ: yellowish-brown white or cinereous with sometimes 2 brown rays.

Plicata.

Shell with transverse membranaceous arched striæ: posterior slope reddish, heart-shaped with oblique lips.

Argenv. conch. tab. 21. k. Val. abb. tab. 15. fig. 21.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 28. fig. 295--297.

Inhabits the Indian Seas; very rare: pale flesh-colour with a white knob, the anterior slope red glabrous deep with an oblong gape.

Rugosa.

Shell gibbous with transverse membranaceous arched striæ: posterior slope heart-shaped: margin crenulate.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 29. fig. 303.

Inhabits India, above 2 inches long and as much broad.

Shell thick, whitish-ash with oblong chefnut spots; anterior slope oblong subimpressed, in the left valve glabrous and varied with white and brown, with an oblong gape.

Caliste.

Shell with transverse arched striæ membranaceous towards the margin: anterior slope short, posterior impression inconspicuous.

Skræet. Eint. in conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 8, 9.

Inhabits the Red Sea; resembles *V. quincensis*.

Shell blueish on the fore-part outwardly, within deeper; hind-part generally dirty white.

Granulata. Shell rounded, with decussate striae, the fore-part and crenulate margin violet.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 4. fig. 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 313.

Inhabits the American Ocean; resembles *V. marica*, but the anterior slope is glabrous and sometimes livid sometimes varied with white and blueish: shell white varied with livid or blackish spots and angular lines: posterior impression heart-shaped and blackish or blueish.

Imbricata. Shell with perpendicular imbricate ribs transversely striate; the margin crenate

Lister conch. tab. 497. fig. 52.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 314, 315.

Found in a fossil state in France: the hinge is that of a *Venus*, but in its general appearance it more resembles a *Cardium*.

Divariata. Shell with thin transverse longitudinal striae crossing some divergent ones towards the margin: posterior impression ovate: margin crenate.

Lister tab. 310. Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 316.

Inhabits East India: white with brown lines veins and spots: anterior slope oblong gaping veined blackish-brown: hinge with 4 teeth.

Contraria. Shell oblong flattish with transverse striae contrary on the hind-part: margin crenate.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 30. fig. 317--319.

Inhabits Guinea; resembles *Cardium Æolicum*.

Shell of various colours; the anterior slope and inner margin of the posterior spotted with black.

Gallus. Shell oblong-ovate radiate, with thick crowded transverse striae: anterior lobe broad ovate: posterior impression heart-shaped.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 31. fig. 324, 325.

Inhabits Malabar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and above 2 broad: the younger ones cinereous, the old ones yellowish with 4 darker rays.

- Flammea*. Shell transversely striate, the back glabrous: anterior slope very broad with brown lines: impression behind the beaks heart-shaped with brown lines.
Schrät. Einl. Conch. 3. p. 200. tab. 8. fig. 12.
 2. With 3 brown rays. *Schrät. conch.* p. 200. n. 146.
 Inhabits the Red Sea, resembles the last, but the knob is blueish and the shell is white with cinereous lines spots and marks.
- Corbicula*. Shell triangular smooth truncate each side with yellowish rays: slope heart-shaped: margin very entire.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 15. fig. 2 and 6. t. 10. f. 5.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 31. fig. 326.
 Inhabits the Atlantic and American Seas: anterior slope pale chestnut with a large gape.
- Sinuosa*. Shell somewhat triangular thin convex, with a deep obtuse indentation in the middle of the front.
Donovan's British Shells. ii. tab. 42. fig. 2.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 55. fig. 51. A.
 Found at Weymouth.
- Hermaphrodita*. Shell triangular, quite smooth, olivaceous obscurely banded; within white or blueish: anterior slope heart-shaped, posterior ovate.
Martin. 1. *Manif.* 1. tab. 1. fig. 1. 2.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 31. fig. 327--329.
 Inhabits rivers of Guinea; very rare.
 Shell thick coarse, with convergent beaks, and crenate teeth in the hinge.
- Coxians*. Shell green, within white, with transverse unequal membranaceous striæ: margin acute.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 42. fig. H.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 32. fig. 236.
 Inhabits rivers of Ceylon: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 3 broad; with an oblong gape on the anterior slope: 2 of the hinge-teeth cleft.
- Gasta*. Shell gibbous snowy, the anterior part convex and with the inside pale violet; anterior slope roundish, posterior heart-shaped; margin very entire.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 33. fig. 346.
 Inhabits India: on the anterior slope is a large oblong gape: anterior tooth of the hinge in each valve crenulate.
- Affinis*. Shell thin glabrous convex, white varied with brown posterior slope elongated, with oblique tumid lips: hinge with 4 teeth.

Gualt. test. tab. 75. M. Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 24. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 33. fig. 353. 354.

Inhabits *Mauritius Island*; resembles *V. læta*.

Shell marked with brown rays spots and angular lines: anterior slope excavated with an oblong gape.

Opima.

Shell thick convex, with an ovate anterior slope and ovate heart-shaped one behind: hinge with only 3 teeth.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 355—357.

Inhabits *India*: sometimes pale with darker rays, sometimes white with blueish spots and clouds, sometimes grey with darker spots and clouds.

Triradiata. Shell convex, grey; with 3 blackish-blue rays: posterior slope elongated, with tumid lips.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 358.*

Nebulosa.

Shell ochraceous with cinereous and blueish spots: anterior slope oval with blueish lips, posterior slope ovate blueish.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 359—361.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: generally marked with 4 rays varied with cinereous and white.

Contemta?

Shell thick triangular equilateral glabrous, with convergent beaks: primary tooth of the hinge crenulate.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 362, 363.

Inhabits *Malabar*: minute. Beaks sometimes white, sometimes reddish or dusky, sometimes marked with a sanguineous M.

Japonica.

Shell oblong-ovate, inequilateral, with crowded transverse striae at the sides: posterior impression oblong-ovate.

Bonann. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 134?

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 34. fig. 364.

Inhabits *Japan*: yellowish or milk-white with purple triangular characters and angles: probably not of this division.

Striata.

Shell ventricose, angular at the anterior part, with transverse thick smooth slightly arched striae; posterior impression heart-shaped.

Bonann. recr. 2. fig. 377. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 113.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 36. fig. 385.

2. *Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 36. fig. 386.*

Inhabits *India*; grey-white with brown rays clouds and spots: anterior slope ovate with plaited lips.

- Textile.* Shell oval quite smooth inequilateral: slopes oblong with pale chestnut or oblong lines: margin very entire.
Lister Conch. tab. 400. Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 28. fig. 4.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 42. fig. 442, 443.
 Inhabits Malabar and the Red Sea; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad: yellowish or pale flesh-colour with blueish or brownish veins: lips of the anterior slope rounded.
- Garrugata.* Shell ovate whitish, with transverse striæ, which on the anterior part are thick and strong, on the posterior part very thin and undulate in the middle.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 42. fig. 444.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean: anterior slope with an oblong gaping fent.
- Monstrosa.* Shell ovate whitish with decussate striæ: hinge with only 2 teeth in the left vale.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 42. fig. 445, 446. a. b.
 Inhabits Nicobar Islands, very rare: the left valve extends over the other at the hinge and at the sides.
- Ponderosa.* Shell solid weighty inequilateral, wrinkled on both sides, cinereous: margin crenulate: hinge with 2 teeth.
Chemn. Naturf. 19. tab. 18. fig. a, d.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 69. fig. A—D.
 Inhabits the Southern Ocean: oblong-ovate: beaks turned back: posterior impression ovate.
- Subviridis.* Shell greenish glabrous thick, with prominent beaks: margin very entire.
 Inhabits—*Lister Conch. tab. 158. fig. 13:*
- Rostrata.* Shell ovate with perpendicular scaly striæ crossing the transverse ones.
Lister. tab. 346. Klein. qstr. tab. 10. fig. 51.
 2. *Lister conch. tab. 348. fig. 186.*
 Inhabits—2) spotted with brown.
- Fusca.* Shell brown with very fine perpendicular striæ.
Lister conch. tab. 423. fig. 271.
 Inhabits— $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Lusitanica.* Shell oblong with fine transverse striæ: the margin crenate.
Ronan. recr. 2. fig. 45. Mus. Kirch, 2. fig. 44.
 Inhabits Seas round Portugal.

Punctulata Shell ovate, white with bay lines and yellowish dots.
Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 46. Mus. Kircb. 2. fig. 45.
 Inhabits seas round *Corfica*.

Fasciata. Shell round smooth, with bay and yellowish rays; one part blue, the other livid.
 Inhabits—*Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 66. Mus. Kircb. 2. fig. 65.*

Carnea. Shell oval inequilateral and slightly wrinkled, flesh-colour with 3 rays.
Bonan recr. 3. fig. 382. Mus. Kircb. 2. fig. 115.
 Inhabits—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad: towards the center inclining to rosy or purple.

Virgata. Shell steel-blue with pale yellow rays, within violet.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 42. L. Pet. Amb. tab. 18. fig. 16.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *V*, coaxan but is thinner.

Verficolor. Shell oval obliquely striate, whitish with white fulvid blueish and red rays.
 Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 86. fig. B, C.*
Shell inequilateral and deeply grooved.

Variegata. Shell ovate inequilateral, very finely striate and dotted with blueish, with brownish and blackish rays.
 Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 89. H.*
Shell with a few transverse white lines.

Amethystina Shell ovate violet, with perpendicular striæ.
 Inhabits—*Argenw. Conch. tab. 21. fig. D.*
Shell near 2 inches long and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Calippyga. Shell ovate behind, transversely inequilateral, striate and marked with angular lines.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 1.
 2. *Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 62. Mus. Kircb. 2. fig. 61.*
 Inhabits the shores of *Lisbon*: yellowish with brown lines and a snowy knob.

Senegalenfis Shell ovate with very fine decussate striæ, white or flesh-colour varied with brown.
 Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. Seneg. tab. 17. fig. 11.*
Shell minute, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and not an inch long.

- Matadon.* Shell triangular, white or yellow, with about 40 transverse parallel grooves.
Inhabits *Senegal*. *Adans Seneg. tab. 18. fig. 5.*
Resembles *V. tripla*: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
- Succinea.* Shell heart-shaped with transverse remote excavated grooves; the margin crenulate.
Inhabits—*Mant. 2. p. 546.*
Shell about the size of the little finger, with 14 grooves: posterior slope ovate impressed, anterior slope with a jagged fent.
- Compressa.* Shell slightly heart-shaped, very much compressed, transversely grooved.
Inhabits—*Mant. 2. p. 546.*
Margin very entire: slopes linear and a little jagged.
- Australis.* Shell heart-shaped polished, white with brownish characters; the margin very entire.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 171. fig. 1662.
2. *Martyn univers. Conchol. tab. 40?*
Inhabits the *Southern Ocean*.
- Gigantea.* Shell ovate livid, with numerous interrupted blueish rays: posterior impression ovate.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 171. fig. 1661.
Favann. Conch. tab. 49. fig. 91.
Inhabits shores of *Ceylon* and *Florida*.

B. Orbicular.

- Tigerina.* Shell lentiform with crenate decussate striæ: posterior slope impressed ovate.
Lister. tab. 337. Adans. seneg. tab. 16. fig. 3.
Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 69. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 70.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. H. Gualt. test. tab. 77. A.
Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 18. fig. 9.
Argenville conch. tab. 21. fig. E.
Bytem. app. tab. 11. fig. 44.
Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 4. fig. 1. t. 3. f. 2. and 6. t. 37. f. 2.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 37. fig. 390, 391.
2. *Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3. fig. 2.*
3. *Venus orbicularis. Syst. Nat. x. p. 688.*
Inhabits *American* and *Indian Ocean*; large.

Shell sometimes entirely white, sometimes reddish at the sides and red within with a yellow knob; perpendicular striae stronger: margin within glabrous, without crenate: slopes narrow: hinge with 2 middle teeth.

Prostrata. Shell orbicular, transversely striate, with rough membranaceous lips.

Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 29. fig. 298.

Inhabits *Coromandel*; 2 inches long and a little less broad.

Shell flattened black cinereous or brownish: beaks inflected: anterior slope with an oblong gape, posterior heart-shaped.

Pennsylvanica. Shell lentiform with glabrous wrinkles, white, with a longitudinal groove on the anterior part each side.

Lister. tab. 305. Argenv. conch. tab. 21. N.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14. fig. 4.

Born. Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 8.

Schræt. Journ. 31. tab. 2. fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 37. fig. 394—396.

2. With an additional longitudinal groove behind.

Lister Conch. tab. 265? tab. 298.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 39. fig. 408, 409.

3. Very brittle. *O. Fab. su. Granl. p. 313. n. 314?*

Inhabits *America*; 2 inches long: white solid with a linear frontal gape; posterior impression small wrinkled heart-shaped: margin very entire.

Spuria. Shell white subglabrous, with a longitudinal groove on the anterior part: hinge without lateral teeth.

Lister. Conch. tab. 296. fig. 133.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 399.

Inhabits *Iceland* and *Ferroe Island*; resembles the last.

Incrustata. Shell lentiform glabrous and quite smooth with excavated dots.

Inhabits *India*. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 505. n. 68.*

Shell covered with a thick whitish crust within, and is probably the same as *V. tigrina* deformed by age.

Punctata. Shell lentiform, longitudinally grooved, dotted within.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. D. Gualt. test. tab. 75. D.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 18. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 37. fig. 397, 398.

Inhabits *India*, 2 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell thick antiquated, white mixed here and there with reddish, covered within with a thick ochraceous crust; the margin very entire.

- * *Exoleta*. Shell lentiform, transversely striate, pale with obsolete rays; posterior slope heart-shaped.

Donovan's Brit Shells. ii. tab. 42. fig. 1.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 56. fig. 49.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 12. fig. 5.

Lister. tab. 292. fig. 128. t. 297. f. 134.

Gualt, test. tab. 75. F. *Adans. sen.* 1. tab. 16. fig. 4.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 9.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 402—404.

2. With a few longitudinal yellowish lines.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 54. fig. 49. A. *Lister*. tab. 293.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 406.

Inhabits *Norway* and *British Coasts*: about 2 inches long and as much broad; resembles *V. prostrata*, but is more convex and the lips are not rough: *beaks* incurved: within covered with a thick whitish crest: posterior impression ferruginous.

- * *Undata*. Shell thin convex orbicular, whitish tinged with yellow; with thin transverse striae: margins waved.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 55. fig. 51.

Inhabits *British Seas*; size of a hazel nut.

- * *Tumidula*. Shell gibbous, with transverse remote rather obsolete grooves.

Inhabits—*Mant.* 2. p. 546: margin very entire.

- * *Sinenfis*. Shell longitudinally striate, with transverse white and violet arches.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 171. fig. 1663.

Inhabits the *Chinese Shores*.

- * *Sinuata*. Shell lentiform, transversely striate, with an oblong gaping fent on the anterior slope: hinge with 4 teeth.

Lister conch. tab. 294. fig. 130.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 400, 401.

2. With a few paler bands.

Lister conch. tab. 290. fig. 126.

3. Like var. 2. but smaller.

Lister conch. tab. 289. fig. 125.

Gualt, test. tab. 75. fig. N.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 3.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; resembles *V. exoleta*, but is less orbicular, more convex, and the striae are more elevated.

- * *Borealis*. Shell lentiform, with very remote transverse membranaceous striae.

Brit. Zool. iv. p. 96. *Gualt. test. tab.* 75. fig. 5.

Lister conch. tab. 253. fig. 88.

Lister an. Angl. tab. 4. fig. 23.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 39. fig. 412—414.

Inhabits *European Seas*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and nearly 2 broad; covered with a chestnut cuticle, under which it is white, angular, with unequal striæ which are a little more remote than they are in *V. exoleta*: anterior slope with a long and narrow fent, posterior depression heart-shaped: *hinge* with 1 tooth in one valve and 2 in the other.

Pectinata. Shell sublentiform with longitudinal wrinkled grooves, branched near the anterior margin.

Lister conch. tab. 312. 313.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 42. *D. Pet. amb. tab.* 18. fig. 14.

Gualt. test. tab. 72. E, F. *tab.* 75. A.

Argenv. conch. tab. 21. P. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. *tab.* 3. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 7. *tab.* 39. fig. 415—419.

Inhabits the *Indian and American Ocean*; above $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and about 2 broad, more or less convex, sometimes white with a brown posterior slope and a few spots on the anterior part, sometimes entirely spotted with brown, sometimes marked with a few black brown spots on the anterior part: margin unequally crenate.

Scripta. Shell lentiform compressed striate angular, the hinder angle straight.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. C. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 24. M.

Pet. Amb. tab. 18. fig. 3. *Gualt. test. tab.* 77. C.

Knorr Vergn. 5. *tab.* 15. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 7. *tab.* 40. fig. 420—426.

2. *Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 5. fig. 7.

Chemn. conch. 7. *tab.* 39. fig. 410, 411.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean and Red Sea*: very rare.

Shell truncate each side, the hind-part more so than the fore; within white with a brown spot; without varied: margin very entire: slopes marked with chestnut spots.

Edentula. Shell subglobular-lenticular, wrinkled, without teeth: posterior slope ovate.

Lister conch. tab. 260. *Gualt. test. tab.* 88. B.

Chemn. conch. 7. *tab.* 40. fig. 427—429.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: diaphanous whitish, when fresh a little reddish, within golden except the margin which is very entire: fent on the anterior slope narrow: beaks turned back.

Cincta. Shell very convex and surrounded with rings, the intermediate grooves crenate: posterior slope heart-shaped: margin crenulate.

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 36. fig. 387.

Inhabits—Minute, white with ferruginous spots and clouds, within with a few purple spots under the beaks.

Concentrica Shell white suborbicular compressed, with concentric striae: margin very entire: posterior slope heart-shaped.

Adans. jeneg. 1. tab. 16. fig. 5.

Lister conch. tab. 261. 288, 291.

Gualt. test. tab. 76. fig. F.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 37. fig. 392, 393.

Inhabits the *Atlantic and American Seas*: rather large; anterior slope gaping: hinge with 4 oblique approximate teeth.

Juvenilis: Shell lentiform, with transverse crowded circular striae on the anterior part which terminate in wrinkles behind: posterior slope heart-shaped: margin very entire.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 35. fig. 407.

Inhabits *India*: white with chestnut spots varied with white bands and rays: anterior slope with an oblong sinuate gape.

Hisprio. Shell lentiform with transverse acute arched striae: margin entire: posterior slope heart-shaped ferruginous.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 38. fig. 407.

Inhabits *India*: varied with chestnut spots and rays: anterior slope long broad sinuate and marked with white and chestnut spots.

Globosa. Shell globular hyaline with very fine transverse striae: margin very entire: hinge with 2 teeth.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 46. fig. 430, 431.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; very rare: about an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: slopes slightly impressed.

Pedunculatus Shell orbicular equilateral, transversely wrinkled and variegated with rufous.

Inhabits *Japan*. *Lister.* tab. 254, 255, 256.

Albida. Shell orbicular subcompressed equilateral white, with very fine transverse striae.

Inhabits *Jamaica*. *Lister.* tab. 373. fig. 109.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 274. fig. 110.

Campechensis. Shell orbicular inequilateral, with crowded acute transverse striae.

Lister conch. tab. 283. fig. 121.

Inhabits *Campechy*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

- Crassa*. Shell orbicular solid compressed, with fine transverse striae and red rays.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 299. fig. 136.*
- Purpurascens*. Shell orbicular with very fine transverse striae and purplish rays.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 303. fig. 144.*
2: *Lister conch. tab. 304. Klein ostr. tab. 11. fig. 57.*
- Rubra*. Shell orbicular inequilateral, chestnut with darker rays and crowded thick transverse striae.
Inhabits *Jamaica. Lister. tab. 306. fig. 139.*
- Pufilla*. Shell orbicular inequilateral, whitish with perpendicular striae.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 311. fig. 147.*
This is probably a species of *Cardium*.
- Violacea*. Shell violet within, with perpendicular scaly striae: margin denticulate.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 338. fig. 175.*
Shell middle-sized, longer than it is broad.
- Spadicea*. Shell chestnut, with perpendicular striae which are scaly towards the margin.
Lister conch. tab. 340. fig. 177.
Inhabits—2 inches long and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- *Cancellata*. Shell subrufous cancellate.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 344. fig. 181. minute.*
- Bengalensis*. Shell orbicular, nearly equilateral, with thick perpendicular striae: beaks turned back.
Inhabits *Bengal. Lister conch. tab. 345. fig. 182.*
- *Aurea*. Shell suborbicular golden inequilateral, with very fine crowded transverse striae.
Inhabits *Englana. Lister conch. tab. 204. fig. 249.*
- Obscura*. Shell brown with very thin perpendicular striae.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 423 fig. 271.*
Shell $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Purpurata*. Shell orbicular subequilateral, with perpendicular wrinkles and purple rays.

Lister conch. tab. 424. fig. 272.

Inhabits——1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Nux.

Shell lentiform testaceous wrinkled, the posterior slope heart-shaped.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 39. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 38.

Inhabits Seas of *Jonia*.

Rugata.

Shell orbicular testaceous subequilateral, with distant transverse wrinkles.

Inhabits——*Bonann recr. 2. fig. 54.*

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 52.

Gibbula.

Shell lentiform, transversely striate, truncate on the anterior part.

Inhabits——*Bonan recr. 2. fig. 55.*

Bonan Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 53.

Stellata.

Shell orbicular smooth, golden with a white star at the beak.

Inhabits *Lisbon*. *Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 62.*

Italica.

Shell orbicular pale yellow, with elevated transverse distant striæ.

Bonan recr. 2. fig. 76. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 75.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, about *Italy*.

Braziliana.

Shell lentiform, yellowish-brown, with transverse thin distant striæ: anterior slope broad blueish, posterior slope heart-shaped blueish.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 345. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 102.

2. *Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 380. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 114.*

Inhabits shores of *Brazil*: beaks bent back.

Pellucida.

Shell orbicular pellucid smooth; anterior slope pale golden with chestnut spots, posterior slope heart-shaped with green and red veins.

Inhabits *Brazil*. *Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 397.*

Bonan Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 118.

Holosericea

Shell orbicular solid, white with undulate gold striæ, and a broad yellow band towards the margin varied with transverse brown lines.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 398. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 119.

Inhabits——larger than *V. pellucida*.

Macassarica.

- Macassarica*. Shell orbicular ventricose thick, brownish radiate with white, and marked with annular striae.
Inhabits *Macassar*. *Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. K.*
Petiv. amb. aq. tab. 18. fig. 13.
- Aurantia*. Shell suborbicular orange-colour.
Inhabits—*Valent. abb. tab. 15. fig. 20.*
Shell nearly 2 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Fulva*. Shell lentiform fulvous, with very fine circular striae.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. E.*
- Candida*. Shell orbicular white, with reticulate striae.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. L.*
- Albicans*. Shell orbicular, transversely striate, whitish with brown spots lines and angular characters.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. G.*
- Undulata*. Shell suborbicular, transversely striate, whitish with reddish undulate lines and dots.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. O.*
2. *Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. P.*
3. *Gualt. test. tab. 75. fig. R.*
4. *Gualt. test. tab. 76. fig. A.*
- Lineata*. Shell orbicular equilateral, white with very fine transverse striae which are thicker towards the margin.
Inhabits—*Gualt. Test. tab. 77. fig. B.*
- Lævis*. Shell smooth, nearly equilateral, whitish.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 77. fig. F.*
2. *Gualt. Test. tab. 77. fig. G.*
- Cornea*. Shell orbicular smooth inequilateral, livid horn-colour with a transverse white line.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 82. fig. B.*
- Guttata*. Shell orbicular fulvid, dotted with white at the margin.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 82. fig. F.*
- Rufescens*. Shell inequilateral reddish, smooth with a few transverse lines.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 85. fig. D.*

- Virens.* Shell lentiform, with cancellate striae and radiate; the margin crenulate: greenish with darker spots.
Inhabits———*Argenv. Zoomorph. tab. 5. fig. B.*
- Maculosa.* Shell white with radiate spots and arched striae, in the middle a large grey spot tapering upwards.
Inhabits———*Argenv. Zoomorph. tab. 12. fig. G.*
- Costata.* Shell entirely flesh-colour, with longitudinal ribs crossing the rather remote transverse wrinkles.
Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3. fig. 3.*
Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
- Wauria.* Shell thin, a little convex, with fine transverse striae: within snowy, without marked with the letter W and many scattered dots: beaks inflected.
Inhabits———*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 12.*
- Tumens.* Shell tumid solid smooth, with a few transverse wrinkles towards the margin.
Inhabits *Africa. Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 16. fig. 7.*
Shell covered with a dirty white skin, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and above 2 broad: hinge with 4 teeth in each valve.
- Diaphana.* Shell thin orbicular pellucid quite smooth snowy: hinge with 2 teeth in each valve.
Inhabits *Africa, Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 16. fig. 8.*
Shell about an inch and a half in diameter.
- Dura.* Shell suborbicular compressed hard transversely grooved, reddish with brown rays, within violet.
Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 17. fig. 12.
Inhabits *Africa*: about 6 inches broad, $4\frac{1}{2}$ long: probably not of this Genus.
- Eburnea.* Shell orbicular compressed snowy, with longitudinal rounded grooves crossed by transverse striae.
Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 3.
Inhabits *Africa*: about 9 lines in diameter: grooves 26—30: hinge with very short teeth.
- Lucida.* Shell transparent, pale fulvous within and without, with very fine longitudinal grooves.
Inhabits *Africa. Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 4.*
About 16 lines long and not so much broad.

- Discors.* Shell orbicular, a little convex; with longitudinal striæ, the middle ones perpendicular, the outer ones oblique divergent and crossed by transverse ones, the intermediate grooves and inner margin crenate.

Inhabits——*Schraz. Einl. in conch.* 3. tab. 8. fig. 11.

Shell inequilateral whitish or ochraceous, with a few undulate striæ or rays, sometimes marked with a few brown spots and clouds, within white: posterior slope oblong heart-shaped; anterior slope narrow oblong brown, the lips cancellate white with black lines.

- Aculeata.* Shell orbicular subequilateral, with elevated acute tuberculate ribs: margin denticulate and crenate: hinge with 2 middle teeth.

Inhabits——*Schraz. Einl. in conch.* 3. tab. 8. fig. 13.

Shell rarely of one colour resembling the blossoms of the peach tree, generally white striate with brown: the grooves deep.

C. Oval a little angular near the beaks.

- Litterata.* Shell ovate, a little angular before, with numerous subundulate transverse striæ.

Pennant Brit. Zool. tab. 57. fig. 53.

Lisfr Conch. tab. 402. fig. 246.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 43. B. *Gualt. test.* tab. 86. E, F.

Argenv. conch. tab. 21. A. *Petiv. amb.* tab. 18. fig. 2.

Bonax. recr. 2. fig. 67. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 66. 120.

Valent abb. tab. 13. fig. 6. t. 14. f. 13.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 6. fig. 4. *Barbut. t.* 4. f. 15.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 39.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 41. fig. 432—434.

2. Clouded. *Chemn. conch.* 7. t. 41. f. 435.

Valent. abb. t. 14. f. 10, 11, 12, 14.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. t. 14. f. 1.

3. Dotted. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 41. fig. 436, 437.

Valent. abb. t. 15. f. 19.

4. Sprinkled. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 42. fig. 438.

5. Radiate. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 42. fig. 439.

6. Spotted. *Martin. Naturg.* 1. t. 12. f. 4.

7. *Valent abb.* tab. 14. fig. 7—9. t. 15. f. 17, 18.

8. *Regenf. conch.* 1. t. 4. f. 40?

Inhabits Europe and India; 2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell thick, whitish with zig zag lines which in the European specimens are very faint: anterior slope long narrow deep with a longish broad fent: beaks very small.

* *Geographica.*

Shell inequilateral thin, with fine decussate striæ, white reticulate with brown.

Gualt. test. tab. 86. fig. H.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 42. fig. 440.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *British coasts*.

Rotundata. Shell ovate, a little angular before, with transverse striæ: middle tooth of the hinge bifid.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 12. D. Olear gotl. tab. 29. fig. 2.

Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 18. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch, 7. tab. 42. fig. 441.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 3 broad; brownish or yellowish with rays composed of brown and yellow spots: posterior slope ovate lanceolate.

* *Decussata.* Shell ovate with decussate striæ; angular before.

Gualt. test. tab. 85. fig. E, I, L. Brit. Zool. iv. t. 56. f. 56?

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. fig. 2, 3.

Chemn. conch. 7. t. 43. f. 455, 456.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 2 broad.

Shell thick strong convex, varying in colour, radiate spotted or streaked; within white mixed with yellow: posterior slope very minute and retuse: anterior slope long narrow with generally an inner blue margin: hinge with generally 2 cleft teeth.

Virginica.

Shell subovate, subangular before, with unequal transverse striæ: anterior slope tumid.

Chemn. 7. tab. 42. fig. 447. t. 43. f. 457, 458. a—c.

Inhabits the *Adriatic*, and other seas: resembles the last, but is less and without the perpendicular striæ.

Shell reddish, sometimes radiate, with cinereous spots or angular brown lines, within white or yellowish, sometimes blue at the sides or margin, more or less ovate, and the transverse striæ more or less conspicuous: the fish is eatable.

Virginica.

Shell ovate transversely wrinkled: hinge with 2 teeth.

Inhabits *Virginia*. *Lister conch. t. 390. f. 229.*

Shell about an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

* *Rhomboides.*

Shell depressed rhomboid, with concentric and very neat striæ; pale brown variegated.

Inhabits *British Coasts*. *Brit. Zool. iv. p. 97. n. 55.*

Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Crenulata. Shell ovate inequilateral, transversely striate and spotted with red.

Lister conch. tab. 396. Klein estr. tab. 10. fig. 50.

2. *Lister conch. t. 403. f. 247.*

Inhabits—Shell with rough striæ.

Lutescens. Shell ovate transversely striate, without radiate and marked towards the margin with characters lines and spots, within yellowish.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 404. fig. 248.*

Sanguinolenta. Shell oval smooth yellowish with red spots and dots.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 68. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 67.

Inhabits shores of Naples: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Argentea. Shell oblongish smooth, silvery with black lines united into bands.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 85. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 84.

Inhabits shores about Cadex.

Donacina. Shell oblongish flattened, the anterior part transversely grooved; the internal margin crenulate: slopes linear excavated.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 28. f. 7.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad: sometimes of one colour, sometimes marked with spots lines or angles: hinge with only 2 teeth.

Afra. Shell grooved, the knob pointed: posterior excavation wrinkled and heart-shaped.

Adans. seneg. 1. t. 16. f. 6.

Inhabits Africa: an inch broad; the grooves very fine and about 130.

Dealbata. Shell oblong thin flattened, blueish when the fish is alive and snowy when dead.

Adans. seneg. 1. t. 17. f. 18.

Inhabits Africa: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and about half as long.

Lithophaga Shell ovate reticulate, gaping each side: hinge with 2 teeth alternately bifid.

AÆ. Taur. 1786. 1787. p. 11—14. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits shores of Croatia, among rocks and stones.

63. SPONDYLUS. *Animal a Tethys: shell* hard, solid, with unequal valves; one of the valves convex, the other rather flat: hinge with 2 recurved *teeth* separated by a small hollow.

Gædaropus. Shell slightly eared and spinous.

Lister conch. tab. 206—209. *Barbut*, tab. 5. fig. 1.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 14. fig. 6, 7.

Bonap. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 20—22.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. E. tab. 48. 1.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 20, f. 6.

Gualt. test. tab. 99, F. tab. 101, A, B.

Argen. conch. tab. 20, B, E.

Argen. Zoon. tab. 12. f. A.

Klein ostr. tab. 8, f. 23. t. 9, f. 37.

Seba Mus. 3. t. 88, f. 1—11. t. 89, f. 1—7.

Regenf. conch. tab. 4. f. 48.

Knorr Delic. tab. B, iv. f. 1.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7. f. 1, 5. t. 9, f. 1.

Murray test. tab. 2. f. 14.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. 76. vign.

Cbenn. conch. 7. tab. 44. f. 459—462. t. 45. f. 463—470. tab. 46. f. 472. t. 47. f. 474—478.

Inhabits *Mediterranean*, *Indian* and other seas, and is found in infinite varieties as to size, thickness and colours; sometimes entirely purple, orange, white or bloom-colour, sometimes marked with various streaks, spots, dots or bands.

Regius.

Shell without ears and spinous.

Argenville conch. tab. 20, fig. G.

Cbenn. conch. 7, tab. 46, fig. 471.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 6, fig. 2.

3. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 13, fig. 1.

4. *Argenville conch.* tab. 20, fig. L? M?

Inhabits *India*, 3) near *Malta*: very rare.

Shell subglobular, within white, without purplish, scarlet, flame-colour, orange or white: *spines* generally 2 inches long, sometimes cylindrical, with a crenate margin.

Plicatus.

Shell without ears or spines, plaited.

Adans. Seneg. tab. 14, fig. 2.

Lister conch. tab. 210, fig. 44. tab. 1059, f. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 99, E. tab. 104, F?

Schraet. litterat. 1. tab. 1, fig. 7.

H h 2

Cbenn.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 47. fig. 479—482.

2. Orange-colour. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 9. f. 30.

Inhabits India, America and the Mediterranean.

Shell white, with yellowish, reddish, brownish, or violet lines and veins.

Citreus. Shell oblong, plaited, spinous.

Inhabits — *Argenville conch.* tab. 20. fig. K.

Shell imbricate, about 2 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad; citron-colour or red with an orange inner margin.

64. CHAMA. *Animal* a Tethys: *shell* bivalve, rather coarse; *hinge* with a callous gibbosity, obliquely inserted in an oblique hollow: anterior slope closed.

Cor. Shell roundish, smooth: beaks recurved: anterior slope with a gaping fent.

Lister. tab. 275. f. 111. *Barbut.* tab. 6. f. 1.

Bonan. recr. 2. f. 88. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 92.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 48. f. 10. *Gualt. test. tab.* 71. E.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 86. fig. 1.

Ginann. adriat. tab. 2. tab. 19. fig. 129.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 8. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 48. fig. 483.

Inhabits the Adriatic and Caspian seas: very large.

Shell covered with a blackish skin, under which it is varied with white and brownish: thick, roundish, transversely wrinkled, closed; the margin very entire; valves resembling a turpld heart: beaks reddish, large, twisted like a ram's horn: posterior slope retuse, a little elevated in the middle; anterior slope ovate-oblong.

Gigas. Shell plaited, with arched scales: posterior slope gaping, with crenulate margins.

Lister. tab. 351—354. *Barbut.* tab. 6. fig. 2.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 42. A, B. *Arg. conch. tab.* 23. E.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 83, 84. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 82, 83.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 5. f. 13. tab. 7. fig. 13.

Gualt. test. tab. 92. f. A—G. tab. 93. f. B.

Klein ostr. tab. 10. fig. 53. *Olear. Mus. tab.* 29. f. 6.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. f. 3, and 6. tab. 36. f. 3.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 48.

Murray testaceol. tab. 2. f. 12. 20.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 49. f. 492—496.

2. *Chemn.*

2. *Chebn. conch.* 7, tab. 49. fig. 497.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; and is sometimes so small as not to measure an inch in length; sometimes far exceeds all other testaceous productions, having been found of the weight of 532 pounds, and the fish or inhabitant so large as to furnish 120 men with food, and strong enough to cut asunder a cable and lop off men's hands: *shell* lucid, white, sometimes rosy varied with yellow, red and white: posterior aperture ovate, with a tumid crenate circumference: margin toothed; hinge armed with a tooth besides the callus.

Hippopus, Shell plaited, muricate: posterior slope retuse, closed, toothed.

Barbut, tab. 6. f. 3. *Lister, conch.* tab. 349, 350.

Rumpf. Mus. t. 42. C. *Arg. conch.* t. 23. H.

Bonan. recr. 2. f. 81. 82. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 80, 81.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 18. f. 15.

Gualt. test. tab. 93. A. *Lesser test.* fig. 124.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 10. f. 49.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 22, f. 1, 2, and 6, tab. 9. f. 3.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 79. vign.

Chebn. conch. 7. tab. 50. f. 498, 499.

Inhabits the *India Ocean*: 5 inches long and 7 broad.

Shell white varied with red and purple spots, sometimes yellowish; ventricose: hinge with yellow callosities, in one valve 2.

Antiquata, Shell somewhat heart-shaped, with longitudinal grooves, and transverse striæ.

Adanf. Sen. 1. tab. 16. f. 2.

Bonan. recr. 2. f. 98. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 6.

Valent. abb. tab. 16. f. 30. *Gualt. test.* t. 71. I, L.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 10. f. 3. and t. 14. f. 2.

Chebn. conch. 7. tab. 48. fig. 488 - 491.

Inhabits *American, Atlantic and Indian* seas,

Shell inequilateral, with brown or ferruginous spots; ribs 19—22, transversely striate: margin toothed: beaks inflected back; anterior margin with a deep closed fent.

Trapezia, Shell trapeziform, gibbous, with longitudinal crenulate grooves.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 8, fig. 17.

Inhabits *Nor-way* seas; small, about the size of a pea; white mixed with brown towards the margin, gibbous with a crenate margin: striæ about 20, with unequal obtuse knots: beaks a little recurved: posterior slope ovate, heart-shaped; anterior slope oblong, flat and crenate on the outside,

Semiorbiculata. Shell suborbicular, compressed, coarse, with decussate striae.
 2. *Linné Lebrb. Thierr. 2. tab. 37, f. k?*
 Inhabits — Shell longitudinally striate and imbricate with scales: posterior slope with a whitish lobe; hind-margin crenate.

Calculata. Shell oblong, with imbricate grooves; the anterior part retuse.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 8.

Lister conch. tab. 347. Gualt. test. tab. 90. f. F.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. f. 10, 11.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 50. fig. 500, 501.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 348. fig. 186?*

3. *Bonn. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 127.*

Inhabits the Atlantic, American and Indian seas, and is sometimes found fossil: about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: white, rather brown when young: hinge with 2 teeth: exterior margin ferrate, interior smooth.

Cordata. Shell heart-shaped, transversely striate; one side elongated, compressed.

2. Kidney-shaped. *Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 23. f. 7.*

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 50. fig. 502, 503.

Inhabits the Indian and Red Seas: ferruginous or chestnut.

Satiata. Shell roundish, with toothed grooves mixed with dots: posterior slope retuse.

Inhabits — Shell white, the outside reddish: grooves elevated, longitudinally toothed and alternately shorter: margin crenulate: posterior slope heart-shaped.

Oblonga. Shell oblong, the fore-part angular, with anterior acute teeth,

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 50. fig. 504, 505.

Inhabits shores of Guinea, and resembles *Mytilus modiolus*,

Shell subdiaphanous, white, with very fine decussate striae, within citron-colour: margin very entire, hinge with 3 middle teeth, and an oblong acute lateral one locking into a hollow between 2 teeth in the opposite valve.

Lazarus. Shell imbricate with jagged lamellæ: beak a little spiral obliquely.

Argenw. conch. tab. 20. F. Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 8. f. 1.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47, C. 1. 48, f. 3.

Vaigent. abb. tab. 13, fig. 4. t. 16, f. 22.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 88. f. 12. t. 89, f. 6, 9, 11.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 5. f. 12—14.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 51. fig. 507—509.

Inhabits *India*, and is found adhering to rocks.

Shell yellow or white with red beaks, within glabrous; the upper valve a little less and flatter; in the hinge of the lower valve an obtuse thick broad callus crenate on each side, with an oblique adjacent hollow.

Gryphoides. Shell orbicular, muricate; one valve a little flatter, the other with a subspiral produced beak.

Sloan. Jamai. tab. 241. f. 4—7. Lister, tab. 212, 213,

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. Klein ostr. tab. 12. f. 86.

Gualt. test. tab. 101, fig. C—F.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 16. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 51. fig. 510—513.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 101. fig. L.*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6. fig. 1.*

4. *Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 8. f. 19.*

5. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 116. fig. 992.*

6. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 116. fig. 993.*

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *American* and *Indian* seas, fixed to rocks: yellow or red varied with reddish or white: scales sometimes more foliaceous, sometimes arched and muricate.

Bicornis. Shell with conic valves, and horn-shaped oblique tubular beaks longer than the valve.

Lister. tab. 214. Klein. ostr. tab. 12. fig. 87, 88.

Majer testac. tab. 2. Gualt. test. tab. 101. f. G.

Chemn. Naturf. 20. tab. 1. fig. 1—5.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 52. fig. 516—520.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 8. fig. 18.

Inhabits *American*, *Indian* and *Mediterranean* seas.

Shell yellow each side red or white, with imbricate lamellæ and seldom wrinkled.

Arcinella. Shell grooved, muricate, with excavated dots: hinge with a sessile callus.

Lister conch. tab. 355. Olear. Mus. tab. 29. f. 3.

Bonan. recr. 3. f. 336. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 111.

Chemn. 7. tab. 52. f. 552, 553. Lesser test. f. 98.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 14. fig. 1. t. 36. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; 2 inches broad and nearly as much long: white with sometimes rosy spines, within yellowish: the margin crenate: posterior excavation large, heart shaped, warty, wrinkled, with frequently an appendage on one side.

Moltkiana. Shell obtusely triangular equilateral plaited: anterior slope elevated, with oblique plaits and striae.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 48. fig. 484—487.

Inhabits—resembles *Ch. Cor*, about the size of an hazel nut: milk-white opaque, the beaks a little distant: hinge with a rounded narrow tooth under the beaks and an adjoining hollow for the insertion of the tooth in the opposite valve; a little forwards is another long deep hollow between 2 teeth, and a little further back another round dilated tooth.

Concamerata. Shell with transverse wrinkles crossing the broad longitudinal striae: in the middle of each valve within is an additional chamber.

Walch. Naturf. 12. p. 53. tab. 1. fig. 5—7.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 50. fig. 506. a—d.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: small, whitish, very rare.

Macerophylla.

Shell rounded, with lamellae disposed in rows: internal margin crenulate.

Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 88. fig. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 21. f. 2, and 5. t. 24. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 52. fig. 514, 515.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 89. fig. 12?

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; resembles *Ch. gryphoides*.

Shell sometimes yellow or red, sometimes varied with white and red, within white or red or variegated: both the valves convex, the lamellae increasing towards the margin. Probably a variety of *C. Lazarus*.

Foliacea.

Shell white with foliaceous serrate transverse striae, the interstices crenate: beaks recurved.

Lister conch. tab. 215—217. fig. 51—53.

Klein ostr. tab. 12. fig. 81.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 52. fig. 521.

2. *Lister conch. tab.* 215. fig. 50.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and American Seas*, and is found fossil in *Campania*: sometimes round, sometimes oblong.

Arata.

Shell rounded, white undulate with brown, with triangular wrinkled perpendicular ribs: margin unequal.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 86. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 84.

Inhabits shores of *Syracuse*; probably a *Cardium*.

Fusca.

Shell wrinkled oblong narrow brown: lower valve with a projecting rounded subincurved beak.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 101. fig. 1.

Citrea.

Shell roundish ventricose inequivalve muricate; with scattered unequal scaly spines.

Inhabits *America*. *Regenf. conch.* 1. t. 4. f. 44.

Shell citron colour.

Thaca.

Shell roundish, longitudinally striate: posterior slope retuse.

Molin. nat. Hist. Chili. p. 178.

Inhabits the *Chilese* shores, where it buries itself in the sands: shell white violet and yellow, within elegantly purple: about 4 inches in diameter: the fish is a very rich and pleasant food.

Rugosa.

Shell suborbicular, with very deep grooves: the wrinkles slightly imbricate: margin doubly folded.

Inhabits——about the size of a man's finger: gibbous, thick, with 30 grooves; the outer margin with concave eminent projections from the wrinkles, the inner margin obtuse plaited: hinge with 2 or 3 oblique grooves declining towards the anterior side.

Gryphica.

Shell oblique with a lateral oblique pit, wrinkled: callus of the hinge toothed.

Inhabits *Barbary*; resembles *Anomia Gryphi*.

Shell very ponderous and thick, about the size of a fist; beaks obliquely incurved back: anterior slope longitudinally grooved and oblique towards the beaks, posterior slope longitudinally concave.

*Corallio-
phaga.*

Shell cylindrical white diaphanous, with decussate striæ; the transverse striæ arched and imbricate.

Inhabits——*Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 172. fig. 1673, 1674.

65. ARCA. *Animal* a Tethys? shell bivalve; equivalve: hinge with numerous sharp teeth alternately inserted between each other.

Tortuosa.

A. Margin very entire: beaks recurved.

Shell parallelepiped; deeply striate longitudinally, the lesser valve obliquely carinate.

Rumpf. Mus. tav. 47. fig. k. *Guak. test. tab.* 95. B.

Bonnann. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 122, 123. *Barbut. tab.* 7. fig. 1.

Petiv. amb. tab. 20. fig. 9. *Argenw. conch. tab.* 19. I.

Klein ostr. tab. 8. fig. 16. *Lesser test. fig.* 137.

Knorr. Vergn. 1. tab. 23. fig. 3.

Martin. Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. fig. 14.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 53. fig. 524, 525.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean and is extremely rare.

Shell white, sometimes with brownish spots or clouds, thrice as broad as it is long; the inside striate, the outside striate in various directions; valves dissimilar: margin crenate within and in younger shells without also.

B. Margin entire: beaks inflected.

* *Noæ.* Shell oblong striate and emarginate at the tip: beaks very remote: margin gaping. *Noah's Ark.*

Arca tortuosa. Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 97.

Borlase Nat. Hist. Cornwall. tab. 28. fig. 15, 16.

Barbut. tab. 7. fig. 2. Lister. t. 368, 369.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. P. Gualt. test. tab. 87. G. H. I.

Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 9. Lesser test. fig. 138.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 32. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 31.

Petiv. amb. tab. 17. fig. 10. Argenv. conch. tab. 23. G.

Knorr. delic. sel. tab. B. v. fig. 2,

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 16. fig. 1, 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 73

Chemn. 7. tab. 53. fig. 529--531. t. 54. f. 532, 533.

2. *Argenville conch. tab. 29. fig. 20. A.*

Inhabits the Mediterranean Atlantic and American Seas.

Shell rhomboid, white, generally spotted clouded striate undulate or veined with brown or yellow; outer margin crenate, the inner entire.

* *Barbata.* Shell oblong striate, bearded with byssus: beaks approximate: margin closed.

Lister conch. tab. 231. Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 2. fig. 7.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 79. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 78.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. F. Argenv. Conch. tab. 72. M.

Murray. testaceol. tab. 2. fig. 22.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 54. fig. 535.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 90. fig. B.*

Martin Besch. 3. tab. 6. fig. 12.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 54. f. 534.

3. *Seba Mus. 3. t. 88. f. 13. Mus. tess. t. 6. f. 1.*

Chemn. conch. 7. t. 54. f. 536, 537.

4. *Rumpf. Mus. t. 44. f. L.*

Inhabits European American and Indian Seas.

Shell pale chestnut under the byssus, sometimes mixed with white, and marked with decussate striæ: the fibres in the angle of section are nodulous.

Modiolus

- Modiolus.* Shell oblong striate, and angular anteriorly.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; resembles *Mytilus modiolus*, and is about the size of a large bean: within white or pale violet, without yellowish: hinge elongated: valves anteriorly deeply striate, behind a little longer than the beaks.
- Pella.* Shell ovate pellucid substriate, with a distinct prominent anterior slope: hinge ciliar.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: white finely polished and very minute, nearly triangular with fine transverse semilunar striæ: beaks placed in the middle: slope transversely striate: teeth subulate and very sharp: margin without teeth within and without.
- Ovata.* Shell ovate with decussate striæ, snowy and covered with a russet-brown epidermis or skin: margin gaping.
Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 54. fig. 538.
Shell large with an undulate grooved and striate posterior excavation: probably not of this family.
- Pellucida.* Shell pellucid brittle, rounded at each end, obsoletely striate: teeth of the hinge very sharp.
Spengler Catal. 1. tab. 10. fig. 11.
Chemn. conch. 7. t. 55. f. 541. a, b.
Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: thin, straw-colour or brown, within brownish.
- Rostrata.* Shell a little convex with transverse striæ; the hind-part rounded, fore-part extended into an acute beak.
Martin. Beych Naturf. 3. tab. 7. fig. 17, 18.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 9. fig. 2.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 55. fig. 541. a, b.
Inhabits the *Baltic and Norway Seas*; resembles the last.
Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, covered with a greenish skin: beaks minute and bent back.
- Sriata.* Shell lentiform, with very numerous decussate striæ, lateritions and reddish within: posterior excavation triangular: hinge arched.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58.
Inhabits the *Red Sea*: an inch broad, and something longer.
- Pulchella.* Shell roundish, biradiate, with transverse arched striæ.
Inhabits———*Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 47. fig. 1.

- Afra.* Shell whitish, covered with a whiter skin, with decussate striæ, grooved and obliquely truncate.
Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 18. fig. 8.
Shell 4-5 lines long and 3 broad: longitudinal grooves 40-50 transverse ones 20: beaks approximate: margin closed.
- Fossilis.* Shell thick roundish, longitudinally striate and transversely ribbed; the ribs with undulate striæ.
Schræt. neue litterat. 2. fig. 3, 4.
Found in a fossile state in the Dutchy of Limbourg: 3 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad.
- Cancellata.* Shell with cancellate striæ and bearded; the margin gaping in the middle.
Schræt. Einl. Conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 2.
Inhabits the *American Ocean*; covered with a mossy skin, under which it is brownish, outwardly mixed with white with 4 tufts of hairs: beaks slightly recurved with a lanceolate depression behind them.
- Minuta.* Shell a little compressed, transversely striate, tapering at the remoter end and rounded at the opposite ones.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 170. fig. 1657, 1658.
Inhabits the *Greenland Seas*; resembles a *Mya*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long: 4 broad: ochraceous, glabrous, closed: beaks connivent white acute not striate.

C. Margin crenate: beaks recurved.

- * *Lactea.* Shell subrhombic diaphanous, with obsolete decussate striæ.
Lister conch. tab. 235. fig. 69.
Bonnann. recr. 2. fig. 34. *Mus. kirch.* 2. f. 33.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 55. fig. 547.
Inhabits most *European Seas*: size of a horse-bean: beaks approximate.
- Nodulosa.* Shell oblong with striate tubercles; beaks incurved remoter margin entire closed.
Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2984.
Inhabits *Denmark*; resembles the last.
- Antiquata.* Shell obliquely heart-shaped, with numerous unarmed grooves.
Lister conch. tab. 230. fig. 64. t. 236. f. 70.
Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 7. *Barbut.* t. 8. f. 3.
Bonnann. recr. and *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 73, 74.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 87. B, C.
Petiv. tab. 17. f. 8. Klein ostr. tab. 11. f. 73.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18. f. 13. Murr. test. tab. 2. f. 15.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 24. fig. 3, 4.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 55. fig. 548, 549.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, Indian and American seas.

Shell rather large, white covered with a hairy skin: the anterior slope with a compressed prominent angle.

Semilis.

Shell obliquely heart-shaped, smooth, with 8 grooves: margin plaited.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 18. f. 5.
Lister conch. tab. 238. Gualt. test. tab. 87. D.
Argenv. conch. tab. 23. fig. k.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. f. 554--556.

Inhabits America and Africa: 3 inches long and 4 broad.

Shell thick, white, covered with a black skin mixed with sea-green: anterior part gaping,

Granofo.

Shell slightly heart-shaped, with muricate grooves.

Lister, tab. 241, 242. Petiv. amb. tab. 17. f. 7.
Major test. tab. 10. f. 3. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. f. k.
Gualt. test. tab. 87, E. Argenv. conch. t. 23, C.
Klein ostr. tab. 10. f. 45, 46.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 34, fig. 2.
Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. f. 10.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. fig. 557.

Inhabits the American and Indian Ocean: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; white, nearly equilateral, with about 20 ribs which are covered with spinous tubercles,

Corbicula.

Shell ovate, a little compressed, with perpendicular knotty striae: beaks obtuse, approximate.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. fig. 558.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 234. fig. 68.*
Klein Ostr. tab. 10. f. 43, 44.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. f. 559.

Inhabits Nicobar Islands; resembles the last: about 10 lines long, and an inch broad: 2) subglobular with capillary striae within.

Pecussata.

Shell lenticular, with longitudinal striae crossed by hardly visible transverse ones: anterior slope closed.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 22.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 30. fig. 3.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 561.

Inhabits the American Ocean: shell varied with scattered brown spots: hinge slightly arched.

Equilatera Shell lenticular, nearly equilateral, perpendicularly striate without and within : white with chefnut spots.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 562.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: resembles the last, but the shell is thinner and the beaks approximate.

Pallens. Shell lenticular, suboblique, with decussate striæ: anterior slope with a very narrow fent.

Schrat. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. f. 1.

Inhabits the *Indian and American Ocean*.

Shell equilateral, within white, without pale with here and there a dusky spot or cloud and fine striæ crossed by very numerous and very fine transverse ones: beaks connivent, placed in the middle: hinge arched.

Cucullus. Shell ventricose, with decussate striæ: anterior slope heart-shaped: valves augmented, with a curved rib within which is barred with violet, one of them prominent: beaks remote.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 7. f. 15, 16.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 53. f. 526--528.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; above 2 inches long and 3 broad: the outside cinnamon: probably not of this division.

Magellani-
ca. Shell rounded each side, chefnut, and marked with decussate striæ: the external margin inflected and repand in the middle: beaks approximate.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 53. fig. 539.

Inhabits the straits of *Magellan*.

Reticulata. Shell subrhombic, white, with decussate striæ: beaks approximate: anterior slope heart-shaped.

Lister Conch. tab. 233. fig. 67.

Martin Besch Naturf. 3. tab. 6. f. 9.

Chemn. conch. 7. t. 54. f. 540.

Inhabits——resembles *A. Noë*. Probably not of this division.

Candida. Shell pellucid, rhomboid, with decussate striæ: the fore-part produced, the hind-part truncate: beaks remote: margin with an ovate-ciliate gape behind.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 55. fig. 542.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 55. fig. 543.

Inhabits the *American ocean*, and *African shores*.

Shell white, appearing as if granulate, and covered with a blackish-brown epidermis or skin.

Indica:

Shell inequivalve, ovate, with flat longitudinal striae and deep grooves: anterior slope heart-shaped.

Lister conch. tab. 232. fig. 66.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. f. 13.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 55. fig. 543.

2. *Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. fig. 11.*

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. fig. 552.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell white covered with a brown villous skin.

Jamaicensis

Shell rounded before and truncate behind, with crenate or nodulous perpendicular ribs,

Inhabits *Jamaica*. *Lister conch. t. 229, f. 64.*

Campechiensis.

Shell ovate with broad crenate or scaly perpendicular striae: hinge arched.

Lister conch. tab. 237. f. 71.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 243, fig. 74.*

Inhabits *Campechy bay*, 2) *Barbadoes*.

Lata.

Shell broadish, cancellate, truncate before: the flattened side heart-shaped.

Inhabits ——— *Gualt. test. tab. 90. fig. C.*

Shell ventricose, hardly an inch broad and about half as long; probably of the next division.

Senegalenfis

Shell ovate, longitudinally grooved with slight transverse wrinkles; white.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 6.

Inhabits *Africa*: 8 lines long and 10 broad; sometimes reddish; grooved within.

D. Margin crenate; beaks inflected.

Undata.

Shell lenticular, without ears, smoothish, with a plaited margin.

Bonan. recr. 2. f. 60, 61. Musf. Kirch. 2. f. 58, 60.

Gualt. test. tab. 72. G. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 14. f. 4.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. f. 2.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 560.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; resembles the next.

Shell 2 inches long and nearly as much broad, equivalve, with very fine crowded transverse striae; spotted with brown, within white and sometimes spotted with brown: beaks approximate: hinge arched.

Pectunculus Shell lenticular, slightly eared, with slightly imbricate grooves: the margin plaited

Lister conch. tab. 239 f. 73. Barbut, t. 7. f. 4.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 129. Gualt. test. tab. 72, H.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 12 fig. 4

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. fig. 3, 4.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58. fig. 568, 569

Inhabits the *American Ocean and Red Sea*: flattish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and something broader; white with scattered brown spots which are sometimes tessellate, within brown sometimes mixed with white: grooves 16—20: hinge arched.

Pectinata. Shell lenticular, without ears, with longitudinal smooth striae.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58. f. 570. n. 1, 2. f. 571.

2. *Lister Conch. tab. 239. f. 81. Klein ostr. tab. 10. fig. 41.*

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; resembles the last, but is less and more convex: brown, chestnut or pale yellow, spotted, clouded or waved; within brownish or white.

**Glycymeris.* Shell suborbicular, gibbous and faintly striate transversely.

Donovan's Brit. shells, ii. tab. 37.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 58, fig. 58.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 11, fig. 22.

Lister conch. tab. 247. Barbut, t. 7, f. 5.

Adams, Seneg. 1. tab. 18. fig. 10.

Gualt. test. tab. 82. fig. C, D.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 21. fig. 4, and 6. t. 14. f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 564.

Inhabits *Mediterranean, European and Indian seas.*

Shell 2—4 inches in diameter: hinge arched: colour generally whitish, with ferruginous zigzag lines or marks, sometimes reddish or yellowish, sometimes spotted, clouded or undulate.

Pilosa. Shell suborbicular, equilateral, hairy.

Lister conch. tab. 240. Gualt. test. t. 73. A.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 80. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 79.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 23. f. 6. & 6. t. 12. f. 4.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 6. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 565, 566.

2. *Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 78. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 77.*

3. *Lister conch. tab. 246. fig. 81?*

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. tell. tab. 6, f. 1, 2, b.

4. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 131?*

Inhabits *Mediterranean, Asiatic and American seas*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: brown, within white and sometimes spotted with brown, covered with a villous skin: the perpendicular striae oblique and conspicuous within, crossed by transverse wrinkles.

Nummaria: Shell roundish, smooth, slightly eared and transversely striate. Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; size of a man's nail. Shell polished, with undulate rufous marks: the striæ very fine.

• *Nucleus*: Shell obliquely ovate, smoothish, with a triangular hinge.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 58. fig. 59.

Barbut, tab. 7, fig. 6. *Gualt. test.* t. 88. R.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58. fig. 574. a, b.

Inhabits *European* seas; and is sometimes found fossil: size of an hazel nut; covered with an olivaceous skin under which it is white; within silvery: shell unequally triangular, with very fine perpendicular striæ crossed by a few arched transverse ones: depression behind the beaks heart-shaped.

Rhomboides: Shell entirely white, rhomboid heart-shaped and ribbed; the anterior and dorsal ribs knotty: beaks remote.

Lister, tab. 244. fig. 75. *Gualt. test.* t. 87, A.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 56. fig. 553. a, b.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *American Ocean*; anterior slope heart-shaped, posterior one rhomboid.

Marmorata: Shell equilateral, thin, flattish, with very fine decussate striæ: beaks approximate: hinge arched.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 563.

• Inhabits the *American Ocean*: white varied with yellowish characters and spots.

Angulosa: Shell ventricose, with longitudinal striæ and lines, and angular on one side: beaks approximate: hinge arched.

Lister conch. tab. 245. fig. 76.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 57. fig. 567.

Inhabits shores of *Africa* and *American Ocean*: brown with a few spots.

Scapha: Shell oblong, very much depressed, striate: beaks very slightly prominent.

Inhabits *Ceylon*. *Gronov. Zooph.* tab. 18. f. 7.

66. OSTREA. *Animal* a Tethys: shell bivalve, generally with unequal valves and slightly eared: hinge without teeth, but furnished with an ovate hollow, and mostly lateral transverse grooves: *Oyster*.

Most of this genus are furnished at the hinge internally with numerous parallel transverse grooves in each valve, and are immediately distinguished from the Genus Arca, in not having teeth alternately locking in each other: the *Scallops* leap out of the water to the distance of half a yard, and opening the shells, eject the water within them; after which they sink under the water, and suddenly close the shells with a loud snap.

A. Valves furnished with ears and radiate. Scallop.

a. Aquelateral: ears of the valves equal.

*Maxima. Shell with about 14 rounded and longitudinally striate rays

Donovan's Brit. shells, ii. tab. 49.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 59. fig. 61.

Da Costa Brit. conch. p. 140. tab. 9. f. 3.

Lister. an. Ang. tab. 5. f. 29. Conch. t. 263, 167.

Bonan recr. 2. fig. 8 Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 7.

Gualt. test. tab. 98. A, B t. 99. A.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 14. f. 1, 2. & 2. t. 14. f. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2. f. 19. t. 7. f. 3.

Bytem app. tab. 12. fig. 50.

Cbenn. conch. 7. tab. 60. fig. 585—587.

2. Lister conch. tab. 168. a.

3. Knorr delic. nat. set. tab. B. ii. fig. 2?

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 4. fig. 2?

Found in most European seas, in large beds; whence they are dredged up, and pickled and barrelled for sale. This is the shell which was formerly worn by pilgrims on the hat or coat as a mark that they had crossed the sea, for the purpose of paying their devotions at the Holy Land: in commemoration of which it is still preserved in the Arms of many families.

Shell about 5 inches long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad: ears laage, with decussate striæ: hinge with a large deep hollow: lower-valve convex, white, often varied with red bands or spots; upper-valve flat, reddish.

*Jacobæa. Shell with about 14 angular and longitudinally striate rays.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 60. fig. 62.

Lister conch. tab. 165, 166. Lesser test. fig. 139.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 3, 4.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 22. f. 3, 5. t. 22. f. 4 and 6. t. 38. f. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 99. B.

Cbenn. conch. 7. tab. 60. fig. 588, 589.

Inhabits European seas; less than the last.

Grooves of the shell transversely striate; upper-valve flat, with rounded rays, which are very finely striate transversely; lower-valve with angular rays, which are striate longitudinally: ears concave and smooth on the upper side.

Ziczac.

Shell with 18 flattened rays.

*Lister conch. tab. 186. fig. 5.**Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 53.**Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 19, fig. 3. t. 20, f. 1.**Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 61. fig. 590—592.*

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; sometimes of one colour, sometimes variegated: *ears* very finely wrinkled: *lower-valve* convex, with 18—20 rays, which are very finely striate transversely, and about twice the number of perpendicular striæ within; *upper-valve* flat, with about twice as many angular lines as there are rays.

Striatula.

Shell with 16 faint rays with transverse membranaceous striæ; the margin very entire.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 523. n. 101.*

Shell middle sized, varied with purple and white, within yellowish: interstices of the rays white: *lower-valve* almost as flat as the upper.

Minuta.

Shell with 20 convex rays.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 524. n. 102.*

Shell about the size of a nut: *lower-valve* white and very convex: *upper-valve* white clouded with brown, flatter and plaited.

Pleuronectes

Shell equivalve, with 12 doubled rays, and smooth on the outside.

*Barbut, tab. 8. fig. 1. Rumpf. Mus. t. 45. A, B.**Argenv. conch. tab. 27. G. Gualt. test. t. 73. R.**Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 354. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 108.**Petiv. Amb. tab. 17. fig. 14. Lesser test. f. 89.**Klein ostr. tab. 9. fig. 30. Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 20. f. 3, 4.**Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 61. fig. 595.*2. *Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 21. fig. 6.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; sometimes reddish, or flesh-colour, or liver-colour, within silvery; 2) orange radiate with red: $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and gaping at each end.

Laurentii.

Upper-valve subconvex, smooth, with fine perpendicular lines crossing very fine concentric transverse striæ; lower-valve with 24 rays, and 48 striæ within.

*Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 61. fig. 593.*Inhabits shores of *South America*: very rare.

Shell 2 inches 8 lines long and about as much broad: *upper-valve* chestnut with white rays and whitish spots; *lower-valve* white shaded with yellowish, the valves a little darker.

Japonica. Shell equivalve, a little convex, margined with yellow upper-valve with faint lines crossing concentric transverse bands, and 48 elevated striae within.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 62. fig. 596.

Inhabits shores of Guinea and Japan; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and broad; resembles *O. Pleuronectes*, but is coarser and thicker: ears very finely wrinkled, and furnished with a protuberance or knob beneath: lower-valve ochraceous and quite smooth.

Magellani-
ca. Shell equivalve, glabrous, with oblong crowded striae.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 62. fig. 597.

Inhabits the Straits of Magellan; resembles *O. Pleuronectes*: shell lateritious, not radiate, quite smooth within: upper-valve more convex; lower-valve flatter than in most others: ears transversely striate.

Hybrida. Shell with 9 or 10 rays, the interstices longitudinally striate: margin repand within.

Lister conch. tab. 173. *Klein Ostrac.* t. 9. f. 31.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 63. fig. 601, 602.

Inhabits the Norway seas; thin: lower-valve white, upper-valve sanguineous, with angular veins and lines.

Radula. Shell nearly equivalve, with 12 convex rays crossed by crenate striae.

Barbut, tab. 8. fig. 2. *Rumpf. Mus.* t. 44. A.

Lister conch. tab. 174, fig. 111. *tab.* 175, f. 12.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 17, f. 1. *Gualt. test.* tab. 74. L.

Argenr. conch. tab. 24. D. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. t. 9, f. 4.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 63. fig. 599, 600.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell oolong, white, or varied with white and brown: lower-valve a little more convex; ears wrinkled and furrowed with oblique striae.

Imbricata. Shell nearly equivalve, flattish, with 9 unequal rays imbricate with scales.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 69. f. G.

Inhabits the Red Sea; resembles the last.

Shell whitish with purple spots, and a little crenate at the margin; the rays alternately larger.

Sabrugunda. Shell roundish, with 8 convex chefnut rays: ears roundish, white with a yellowish border.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 19. f. 4.

Inhabits ——— Shell $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and 2 broad.

Plicata.

Shell nearly equivalve, with 6 convex smoothish rays an striate across.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. O. Lister conch. tab. 171.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 9, 10.

Petiv. amb. aq. tab. 2. fig. 10.

Gualt. test. tab. 74. C. Argens. conch. tab. 24. C.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 62. fig. 598. a, b.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 73. fig. E?*

Inhabits India; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and an inch broad.

Shell white, or white spotted with brown, or red spotted with white; the transverse striæ placed at a distance from each other: margin repaid.

Crenata.

Shell roundish with convex rays, the outer ones finely striate longitudinally: margin deeply crenate.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 170. fig. 7.*

Ears transversely striate.

Sinuosa.

Shell ovate with very numerous and fine striæ; the margin crenate within.

Litt. An. Angl. tab. 5. fig. 31. Conch. tab. 172.

Inhabits British Seas: shell varied with saffron.

Squammosa.

Shell oblong with scaly rays, the interstices broader and marked with perpendicular striæ

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 184. fig. 21.*

Shell varied with angular lines and spots: ears wrinkled perpendicular.

Dubia.

Shell roundish, with 18 rays imbricate with scales,

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 192. fig. 29.*

Shell nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: ears striate transversely.

Subrufa.

Shell with 20 smooth rays, the interstices transversely striate, margin crenate.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 12.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 60. fig. 60.

Borlase Cornwall. tab. 28. fig. 18, 21, 22.

Lister Anim. Angl. p. 185. tab. 5. fig. 30.

Inhabits British Shores; 2 inches long and as much broad.

Shell thin, generally pale red, sometimes spotted with white and black: ears transversely striate.

Verficolor.

Shell flattened with 18 smooth rays, the interstices cancellate.

Inhabits—*Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 6.*

Shell pale yellow, white, sea-green, blackish or red: ears transversely striate.

- Rosea*. Shell roundish, with 5 rays.
Inhabits—*Bonan. recr.* and *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 16.
Shell middle sized, rosy with white rays, or green mixed with yellowish lurid and leek-green, with livid rays.
- Fusca*. Shell brown, with flat rays which disappear towards the hinge.
Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 87. *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 86.
Klein ostr. tab. 9. fig. 35.
Inhabits the *Indian Sea*: shell white within; lower-valve convex, upper-valve flat.
- Tenuis*. Shell thin flat purple, with very minute perpendicular striae crossing circular transverse ones: within the striae are elevated
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. fig. C.
- Lutea*. Shell thin pale yellow with thick rays.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. D.
2. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 7. fig. 4, 5.
- Muricata*. Shell roundish, white with a mixture of saffron: the rays convex and very finely and sharply muricate.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. I. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
- Conspersa*. Shell roundish, tawny dotted with white and black: the rays thick.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. O. small.
- Nodulosa*. Shell roundish, brown with black transverse lines and dots: the rays convex and knotty.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. P.
- Radiata*. Shell thin, whitish-rosy with white stripes; the rays convex.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 73. fig. Q.
- Punctata*. Shell oblong, pale yellow spotted with white: beaks varied with white and brown: the rays crenate.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 74. fig. G.
Shell 2 inches long: ears cancellate.
- Aculeata*. Shell thin, varied with rosy and whitish, roundish; the rays thick with aculate scales.
Inhabits—*Gualt. Test. tab.* 74. H. size of the last.

- Plana.* Shell thin flat, white with a saffron hinge: the rays round and broad.
Inhabits—*Gualt. Test. tab. 74. fig. I.*
- Pufilla.* Shell oblong red and very minutely striate.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 74. fig. A.*
- Flavesceus.* Shell convex each side and yellowish within; the rays convex.
Inhabits—*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 8. small.*
- Flabellum.* Shell roundish, deep red with a white hinge and few spots; the rays smooth.
Inhabits—*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 9. fig. 33.*
- Spondylodes.* Shell glabrous red.
Inhabits—*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 9. fig. 34.*
Resembles a Spondylus, but the ears are equal.
- Violacea.* Shell flattish each side, the outside brown, the inside violet
Inhabits the *Mediterranean.* *Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 52.*
- Aurantia.* Shell roundish plaited and very finely striate longitudinally, with a white semicircular band towards the hinge.
Inhabits—*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 56.*
- Vittata.* Shell within purple, without with alternate brown and red bands; the rays convex.
Inhabits—*Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 59.*
- Miniata.* Shell white with confluent red spots; the rays rough: the convex valve with transverse crisp lamellæ.
Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 1.*
Shell 1 inch 6 lines long, 1 inch 4 lines broad.
- Inflata.* Shell convex each side, closed oblong pellucid, with 32 rays.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6. fig. 7, 8.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 68. fig. 648. b.
Inhabits—very rare: ochraceous, thin, and twice as long as it is broad.
- b. *Ears unequal, one of them generally ciliate with spines within.*

Pallium. Shell equivalve with 12 convex rays; striate rough and imbricate with scales. *Discal Mantle.*

Barbut. tab. 8. fig. 3. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44. B.
Argenv. conch. tab. 24. I. Gualt. test. tab. 74. F.
Lister conch. tab. 187. Petiv. amb. tab. 17. fig. 2.
Valent. abb. tab. 16. fig. 26. Murr. test. t. 2. f. 4.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 8—12.
Regenv. conch. 1. tab. 6. fig. 59.
Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 5. tab. 21. fig. 1, 2. t. 27. f. 2.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 64. fig. 607.

2. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 17?*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. fig. 2.*

Inhabits India. Shell solid, red varied with brown and white; ears striate crenate or scaly; one of them longer: margin of the shell denticulate.

Sanguinolenta.

Shell equivalve, with 9 thick obtuse rays; the interstices longitudinally striate tuberculate and prickly.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 64. fig. 608.

Inhabits the Red Sea; resembles the last.

Shell white with sanguineous spots; the margin with crenate plaits, the border purplish; ears with transverse nodulous striæ,

Maculosa. Shell equivalve, pale yellow with tawny spots; rays 12 thick and flattish: ears white with dull ferruginous marks and transverse scaly ribs.

Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 19. fig. 5.*

Nodosa.

Shell with 9 rays covered with apparently vesicular tubercles.

Barbut. tab. 8. fig. 4. Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 138.

Argenv. conch. tab. 24. F. Lister. tab. 186. fig. 24.

Rumpf. Mus. t. 48. f. 7. Gualt. test. tab. 99. C, D.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 1—5.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 38.

Knorr delic. nat. sel. t. B. ii. f. 5.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 5. f. 1, and tab. 13. f. 5.

Spengler Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 13. fig. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 64. f. 609—611.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 21. fig. 5?*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 24. fig. 1. t. 25. f. 1.*

Inhabits the American and African Ocean.

Shell sometimes red or scarlet, sometimes varied with red and white or tawny and white mixed with yellow: upper-valve more convex than the lower: ear spinous within and beneath.

Pes felis.

Shell with 9 striate rough rays: one of the ears very small.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 7. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 8.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 64. fig. 612. t. 65. f. 613.

Inhabits the shores of *Africa*: small, thin, pellucid, generally pale flesh-colour spotted and veined, within glabrous white, with subundulate rays and crenate plaits on the margin: ears with transverse knotty striæ.

Pellucens.

Shell nearly equivalve with 9 rays, smooth with spoon-like hemispherical scales on the lower valve.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 66. fig. 625—627.

Inhabits the *African Seas*: ovate, minute, pellucid, glabrous, white; the upper-valve spotted with red.

Obliterata.

Shell smooth on the outside with 24 doubled rays.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66. fig. 622—624.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *V. Pleuronestes*, but is less: shell with very fine decussate striæ; the lower-valve pale reddish, and yellowish at the hinge; upper-valve dirty red or pale tawny.

Sanguinea.

Shell equivalve with 22 rough rays: ears small.

Lister conch. tab. 185. fig. 22. *G. a. t. test. tab.* 74. M?

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66 fig. 628.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean, Atlantic and American Seas*.

Shell roundish flattish, red scarlet or tawny; the spaces between the rays striate longitudinally: about 2 inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad.

Varia.

Shell equivalve with about 30 compressed rays beset with transverse prickly scales: one ear very small.

Donovan's British Shells. i. tab. 1. fig. 1.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv, tab. 61. fig. 64.

Da Costa Brit conch. t. 10. f. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9.

Lister conch. tab. 187. *Argenville conch. tab.* 24. H.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 5.

Gualt. test. tab. 73. G, H. tab. 74. R.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 18. fig. 3—5. t. 11. f. 3. t. 12. f. 5, 6. t. 16. f. 2. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 24. H.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66. fig. 633, 634.

Inhabits most *European Seas*: varies much in colour, from pale yellow to various shades of orange and brown, with sometimes a few white spots: shell rather convex, with rough jags or spinous protuberances down the rays; spaces between the rays not striate: one ear very small with a double row of spines, the other with wrinkled plaits and armed beneath with 5-7 spines.

- * *Pusio*. Shell equivalve with about 40 filiform rays, the surface often irregular or distorted.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 34.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 61. fig. 65.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 10. fig. 3. 6.

Lister an. Ang. p. 186. tab. 5. fig. 31.

Lister conch. tab. 181. fig. 18. t. 189 f. 23.

Bonann. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 15.

Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 12 fig. 2 and 5. t. 13. f. 2.

Cheumn. conch. 7. tab. 67 fig. 635, 636.

Inhabits European Atlantic and American Seas.

Shell generally small and a little longer than it is broad, sometimes with a smooth surface, but mostly with an irregular waved surface as if deformed by an accident: very variable in its colours and marks, but commonly fine red: one of the ears is very small, the other sharply spined beneath.

- * *Obsoleta*. Shell smooth equivalve semitransparent, dark purple, with 8 subobsolete rays.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 1. fig. 2.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 61. fig. 66.

Inhabits British Coasts, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

Shell thin, the valves equal and shallow, within smooth and brown with a pearly gloss; outside dull purplish-brown with numerous longitudinal striæ between the rays: ears very unequal wrinkled.

- * *Lævis*. Shell very smooth; ears ribbed.

Inhabits Anglesea. *Brit. Zool. iv. p. 102. n. 67.*

- * *Glabra*. Ears nearly or quite equal: shell equivalve with 10--15 smooth flattish rays; the inside with elevated doubled striæ.

Bonann. Mus. Kirch. and recr. 2. fig. 11—13.

Gualt. test. tab. 73. H. tab. 74. A—D. F. Z.

Klein ostr. tab. 9. fig. 29. Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 16.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 10. t. 3. f. 30, 31.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 8. fig. 5, 2. t. 10. f. 2.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6. fig. 4.

Cheumn. conch. 7. tab. 67. fig. 638—645.

Inhabits European and American Seas: nearly 2 inches long and as many broad: roundish; red yellow or brown, spotted or clouded, sometimes white with the upper valve spotted with brown: margin repaid.

- * *Opercularis*. Shell with about 20 rays, roundish and rough with decussate striæ; the upper valve a little more convex.

Lister conch. tab. 190, 191.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 15.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 3. fig. 2? 3?

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 67. fig. 646.

Schrœt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 3.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 28. fig. 4.*

Inhabits northern seas of Europe: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and broad.

Shell gaping, generally variegated with spots and other marks: rays acute, sometimes rounded: margin repand and toothed within: ears with decussate wrinkled striæ, the larger one emarginate and spinous under the incisure.

Gibbosa

Shell equivalve, gibbous, with 20 glabrous rays.

Brown Jamaic. tab. 40. f. 10. Gualt. test. t. 73, F.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 11. t. 2, f. 16, 17.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 18, f. 2, & 2. t. 5. f. 4.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 65, fig. 619, 620.

2. *Lister Conch. tab. 182. f. 19.*

Inhabits the American and Atlantic seas.

Shell convex each side, red with sometimes a few white spots, and marked with fine crenate longitudinal striæ: margin crenate; ears nearly equal.

Sulcata

Shell white with flesh-colour spots; the rays glabrous, 32 on the lower-valve and 25 on the upper.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6, fig. 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 63. fig. 603, 604.

Inhabits shores of Malabar; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and something broader: margin plaited, crenate: lower-valve with an emarginate spinous ear, upper-valve flattened.

Histrionica, Shell thin, flattened, pellucid, with very fine transverse wrinkles and 11 rays.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 14.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 12, fig. 13.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 97, vign. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 65, f. 614.

Inhabits ——— Shell spotted with red, white and black: rays waved: ears nearly equal.

Mandica

Shell orbicular, with purple circles and about 100 rays.

It. Wgoth. tab. 5. fig. 7. Lister, tab. 1057. f. 4.

Gualt. test. tab. 73. R. Seba Mus. 3. t. 87. f. 7.

Knorr delic. tab. B. ii. fig. 3, 4.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 4, fig. 1. t. 5, f. 2, & 5. t. 15. f. 1.

Spengler Schreb. Naturf. 1. tab. 5, fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 65, fig. 615, 616.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, in innumerable varieties.

Shell $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad: sometimes whitish, but mostly mixed with a fine pale bloom or yellowish, and marked with transverse semilunar bands: *upper-valve* more elegantly marked, with 50–100 rays rough with acute imbricate scales: *margin* crenate: *ears* with transverse scaly striæ, the larger one emarginate and spinous: the *fish* is eaten.

Tirradiata Shell nearly equivalve, glabrous, immaculate, with very minute striæ.

Mull. Dool. Dan. 2. tab. 60. fig. 1, 2.

Found among *Fuci* in the seas of *Norway*.

Shell red with small white spots, within reddish: *upper-valve* with 3 rays: ovary of the fish yellowish.

Fuci, Shell nearly equivalve, striate, spotted, rough, towards the margin.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 60. f. 3–5.

Inhabits *North Seas*, on the *Fucus saccharinus*.

Shell rufous with whitish or paler spots, within red and quite smooth with pellucid spots: rays of the *upper-valve* obsolete: ovary of the fish rich red.

Tigerina Shell nearly equivalve, striate, glabrous, red with whitish spots.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 6. fig. 6–8.

Inhabits the *North Seas*, on *Fuci*: lower-valve more deeply grooved, and varied with large undulate confluent pale yellow spots; *upper-valve* dotted: ovary of the fish white.

Septemradiata. Shell nearly equivalve, striate, glabrous, with 7 convex rays. Inhabits *Northern Seas*, *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2992.*

Arata. Shell nearly equivalve, within and without grooved and red; one part rough, the other glabrous. Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2995.*

Senatoria. Shell convex each side with 22 rounded and transverse wrinkled rays, the interstices with longitudinal granulate striæ.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 361

Chevrol. conch. 7. tab. 65. fig. 617.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 2 inches 9 lines long, and about as much broad; outside chestnut varied with violet and white, inside violet, the circumference bordered with dull bay.

Citrina.

Shell orange, with 22 rounded rays and plaited margin: lower-valve flatter.

Valent. abb. tab. 13, fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 65. fig. 618.

Inhabits *India*: some of the rays are scaly, and some of the grooves have granulate lines.

Turgida.

Shell equally convex, both sides with 20 glabrous rays, the interstices with transverse crowded wrinkles: the margin with plaited teeth.

Lister conch. tab. 169. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 65. fig. 621. a, b.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *American* seas: ears very minute: lower-valve white, upper-valve yellowish varied with brown, white and cinereous.

Sulphurea.

Shell flattened, thin, pellucid, striate, with numerous imbricate rays; the margin with crenate plaits.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 13, 18.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66. fig. 629.

2. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 97. fig. 14.*

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66. fig. 630, 931.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*: 2 inches long and a little narrower.

Shell thin, fragile, sulphur or orange, sometimes red with an orange hinge and a semilunar white band, or varied with white and pale tawny with a sanguineous border: lower-valve with equal rays, those of the upper-valve alternately less.

Porphyrea.

Shell convex, purple, within white or red, with 25 thick rounded scaly rays.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 66. fig. 632.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; 2 inches 3 lines long and as much broad; shell varied with a few white spots.

Vitrea.

Shell hyaline with an acute margin, very slender rays, and concentric scaly curves.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 67. fig. 637. a.

2. *Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 67. fig. 637. b, 3.*

Inhabits the *North Seas*; among Fuci and Zoophytes: size of a pea; shell smooth, brittle, white, or varied with white and red; one ear emarginate and spinous.

Tranquebaria.

Shell with 20 rounded rays, the interstices very finely wrinkled: margin repand.

Lister conch. tab. 179. Gualt. test. tab. 73. L, M.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 4. fig. 2, 3.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 2.

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 67. fig. 647, 648.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: sometimes of one colour, which is mostly orange, sometimes varied with undulate brown red or cinereous spots: upper-valve more convex.

Sauciata. Shell white with purple spots and numerous unequal rays: the margin crenate.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 69, H.

Crenulata. Shell oblong, with undulate rays and striæ, and transverse interrupted bands: margin crenulate.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 175, f. 12. a. Small.

Innominata. Shell roundish, spotted, with deep grooves very finely striate transversely: margin crenulate.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 175, f. 12. b. Small.

One of the ears hardly visible.

Rufescens. Shell roundish, pale rufous, with 24 rays: the ears with decussate striæ.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 180, f. 17. Middle-sized.

Squamata. Shell roundish, with thick rays furnished with distant parallel scales, and prickly at the sides.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 183, fig. 20.

Shell convex, spotted; the margin crenate.

Anonyma. Shell rather oblong, with narrow scaly rays, the interstices broader and striate perpendicularly: ears with perpendicular wrinkles.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 184, f. 21.

Shell varied with angular lines and spots.

Decemradiata. Shell flattened, with 10 smooth flat unequal rays: ears transversely striate.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab.* 188, f. 26.

Tenuis. Shell thin, with depressed scaly rays: ears short.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 44, fig. C.

2. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 10, fig. 45:

Inhabits *India* and the *North Seas*.

Shell bay, or cinereous spotted with black, sometimes white or carmine or pale orange.

Valentii. Shell with 20 rays and transverse semilunar bands.

Inhabits *India*. *Valent. abb. tab.* 13, f. 2.

Shell red: resembles *O. maxima*, but the ears are unequal.

Media

- Media.* Shell somewhat oblong, with crowded rays.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. N, O.*
Shell middle-sized, reddish, saffron or piceous.
- Crocea.* Shell saffron, with muricate scaly rays alternately less.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. P.* Small.
- Florida.* Shell roundish, white, with rosy spots.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. Q.* Small, radiate.
- Ochroleuca.* Shell oblong, ochraceous, with rays smooth on one part and granulate on the other.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. S.* Minute.
- Mustelina.* Shell pale tawny, with yellow spots and bands and smooth rays: ears transversely striate.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. T.*
Shell $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and about as much broad.
- Flammea.* Shell saffron, rather oblong, with very fine perpendicular striæ.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. V.* Very minute.
- Incarnata.* Shell rather oblong, flesh-colour, with interrupted red bands and flattened rays.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. X.* Small.
- Guttata.* Shell yellowish, rounded, dotted with red, with rays unequally converging at the hinge.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. B, B.* Small.
- Depressa.* Shell ochraceous, with flat bifid rays.
Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 74. f. D, D.*
Shell about an inch long and something broader.
- Regia.* Shell roundish, deep red, with rounded rays.
Inhabits — *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 87. fig. 6.*
Ear of the lower-valve deeply emarginate.
- Palliata.* Shell equivalve, with numerous smooth rays.
Inhabits — *Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. f. 2.*
Resembles *O. Pallium*, but is less rough, and has fewer rays:
shell straw-colour with purple undulate bands.
- Seminuda.* Shell orange, oblong, muricate, with scales as far as the middle; with 22 rays.
Inhabits — *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 9. f. 4.*
Shell $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad: ears with very fine scales.

Modesta. Shell roundish, hoary, with brownish, reddish and blueish spots; spaces between the rays broad.
 Inhabits — *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 5. fig. 55.
 Shell with 2 filiform bands at the hinge.

Principalis Shell purple with a brown margin; the rays scaly from the middle and smooth at the hinge.
 Inhabits — *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 12, f. 63.

Versicolor. Shell variegated, with pectinate smooth rays.
 Inhabits — *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 12, f. 64.

c. *Valves mori gibbous on one side.*

Flavicans. Shell nearly equivalve, with 8 striate rays, the margin rounded on one side.
 Inhabits *South Seas.* *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* 531. n. 117.
 Shell rather oblique, white varied with brown and red, within white; the rays yellow: one of the ears very short.

Fasciata. Shell equivalve, with 20 rough rays, the interstices striate: ears equal, small.
Lister conch. tab. 277. fig. 14.
Gualt. test. tab. 74. E, E. tab. 88, F, F. G.
 Inhabits the *American and Atlantic seas.*
 Shell white, pellucid, gaping each side, very finely striate within: the margin crenate.

Fragilis. Shell equivalve, with 25 rays; margin very entire: ears acute.
Chemn. conch. 7. t. 68. f. 650.
 Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; resembles the last, but is flatter and has more rays: shell thin, brittle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and about half as broad.

Lima. Shell equivalve, with 22 imbricate scaly rays, rounded at one margin: ears obliterated.
Barbut, tab. 8, fig. 5. *Petiv. Amb.* t. 8, f. 4.
Argenv. conch. tab. 24. E. *Gualt. test. tab.* 88, F.
Bonun. recr. 2. f. 71. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 69.
Rumff. Mus. tab. 44. D. *Klein ostr.* t. 9. f. 35.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 34, fig. 3.
Chemn. conch. 6. tab. 68, fig. 651.
 2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 88, fig. E.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean, Indian and Red seas.*
 Shell 3 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; white and rather flat; the number of rays uncertain, the scales elevated and acute: ears wrinkled.
Glacialis

Glacialis.

Shell equivalve, with 50 imbricate interrupted rays: ears equal, one of them unequally plaited.

Lister conch. tab. 176. Klein ostr. t. 9. f. 32, 33.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 38. fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 68. fig. 652.

2. *Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 68. fig. 653.*

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; resembles the last, but has more numerous rays: shell snowy with a crenate margin; 2) margin entire.

Hians.

Shell whitish, thin, gaping each side and oblique, with obsolete undulate rays and transverse rounded semilunar striæ.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 4.

Inhabits *Norway*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad: ears very small and acute: margin crenate, very entire within.

E. carvata.

Shell dirty-white, with longitudinal undulate striæ and a few transverse rings, smooth within: one ear obsolete: margin very entire.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 68. f. 654.

Inhabits *Norway*; rare: 5 inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad:

B. Rough and generally plated on the outside. Oysters.

Malleus.

Shell equivalve 3-lobed, 2 of the lobes placed transversely like the head of a hammer.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 1. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. H.

Argenv. conch. tab. 19. A. Gualt. test. tab. 96. D?

List. tab. 219. Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 120.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 20. fig. 10.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 91. f. 4, 5. tab. 93. f. 1, 2.

Spengler test. conch. tab. 1. fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 70. fig. 655, 656.

Inhabits deeps of the *Indian* and *South Seas*: very rare.

Shell about 6 inches long and $4\frac{3}{4}$ broad; black with a dark blue cast, gaping, formed like a cross; the valves lamellate.

Valfella.

Shell subpellucid, narrow, elongated, brittle, lamellate; one end rounded; within very smooth and glossy.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 70. fig. 657.

2. *Mart. allg. Naturf. 4. tab. 147. fig. 2.*

Inhabits the *Red Sea*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 broad.

Shell violet, tawny or ferruginous, gaping at the hinge; rough on the outside, and thinner at the rounded end.

Anatina. Shell pellucid, lamellate and laterally incurved.

Spengler catal. raisf. tab. 6. fig. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 70, f. 658. tab. 71, f. 659.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: about an inch broad, and including the curvature 3 inches long: its shape in some manner resembles a duck when sitting: *shell* thin, brittle, varied with white and violet.

Diluviaria. Shell plaited on the outside; the margin with erect acutangular teeth.

Found in a fossil state in the calcareous mountains of *Sweden*, about the size of a common oyster; the margin with erect serratures formed as it were of the imbricate lamellæ of the shell, and transversely striate: valves with pectinate plaits and acute wrinkles.

Folium.

Shell ovate, obtusely plaited at the sides, parasitical.

Barbut, tab. 9, fig. 2. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. A.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 10, f. 1. Argenv. conch. t. 19. F.

Klein Ost. tab. 8. fig. 22. Spengl. conch. tab. 1. H.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 23, fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 71. fig. 662—666.

2. *Schræt. litterat. 2. tab. 1. fig. 5, 6.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, where it is frequently found adhering to *Gorgonia*: *shell* straw-colour, pale tawny or violet, within silvery: *hinge* with a triangular hollow: *upper-valve* turgid on the back towards the middle, wrinkled each side and transversely ribbed; *lower-valve* less flatter and grooved in the middle.

Orbicularis Shell orbicular, flat, with an entire crenate margin.

Gualt. test. tab. 104. G. Chemn. 8. tab. 74. fig. 680?

Inhabits — *Shell* with a very obtuse margin, about the size of the end joint of the thumb.

• *Edulis*.

Shell nearly orbicular and rugged, with undulate imbricate scales: one valve flat and very entire.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 62, lower figure.

Lister An. Ang. tab. 4. fig. 26.

Lister conch. tab. 202. fig. 36. t. 203, f. 37.

Bonans. recr. 2. fig. 70. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 68.

Gualt. test. tab. 102. A, B. Argenv. Zoom. t. 5. A.

Baister op. subf. 2. tab. 8, fig. 1, 2. 8, 9.

Ginann. adr. 2. tab. 18. fig. 127.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 24, fig. 2. t. 25. f. 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 74. fig. 682.

2. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 14. fig. 3.*

Lister, tab. 193, 194. Klein ost. tab. 8. f. 21.

- Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6. f. 9, 10.*
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 73, fig. 672, 673.
 3. *Martin allg. Naturf. 4. tab. 48, f. 3, 4.*
 4. *Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 71, f. 660?*
 5. *Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 71, f. 661.*
 6. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 116, f. 994—996.*

Inhabits European and Indian seas, affixed to rocks or in large beds: the fish is well known as a palatable and nutritious food: *shell* of various sizes, forms and colours, within white and often glossy like mother of pearl: the old shells have often an *Anomia* fixed to them, and are frequently covered with *Serpulæ*, *Lepades*, *Sertulariæ* and other marine productions.

Semiaurata Shell oval, slightly eared, smooth, with an oblique base.

Gualt. test. tab. 84. fig. H.

Schræet. einl. in conch. 3. tab. 6. fig. 6.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad: dirty olive with a few undulate white lines: very thin; each valve convex and ending in a beak: *hinge* with 5 rounded hollows,

Striata, Shell oval with longitudinal filiform ridges: inside green.

Donovan's British shells, ii. tab. 45.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 11, fig. 4.

Lister An. Ang. tab. 4. fig. 4.

Gualt. conch. tab. 104. fig. B?

Inhabits *European seas*; about an inch in diameter.

Shell thick, strong, nearly opaque, not membranaceous as in the common oyster, with numerous slender irregular ridges divided towards the bottom: *upper-valve* flattish, lower concave: *hinge* broad, deep, somewhat triangular and striate transversely. In many shells is a white radiate mark below the hinge, formed by the cartilage of the fish.

Pernicata. Shell rough, oblong, linear, with divergent hinges vaulted internally.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 71. fig. 667. a, b.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*. Shell brittle, membranaceous, tawny, about as long as a finger, terminating at the hinge in an elongated acutangular beak.

Sinuifis.

Shell rough, lamellate, unequal and glabrous within: lower valve larger, concave and ending in a beak, with 10 obtuse plaits.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 72. fig. 668.

Inhabits *Chinese shores*; 4 inches long and a little narrower: *shell* russet-brown, within whitish towards the hinge,

Spondiloides.

Shell equivalve, pellucid, flattened, oval, beaked, glabrous, with perpendicular undulate granulate striae on the upper-valve: margin very sharp.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 72. fig. 669, 670.

Inhabits *India*; 3 inches 2 lines long, 2 inches 5 lines broad: shell white with a few tawny spots.

Forskablii. Shell plaited and terminating in a long incurved hollow beak; the middle ribs with imbricate spinous wrinkles; the other valve flat.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 72. fig. 671, a, c.

Inhabits the *Red sea*: 2 inches 3 lines long, and about an inch broad: the flat valve whitish, the other subviolet.

Plicatula. Shell with longitudinal wrinkled plaits; the lower-valve a little less and flatter.

Gualt. test. tab. 104. fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 73. fig. 674.

Inhabits *American* and *Mediterranean* seas: varies very much in shape and size, but is generally cinereous with a mixture of violet, sometimes white with red or blueish streaks.

Rostrata. Shell oblong, rugged; the upper-valve lamellate with a denticulate margin, the other excavated and longitudinally grooved: beak prominent.

Gualt. test. tab. 102. fig. D.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 73. fig. 676.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: upper-valve yellowish-green, the other violet varied with white; within cretaceous or chalky-white.

Virginica. Shell nearly equivalve, thick, rough, lamellous; one valve with a prominent beak.

Lister conch. tab. 200. fig. 34.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 73. fig. 677.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 201. f. 35.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 74. fig. 678.

Inhabits *American* and *Indian Ocean*: 9 inches long and 4 broad: whitish or ochraceous, within glossy-white.

Cornucopia. Upper-valve flat, lower-one hollow and striate, rough with scales, wrinkles and plaits, and ending in an elongated beak.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 6. fig. 11, 12.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 74. fig. 679.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *African* ocean.

Parasitica. Shell thin; lower-valve convex and thicker, the other flat.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. O. Klein Ostr. tab. 8. f. 17.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 19. fig. 11.

Cberrn. conch. 8. tab. 74. fig. 681.

2. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 14. fig. 1.*

3. *Cberrn. conch. 9. tab. 116. fig. 997.*

Inhabits the *Indian* and *Atlantic* seas, and fixes itself to the roots and stumps of trees growing close to and hanging over the water, especially the *Mangifera*; varies in form and size, but is often as large as the palm of the hand.

Exalbida. Shell thin, the upper-valve longer and more convex.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 15. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits the *Adriatic*, and is found fixed to other shells sometimes alone sometimes several together; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, but is variable as to shape and size; generally whitish, rarely yellow or violet.

Cristata. Shell rugged, with imbricate lamellæ: the margin with obtusely plaited teeth: the beak of one valve produced.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. 1. tab. 7. fig. 3.

Inhabits—Shell an inch long and 10 lines broad, white with a few black spots: hinge with a broad conic tooth in the middle.

Senegalensis. Shell equivalve roundish smooth flat.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 14. fig. 5.

Inhabits shores of *Senegal*, and adheres to rocks; about 2 inches in diameter: tawny within whitish.

Stellata. Shell thin depressed rough unequal; the upper-valve ribbed, the ribs with a few spines.

Schræt. Einl. in Conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 7. a, b.

Inhabits *Guinea*, and is found affixed to other bodies by the hinge: sometimes round sometimes oblong; very thin, white with red or bluish rays spots or marks.

Ovalis. Shell oval very thin and terminating in a short acute lateral channelled beak; with obsolete unequal perpendicular striæ.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 8. tab. 9. fig. 8.

Inhabits—Shell about an inch long, brittle, whitish, within glossy silver-white: lower-valve exceeding the upper both in length and breadth.

Papyracea. Shell roundish snowy very thin pellucid; upper-valve terminating in a short acute beak.

Schræt. Einl. conch. 3. p. 378.

Found firmly fixed with the *Lepas Tintinnabulum*.

Annulata. Shell equivalve orbicular white, with concentric semicircles.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2987.*

Retusa. Shell equivalve oblong white glabrous striate; with an umbilico or knob remote from the hinge.
Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2988.*

C. Hinge with a perpendicular grooved line.

Perna. Shell equivalve obovate unequal, rounder at one end.
Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 3. Lister. tab. 199. 228.
Klein ostr. tab. 8. fig. 19, 20. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 90.
Martin Besch Naturf. 3. tab. 7. fig. 20, 21.
Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 579, 580.
Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 5.
Inhabits the *Indian and American Seas*; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and in figure something resembles a ham or gammon of bacon: shell white or dull ferruginous, lamellate, smooth at the hinge with a short straight open beak.

Isognomum. Shell equivalve, with a larger lobe nearly forming a right angle with the hinge.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 4. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. I.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 20. fig. 11.

Klein ostr. tab. 8. fig. 15. Seba Mus. 3. t. 91. f. 6.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 584.

2. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 91. fig. 7.*

3. *Gualt. test. tab. 97. A. Valent. abb. tab. 13. fig. 3.*

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 91. fig. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 4. t. 10. f. 1, 2. and 6. t. 13. f. 1.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. t. 7. f. 19.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 582.

4. *Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 583.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean and South Seas*; 5—7 inches long, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad in the middle: shell black with a violet mixture and pearly within; lamellate with an open beak: a very rare shell.

Ephippium. Shell equivalve orbicular compressed membranaceous.

Lister conch. tab. 227. Klein. ostr. tab. 18. fig. 8.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 90. fig. 1.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 21. fig. 1.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. t. 7. f. 22.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58. fig. 576, 577.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean* and *Cape of good hope*: very rare.

Shell about 5 inches long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ broad, blackish ferruginous or purplish and pearly within; roundish, lamellate, with a very acute margin.

Shell equivalve thin pellucid and pointed at the hinge, the other end dilated: margin very acute.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 3. tab. 7. fig. 23, 24.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 58. fig. 575.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; more than an inch broad and above 2 long; yellowish-brown with paler undulate rays.

Shell flat hoary thin pellucid lamellate: hinge with an oblique line; the interstices of the grooves black.

Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 578.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: 4 lines broad and above 2 inches long: near the knob is a livid spot.

Shell flat brittle pellucid, and dilated towards the margin: hinge with an oblique line ending in a small beak.

Inhabits *America*. *Chemn. conch. 7. tab. 59. fig. 581.*

Shell nearly equivalve ovate ventricose straight.

Schreb. berl. Naturf. 2. tab. 9. fig. 9.

Found in a fossil state in *Alsace*.

Shell equivalve intorted.

Schreb. berl. Naturf. 2. p. 276.

Found fossil in *Alsace*.

Shell equivalve smooth wedge-shaped with 6 obtuse plaits.

Lister. tab. 171. Gualt test. tab. 74. C.

Argens. conch. tab. 27. fig. A.

Shell varied with purplish and white and marked with very fine longitudinal striæ; the margin slightly scalloped.

67. **ANOMIA.** *Animal* an emarginate ciliate strap-shaped body, with bristles or fringe affixed to the upper-valve; arms 2, linear longer than the body, connivent projecting, alternate on the valve and ciliate each side, the fringe affixed to each valve: *shell* bivalve, inequivalve, one of the valves flattish, the other gibbous at the base with a produced beak, generally curved over the hinge; one of the valves often perforated near the base: *hinge* with a linear prominent cicatrix and a lateral tooth placed within, but in the flat valve on the very margin: 2 bony rays for the base of the animal.

Craniolaris Shell orbicular, the gibbous valve conico-convex, the flat valve with 3 hollows at the base.

Retz. *Schr. berl. Naturf.* 2. tab. 1. fig. 2, 3.

Chemn. *conch.* 8. tab. 76. fig. 687. a, b.

2. Chemn. *conch.* 8. tab. 76. fig. 688. a, b.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Seas* and *Philippine Islands*, and is sometimes found fossil; about an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch broad: whitish; the lower-valve thicker, within are 3 smooth tubercles.

* *Pectinata* Shell oblong with branched grooves, the gibbous valve with 2 hollows behind.

Chemn. *conch.* 8. tab. 76. fig. 689, 690.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, and is often found fossil: about an inch long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad: flat valve perforated, the other rough with longitudinal scaly striae which are here and there bifid.

* *Ephippium* Shell roundish pellucid with wrinkled plaits; the flat valve perforated.

Donovan's *Brit. Shells.* i. tab. 26.

Penn. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 62.

Da Costa *Brit. conch.* tab. 11. fig. 3.

Bonan. *recr.* 2. fig. 56. Mus. kirch. 2. fig. 55.

Gualt. *Test.* tab. 97. B. Lister. tab. 204. fig. 38.

Ginann *adr.* 2. tab. 27. fig. 172. Barbur. t. 10. f. 3.

Argenv. *conch.* tab. 19. fig. C.

Chemn. *conch.* 8. tab. 76. fig. 692, 693.

Inhabits

Inhabits *European and American Seas*, and is frequently found sticking to the common oyster; about 2 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; the outside rugged and filmy, the inside smooth and pearly; varies much in colours, but all have generally a silvery hue.

Cepa
Shell obovate unequal violet; upper valve convex, lower perforated.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 9. fig. 5.

Murray testaceol. tab. 2. fig. 13.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 76. fig. 694, 695.

Inhabits *European and American Seas*; about the size of a walnut; varies in it's shape: lower-valve white, upper-valve reddish-blue: resembles the last but is much less and smoother.

Electrica
Shell roundish yellow smooth; one valve convex and gibbous.

Barbut. tab. 9. fig. 4. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. L.

Lister. tab. 205. fig. 39? Petiv. amb. t. 20. f. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 25. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 76. fig. 691.

Inhabits *Coasts of Africa*; resembles the last.

Shell small brittle extremely thin; lower-valve flatter with an oval perforation and a small knob in the region of the hinge.

Squamula
Shell small orbicular, very entire, thin like the scale of a fish; one margin gibbous and smooth.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 109. n. 71.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 76. fig. 696.

Found frequently in the *European Seas*, adhering to oysters crabs and other fish: *shell* minute flat delicate and silvery, one valve generally perforated.

Ratelliformis
Shell ovate convex subdiaphanous striate, the posterior beak recurved and smooth.

Inhabits *Narth Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2999.*

Shell whitish thin brittle, resembling *Patella lutea*; marked with very fine longitudinal striæ crossed by transverse ones: *beak* obsolete: *lower-valve* flat smooth and perforated at the base.

Scobinata
Shell roundish, smooth and rough within; the beak perforated.

Gualt. test. tab. 96. fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. fig. 704?

Schraet. Journ. 3. tab. 2. fig. 4.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 9.

Inhabits the *Ocean*: thin pellucid white, very finely striate, filvery within; the outer margin glabrous and acute.

- Aurita*. Shell subovate striate and slightly eared; beak perforated.
Gualt test. tab. 96. fig. B.
 Inhabits *Norway Seas*; resembles *A. Caput serpentis*.
- Retusa*. Shell obovate striate retuse with a longitudinal concavity
 beak perforated.
Fn. Suec. 2153. Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3000.
 Inhabits *Norway Seas*, adhering to Zoophytes,
- * *Gryphus*. Shell oblong smooth, with an obsolete lateral plait on one
 valve and incurved beak, the other valve short and
 flattish.
Mus. Tessin. tab. 5. fig. 9. Olear. Mus., t. 33. f. 3.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 59. B. Bonan recr. 2. fig. 31.
Lister an. Angl. p. 238. tab. 8. fig. 45.
Column. aq. p. 54. fig. 52.
 Found frequently in a fossil state: *shell* lamellate wrinkled, va-
 riable in form and size,
- * *Pedem*. Shell semiorbicular depressed with numerous striæ: one
 valve flat,
Lister an. Angl. p. 243. tab. 9. fig. 49.
 Found in a fossil state: *shell* with a transverse line near the hinge.
- Striatula*. Shell roundish and a little dilated, gibbous each side, striate;
 valves equal,
 Found hitherto in a fossil state only,
Shell roundish, but much broader than it is long, more gibbous
 behind, the anterior margin thin.
- * *Truncata*. Shell suborbicular obsoletely striate; the hinge truncate.
Lister conch. tab. 462. fig. 23.
Lister. anim Angl. tab. 9. fig. 50.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 6. f. 4.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 77. fig. 701. a, b.
Schæret. Journ. 3. tab. 2. fig. 5.
 Inhabits *European Seas*, affixed to corals; resembles *A. striatula*
 but has a straight jagged hinge: *shell* whitish, broader than it
 is long, convex with very fine decussate wrinkles, within
 granulate.
- Reticularis*. Shell heart-shaped with decussate striæ, the shorter valve
 more gibbous.
Mus. Tessin. p. 88. tab. 5. fig. 5.
 Found fossil: *shell* with rather prominent compressed sides, the
 beak of the flat valve a little prominent.

Plicatella. Shell dilated lunate plaited, with longitudinally striate grooves, the middle broader

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Shell slightly muricate at the sides, with longitudinal plaits; back of the upper valve a little prominent.

Crispa. Shell dilated triangular plaited with wrinkled grooves, the middle broader.

Mus. Tess. tab. 5. fig. 7. List. Angl. t. 9. f. 56.

Found in a fossil state in *England* and *Switzerland*.

Shell nearly lunate, with 5 or 6 wrinkled arched transverse grooves, the sides slightly mucronate: beak of the upper-valve prominent.

Lacunosa. Shell roundish with numerous grooves, the valves plaited at the tip; one of them shorter and pitted: the tip 4-toothed.

Lister an. Angl. p. 249. tab. 9. fig. 57.

Mus. Tess. tab. 5. fig. 6. Grew. Mus. tab. 19. fig. 6.

Klein ostr. tab. 11. fig. 57.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Pubescens. Shell obovate grooved; the beak of one valve prominent, of the other gaping,

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. a, b.

Inhabits *Norway Seas*, on zoophytes.

Shell small, about the size of a Cucumber seed, white nearly equivalve, covered with small erect distant hairs which are probably a minute species of sea weed, or sponge, not retuse or plaited, longitudinally grooved.

Cuspidata Shell conic pointed grooved; one valve convex with an incurved beak, the other pyramidal with a large triangular foramen.

Transact. Linn. Soc Vol. 3. tab. 3. fig. 1—4.

Inhabits *Derbyshire*, in a petrified state.

Lower valve convex broad, wrought with close thick longitudinal ribs and crossed by a few slight concentric circles; the middle rib much larger, forming a convex ridge down the centre of the valve, increasing in breadth towards the margin in which place they are undulate, the number of ribs above 29; beak small pointed and curved over the hinge, a straight line extending the breadth of the shell: upper-valve pyramidal, gradually tapering to a fine point, the back rounded, longitudinally ribbed and indented with a deep concave groove, correspondent to the ridge in the other valve; the groove and ribs crossed by a few strong distant wrinkles; the front or part extending from the

WORMS. TESTACEA. 67. *Anomia*.

hinge to the tip, flat, smooth and perforated, the perforation large and resembling a long perpendicular slit or fent.

- Farcta*. Shell roundish with numerous grooves; the valves convex and 8-toothed at the tip.
Found fossil in *Switzerland* and *Westphalia*.
Shell sometimes nearly globular.

- Caput-Serpentis*. Shell obovate, striate, downy; one valve with a longer perforated beak.

Grundr. Naturf. 2. tab. 3. fig. 1—6.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vindob. tab. 6. fig. 13.

Schrat. abb. Naturg. 2. tab. 5. f. 8. a, b. f. 9. a, b.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78 fig. 712.

Inhabits the deeps of the *Norway seas*, generally found adhering to the *Madrepora prolifera*: shell white, longitudinally and a little transversely striate, compressed forwards with a crenulate margin: hinge prominent at the side and armed with a tooth in each valve: upper-valve prominent behind and longer each way, declined on the fore-part and marked with a groove in the middle, the tip perforated, through which it affixes itself to corals and zoophytes by a strong ligament: lower-valve rounded and retuse before.

- **Terebracula*. Shell obovate, smooth, convex: one valve with 3 plaits, the other with 2.

Lister Anim. Ang. p. 240. tab. 8. fig. 46?

Column. purp. 12. fig. 1. p. 32.

Klein ostr. tab. 11. fig. 74.

Found plentifully in a fossil state: the beak of one valve prominent and perforated.

- Angulata*. Shell with compressed plaits at the sides of the base anteriorly, the middle 3-toothed.

Mus. Tessin. p. 96. tab. 5. fig. 4.

Found in a fossil state; shell smooth in other parts and varying in the number of plaits forwards.

- Hysterita*. Shell dilated, smooth, convex, striate, with about 3 lobes; the anterior part depressed, with an acute margin.

Mus. Tessin. p. 90. tab. 5. fig. 1—3.

Wolf. Hoff. subterr. tab. 3. fig. 3—5.

Worm. Mus. tab. 83.

Found in a fossil state in *Germany*; varies in size and something in its figure: shell smooth, rarely marked with fine striae; one valve shorter and very convex in the middle, with depressed sides; the other longer and flat, and ending in a rather long beak.

Biloba.

Shell 2-lobed, equal, striate.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Placenta.

Shell orbicular, flat, pellucid; hinge with 2 linear callosities growing internally on the shell.

Lisier conch. tab. 225, fig. 60. tab. 226, f. 61.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 90. Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 24. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 79. fig. 716.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean; 5 inches long and as much broad: shell white, shining, silvery within, pellucid, thin, brittle, with very fine longitudinal striæ crossing the arched transverse wrinkles: upper-valve nearly flat.

Sella.

Shell nearly quadrangular, convex, and very neatly closed, bronzed; the margin repand.

Bonann. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 135?

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 90. the middle figure.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 79. fig. 714.

2. Shell less, one valve white.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. B. Gualt. test. t. 104. B.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 20. fig. 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 90.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean; resembles the last.

Shell lamellate, glossy within, often above 7 inches long and broad, with a few pale chestnut rays, and innumerable longitudinal striæ reflecting iridescent colours towards the margin: hinge with 2 callosities convergent towards the knob.

Spinosa.

Shell covered with spines as long as the shell.

Inhabits England, in a fossil state.

Aculeata.

Shell roundish, prickly, the crown smooth and recurved behind.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 77. fig. 702.

Inhabits Norway seas, on Fuci and Zoophytes: lower-valve flat, smooth and perforated at the crown.

Muricata.

Shell hyaline, ventricose, the crown bent towards the right: upper-valve longitudinally striate, the striæ ending in scales and hollow spines.

Chemn. conch. 8. p. 65. vign. 13. fig. A, B.

2. *Chemn. conch. 8. p. 65. vign. 13. fig. C, D.*

Inhabits Guinea. Shell snowy; the lower-valve flat and very thin, the circumference of the perforation elevated, with a lateral tooth.

- Squama*. Shell oblong, with a rounded margin: one valve flat, thin, smooth, with a large ovate perforation at the tip, the other a little convex and longitudinally striate.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 77. fig. 697.
 Inhabits seas of Norway; larger than *A. Squamula*.
 Shell brittle, adhering to other bodies by the flat valve.
- Punctata*. Shell orbicular, hyaline, thin, punctured; the flat valve perforated at the tip, with impressed dots on the outside.
 Inhabits *Feroe Island*. *Chemn. conch.* 7. tab. 77. f. 698.
 Shell small, brittle, with elevated dots on the outside of the convex valve.
- Undulata*. Shell with a crenate margin; the flat valve very thin and smooth, with a large oval perforation; the convex valve with transverse arched striae crossing undulate longitudinal ones.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 77. fig. 699.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *North seas*; sometimes reddish.
- Capensis*. Shell longitudinally striate, a little truncate, with a rounded crenate margin; the flat valve with a 2-spined rib beneath.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 77. fig. 703. a—c.
 Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*: sometimes reddish or white.
- Detruncata*. Shell truncate, orbicular, longitudinally striate; the flat valve with 3 ribs within, the other valve longitudinally striate within and divided by a partition in the middle.
Gualt. test. tab. 96. fig. C.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. fig. 705. a—d.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, adhering to corals: small and perforated at the crown.
- Sanguinolenta*. Shell horny; smooth and convex each side; the upper valve emarginate and radiate at the sides, with an elevated sanguineous back and prominent perforated tip.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. fig. 706.
 Inhabits *India*. Shell thin, pellucid.
- Vitrea*. Shell ovate, ventricose, hyaline, extremely thin; lower valve with 2 bony rays at the hinge besides lateral teeth; upper-valve with a prominent perforated tip.
Argenv. Zoom. tab. 12. E. *Knorr Vergn.* 4. t. 30. f. 4.
Walch Naturf. 3. tab. 3. f. 5.

Born Mus. Cas. Vind. tell. p. 116. vign.

Spengler catal. raif. tab. 4. f. 1, 2.

Schraet. Journ. 3. tab. 2. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. f. 707—709.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and about an inch broad: glossy within.

Cranium.

Shell smooth, ventricose, with fine transverse striæ.

Inhabits *Norway seas*, *Schraet. Journ. 3. tab. 2. f. 2.*

Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch broad and something longer, very thin, covered with a dirty brownish skin, under which it is snowy and pellucid: the longer valve perforated at the tip, with very fine transverse striæ crossing very crowded undulate longitudinal ones.

Dorsata.

Shell heart-shaped, solid, with arched transverse rings and wrinkles, and longitudinal striæ and grooves; the convex valve perforated at the tip and elevated on the back.

Gunther Naturf. 3. tab. 3. fig. 1—3.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. fig. 710, 711.

Inhabits *Megallanic seas*, and is often found fossil: shell cinereous, the margin repand.

Platacea.

Shell horny with very fine longitudinal striæ; the shorter valve gibbous; the longer one flat with an incurved perforated tip, the perforation triangular.

Lister, tab. 211. f. 46. Argenville conch. t. 23. 6.

Klein ostr. tab. 12. fig. 84, 85.

Spengler catal. raif. tab. 4. fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 78. fig. 713. a-c.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*; very rare: shell rather large, pellucid, with an acute smooth angular margin.

Tridentata

Shell yellowish, pellucid, thin, with very fine transverse striæ, tricuspidate, with tubular points, the valves united.

Chemn. conch. 8. p. 65. vign. 13. f. a--d. F, G.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: the broader side with plaits and 4 longitudinal grooves; crown obtuse, semiorbicular.

Spondylodes

Shell ovate, antiquated, with an obtuse caniculate beak.

Inhabits — *Lister conch. tab. 211. fig. 45.*

Klein ostr. tab. 12. fig. 82, 83.

Ventricosa.

Shell subovate, solid, with a caniculate beak.

Schraet. Journ. 2. tab. 2. fig. 3.

Inhabits

Inhabits ——— found adhering to the *Madrepora prolifera*:
shell dirty ochre; with a large perforation at the tip, longer
 on one side.

Gryphoides Shell oval, smooth, solid, opaque; the lesser valve with a
 straightish obtuse truncate beak.

Inhabits ——— *Schræt. Journ. 4. tab. 2, fig. 8.*

Shell whitish; resembles *A. Gryphus*.

Flexuosa. Shell very thin, lamellate, hollowed in the middle; the
 upper-valve flat; lower-valve convex towards the
 crown, with an orbicular perforation beneath the
 crown.

Inhabits *Norway seas*, adhering to the *Madrepora prolifera*:
shell smoke-colour, the convex part of the lower-valve silvery.

Rugosa. Shell obovate; the upper valve convex for the greater part,
 and very finely wrinkled; lower-valve very thin and
 smooth with a kidney-shaped perforation.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 12.

Inhabits *Norway seas*, fixed to the *Madrepora prolifera*.

Shell whitish, with a very acute margin.

Cylindrica. Shell very thin, cylindrical and narrowed outwardly; up-
 per-valve gibbous, lower hollow.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 13.

Inhabits *North seas*, adhering to the spines of the *Echinus Cidaris*.

Nucleus. Shell glabrous, oval and longitudinally grooved.

Inhabits *North seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3008.*

Avenacea. Shell pyriform, protracted and slightly compressed towards
 the hinges.

Inhabits *North seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3004.*

Sandalium. Shell turbate, the back flat, with a striate cavity; the
 lid flat and hemispherical.

Inhabits *Germany*, in a fossil state: in figure something resembles
 the *Madrepora turbinata*: *shell* solid, thick, about the size of
 a man's little finger: the lid or flat valve concentrically striate.

68. MYTILUS. *Animal* allied to an *Ascidia*:
shell bivalve, rough, generally affixed by
 a byssus or beard of silky filaments: *hinge*
 mostly without teeth, with generally a
 subulate excavated longitudinal line.

Mussel.

A. *Parasitical: affixed as it were by claws.*

Crista galli

Shell plaited spinous; both lips rough.

Barbut. tab. 11. fig. 12. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. D.

Argenv. conch. tab. 20. D. Petiv. amb. tab. 20. fig. 2.

Gualt. test. tab. 104. E. Knorr. del. tab. B. iv. fig. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 10. fig. 3—5 and 5. t. 16. f. 1. t. 17. f. 1—3.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 76. fig. 683, 684.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 104. fig. D.*

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 73. fig. 675.

3. *Davil. catal. syst. 1. tab. 19. fig. 10.*

4. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 116. fig. 998.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean and Red Sea; affixed to *Gorgonia*: shell purple-violet pale cinnamon or bay, rough with raised dots, within honey-colour; nearly equivalve closed with 5-8-10 oblique or straight acute plaits: hollow at the hinge triangular.

Hyotis.

Shell plaited and imbricate with broad compressed scales: both lips smooth.

Barbut. tab. 11. fig. 3. Gualt. test. tab. 103. A.

Argenv. Zoomorph. tab. 12. fig. F.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 75. fig. 685.

Inhabits the Ocean, on beds of Coral; shell dirty greenish-yellow lamellate, the plaits curved here and there and beset with hollow grooved nuclei.

Frons.

Shell plaited smoothish: one lip rough.

Argenv. conch. tab. 19. D. Gualt. test. tab. 104. C.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 8. fig. 3.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 121. vign. fig. b.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 75. fig. 686.

Inhabits the American Ocean, on Coral beds: shell reddish blueish or brown, generally oval with the margin plaited each side and denticulate: lower-valve glabrous and grooved in the middle; upper-valve rough with raised dots at the margin and an elevated rib in the middle.

Margaritiferus.

B. *Flat or compressed into a flattened form and slightly eared.*

Shell flattened, nearly orbicular, with a transverse base imbricate with toothed tunics.

Barbut. tab. 10. fig. 4. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 47. F.

Argenville conch. tab. 20. A. Gualt. test. t. 84. f. E, F, G.

Lisler. tab. 221. fig. 56. tab. 223, 224.

Bonan. racr. and Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 1.

Petiv. amb. aq. tab. 20. fig. 4—7.

Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 25. f. 1—3 and 4. t. 18. f. 1.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 121. vign. fig. A.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 8. fig. 717.—721. a, b.

Inhabits *American and Indian Seas*; about 8 inches long and something broader; the inside is beautifully polished and produces the true *Mother of pearl*, and frequently the most valuable pearls; the outside sometimes sea-green or chestnut or bloom-colour with white rays, or whitish with green rays; when the outer coat is removed it has the same pearly lustre as the inside: the younger shells have ears as long as the shell and resemble scallops.

Unguis.

Shell roundish longitudinally striate pellucid and slightly eared.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 539. n. 131.*

Shell very thin hyaline, with very fine perpendicular striæ about the size of a man's nail; is probably of the genus *ostrea*.

C. Ventricose or convex.

* *Lithophagus.*

Shell cylindrical, rounded at both ends.

Barbut. tab. 10. fig. 5. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. F.

Argenw. Conch. tab. 26. K. Zoom. tab. 7. fig. 5.

Jobst exsang. tab. 15. fig. 18, 19.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 27—29? Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 27, 28.

Petriv. amb. aq. tab. 9. fig. 13.

Lister conch. tab. 427. tab. 437. the last figure.

Gualt. test. tab. 90. D. Lesser test. fig. 132.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 729, 730.

2. Cinnamon colour. *Chemn. 8. tab. 82. fig. 730.*

Inhabits *European American and Indian Seas*, penetrating and eating away corals rocks and even the hardest marbles: about an inch broad and 3 long; marked with arched transverse striæ: shell black bay or greenish, within opal-blue silvery-white or pearly. The *European* specimens have a thin brittle shell; the *Indian* ones are softer and nearly coriaceous.

* *Rugosus.*

Shell rhombic oval brittle rugged antiquated and rounded at the ends..

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 63. fig. 72.

Schætt. Eirl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 14. a, b.

Inhabits *Northern European Seas* and lakes; and is usually found lodged in great numbers in lime stone, each in a separate apartment, with apertures too small for the shell to pass through without breaking the stone: shell about the size of the last joint of the little finger, dirty grey, within half blue half white, and marked with very small longitudinal striæ crossing the transverse wrinkles.

Bile

Bilobularis. Shell blue striate with vaulted knobs and a white dissepiment or partition.

Spengler catal rais. tab. 6. fig. 3—5.

Ghemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 736. a, b. 737. 1—3.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: ovate; the anterior part flat, the middle convex and gaping with an oval foramen; the hind-part convex; covered with green skin.

Exustus. Shell convex, one of the margins angular; the frontal extremity crenate,

Lister conch. tab. 365. fig. 205.

Chemn. conch. tab. 84. fig. 754.

Inhabits *American Ocean* and *Red Sea*; $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch long; ferruginous whitish yellowish or brown, sometimes blueish: *hinge* with 4 or 5 lateral teeth.

Barbatus. Shell smoothish, ferruginous on the outside, and bearded at the tip.

Ginann. adr. 2. p. 36. tab. 27. fig. 169.

Gualt. test. tab. 91. fig. H. 2?

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 84. fig. 749.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Norway Seas*; adhering to *Lithophytes*; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long; under the skin reddish-ferruginous blue or whitish.

Baulis. Shell smoothish violet, the valves slightly recurved on the obtuse side and somewhat angular on the acute side: beaks pointed.

Pennant Brit. Zool. tab. 64. fig. 73.

Lister conch. t. 362. f. 200. Barbatus. t. 11. f. 6.

Lister an. Ang. tab. 4. fig. 28.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 30. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 29.

Ginann. adr. 2. p. 36. tab. 23. fig. 168.

Baster op. subs. 3. p. 101. t. 11. f. 9—11.

Argenville Zoom. t. 5. f. D, E, F.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 4. fig. 5, 6 and 4. t. 15. f. 1;

Regenf. 1. t. 7. f. 8. t. 11. f. 58. t. 12. f. 71, 72.

Chemn. conch. 8. t. 84. f. 750, 751, 755.

2. *Lister Conch. tab. 362. fig. 201.*

3. *Lister conch. t. 362. f. 202.*

4. *Lister conch, t. 363. f. 204.*

5. *Gualt. test. t. 7. A.*

Inhabits *European* and *Indian Seas*; generally 2-3 inches long, but is much larger within the tropics and smaller more northward; found in large beds, and generally adhering to other bodies by means of the long silky beard: the fish affords a rich food, but is often extremely noxious to many constitutions.

Shell nearly triangular, slightly carinate near the beaks, covered with a brownish skin, under which it is rich violet, sometimes yellowish, sometimes striped with pale rays.

- *Incurvatus*. Shell very crooked on one side near the beaks, then greatly dilated: within with a violet tinge.
On the *Anglesea Coast*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 64. fig. 74.
Shell covered with a thick rough skin.

- *Pellucidus* Shell oval transparent and very elegantly radiate length ways with purple and blue.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 63. fig. 75.
Found at *Anglesea*, in oyster beds: 2 inches long.

- *Umbilicatus*. Shell contracted into a deep rugged cavity opposite the hinge, forming a deep hollow when the valves are closed.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 63. fig. 75.
Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 40.
Found at *Anglesea*; nearly 5 inches long.
Shell oval, resembling *M. modiolus*, but is distinguished by the remarkable indentation near the beaks.

- *Curtus*. Shell short ventricose obtuse at the beaks and dirty yellow.
Found at *Weymouth*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 64. fig. 76. A.

- Ungulatus*. Shell smooth slightly curved; hind-margin inflected: hinge terminal 2-toothed.
Lister. tab. 360, 364: *Gualt. test.* tab. 91. E.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 47.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 84. f. 756.
2. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 84. f. 747.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Cape of good hope*, 2) *New Zealand*: resembles *M. edulis*, but is 5 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: shell green blueish or black with a mixture of green. annulate; beaks distant pointed: hinge with 6 teeth at the tip, the groove with very numerous crenatures: valves very convex, resembling the hoof of an Ox.

- Bidens*. Shell striate slightly curved; the hind-margin inflected: hinge terminal 2-toothed.
Lister. tab. 356, 358, 366.
Klein ostr. tab. 9. fig. 24.
Knorr Vergn. 4 t. 30. f. 3 and 6. t. 4. f. 3.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 83. fig. 742, 743.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean* *Aethiopic Atlantic* and *Magellanic Seas*: hardly an inch long: shell striate longitudinally, covered with a cinereous skin, under which it is brown blue or black.

**Modiolus*. Shell smooth blackish, obtuse at the smaller end and rounded at the other; one side angular near the beaks,

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 66. fig. 77.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 23.

Da Costa Brit. conch. t. 15. f. 5. Barbut. t. 11. f. 7.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 53. f. 2—5,

Lister. t. 359 f. 198. Adams jenzg. 1. t. 15. f. 1.

Argenv. conch. tab. 22. C. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. B, C, D?

Gualt. test. tab. 91. H. Knorr Vergn. 4. t. 15. f. 3.

Klein ostr. t. 9. f. 25. t. 11. f. 67.

Chemn. conch. 8. t. 85. f. 757—760.

2. *Lister conch. t. 356. f. 194.*

Klein ostr. 12. tab. 78, 79.

3. *Lister conch. tab. 1057. f. 5.*

Inhabits European American and Indian Seas, adhering to Fuci and Zoophytes: 6-7 inches long and nearly 3 broad.

Shell blueish under the skin or with a mixture of white, sometimes white or yellowish with red rays, or half chestnut and white; beaks tumid oblong; the front striate; hind-part prominent; hinge near the beaks: the flesh red or orange and eatable.

**Cygnus*. Shell ovate very brittle and transversely wrinkled: the anterior end compressed, the other rounded: hinge lateral.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 67. fig. 78.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 55.

Lister conch. tab. 156. An. Angl. app. t. 2. f. 29.

Gualt. test. tab. 7. F. Schraet. Flusc. tab. 3. f. 1.

Argenville conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 5, 6, 7, 11.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 85. f. 762.

2. Radiate. *Lister conch. tab. 155. f. 10.*

3. *Lister conch. tab. 150. f. 5?*

Found frequently in Rivers and Ponds; 2—5 inches broad and nearly 3 long: shell deep, covered with a greenish skin, under which it is transversely wrinkled, ochraceous or varied with bright brown and sometimes radiate: within white opaque and often rough with small pearls: beaks minute retroverted and connivent.

**Anatinus* Shell oval, a little compressed, very brittle and semitransparent, with a membranaceous margin: beaks decur-ticated.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 68. fig. 79.

Lister. tab. 153. fig. 8. Klein ostr. t. 9. f. 26.

Gualt. test. tab. 7. E. Schraet. Flusc. tab. 1. fig. 2, 3.

Argenv. conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 1, 2. Zoom. t. 8. f. 8—11.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 93. fig. 8, 9.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 86. fig. 763.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 154. fig. 9.*

3. *Lister conch. tab. 150. fig. 6?*

Inhabits fresh waters of *Europe*; resembles the last but is longer and narrower; about 5 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad: *shell* very thin pellucid, rounded at both ends, greenish with very fine striæ parallel with the aperture and a few blackish wrinkles; within glossy white blue or yellowish and sometimes shining with iridescent colours.

Ducks and Crows are extremely fond of this and the last species: crows, when the shell is too hard for their bills, fly with it to a great height, drop the shell on a rock, and pick out the meat after the shell is broken by the fall.

Viridis.

Shell smooth ovate membranaceous pellucid, with a terminal hinge.

Inhabits *Southern Ocean*, *Barbut. tab. 11. fig. 10.*

Shell green, very thin, about the size of a man's nail.

Ruber.

Shell wrinkled, the valves oblique and dilated in front: margin of the hinge equaling the tip.

Inhabits *Southern Ocean*. *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 543. n. 139.*

Shell red minute convex, with a very short compressed tooth in the hinge.

Albus.

Shell transversely striate: beaks gibbous: hinge lateral.

Inhabits shores of *Chili*. *Molin. Hist. Chili. p. 177.*

Shell about 6 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, covered with a blue skin, under which it is snowy with a blue tinge: the fish is white and a very grateful food.

Ater.

Shell grooved and scaly behind.

Inhabits *Chili*. *Molin. Hist. Chili. p. 177.*

Shell rough like a *Pinna*, less than the last, dull blue: the fish is black and not eatable.

• *Discors.*

Shell oval horny subdiaphanous: the extremities striate longitudinally, the middle transversely.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 25.

Herman Naturf. 17. tab. 3. fig. 5—8.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 121. vign.

Chemn. Naturf. 10. tab. 1. fig. 8.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 86. fig. 764—768.

Schraet Einl. in conch. 3. p. 444. tab. 9. fig. 15.

Inhabits *European* and *Southern Seas*, affixed to rocks and other shells by its beard: *shell* small brittle semitransparent, brown with sometimes a mixture of green near the edges, within blueish with a red or greenish-white tinge: the outside is divided into 3 compartments, the middle of which is marked with extremely fine transversely striæ: the fish is not eatable, with a white foot, fulvous lips, red-brown branchiæ and anterior apertures, and brown back.

Hirundo

Hirundo.

Shell smooth; the valves 2-lobed, lobe at the hinge longer and thinner.

Lister. tab. 220, 224. Barbut. tab. 11. fig. 8.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 6.

Argenv. conch. tab. 19. B. Gualt. test. tab. 94. B.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. G. Petiv. amb. tab. 19. fig. 9.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 58. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 57.

Klein ostr. tab. 8. fig. 13. t. 9. f. 38.

Knorr. delic Nat. tab. B, iv. fig. 7.

Knorr Vergn. 4, tab. 8. fig. 5 and 5, t. 10. f. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 81. fig. 722—725.

2. *Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 81. fig. 726.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 81. fig. 727.*

4. *Gualt. test. tab. 94. A. Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 2?*

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 81. fig. 728.

5. *Adans seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 5.*

6. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 171. fig. 1672.*

Inhabits the Indian American Mediterranean and Atlantic Seas, in great varieties of size thickness form colour and markings: shell contracted at the base, with very fine and crowded transverse wrinkles; within pearly.

Phloasis.

Shell oblong, more obtuse on the fore-part, rough with transverse wrinkles.

It. Wgoth. tab. 5. fig. 22.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 11. tab. 87. fig. 1—3.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 735.

Inhabits the North Seas. and penetrates beds of Coral and rocks like the Phloas: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad: the ends not quite closed: hinge without teeth, or with a very small one.

Striatulus.

Shell very finely striate; the hinge terminal and 1-toothed.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 5?

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 83. fig. 744. a, b.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 3. t. 9. f. 16.

Inhabits the Northern and Indian Seas; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: shell semilunar, dilated on the fore-part, subdiaphanous, chestnut: the margin very finely crenate outwardly.

Vulgaris.

Shell flattish on one side and inflected, with convergent incurved beaks; hinge 1-toothed.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 732.

Inhabits the American Ocean: within pale clay-colour covered with a brown coat or skin.

Plicatus.

Shell rhombic inequilateral, transversely striate and wrinkled: beaks incurved,

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 733.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*: shell hyaline very brittle, within pale silvery; one end rounded, the other dilated and angular.

Niveus.

Shell ovate subdiaphanous, with very fine longitudinal striae; margin acute: hinge 2-toothed.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 82. fig. 734.

Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*; very rare. Shell snowy and polished within.

Afer.

Shell nearly triangular, dilated before and flattish gaping behind: beaks pointed turned back: margin very acute.

Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 6, 7.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 15. fig. 5?

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 83. fig. 739—741.

Inhabits Southern parts of the *Mediterranean* and shores of *Africa*: 4 inches long and 2 broad: within ochraceous with iridescent colours, without straw-colour mixed with greenish and yellowish and marked with reddish lines and angles: perhaps a variety of *Mya Perna*.

*Sitarag-
linus.*

Shell nearly triangular flattish: hinge 2-toothed in one valve and 1-toothed in the other.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 83. fig. 743.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 84. fig. 746.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*; green and a little perlaceous within: 2) Inhabits *Guinea*; brown with a green margin and sometimes a few spots on the disk.

Verticolar.

Shell nearly triangular flattish: hinge 1-toothed: margin glabrous acute.

Argens. conch. tab. 22. fig. Q.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 84. fig. 748.

Inhabits shores of *Guinea*, resembles *M. afer*: 3 inches long and above 2 broad: shell covered with a brown skin, under which it is marked with crowded dull green transverse striae 2 bands and varied with violet white and chestnut: probably a variety of *Mya Perna*.

*Corallio-
phagus.*

Shell carinate in the middle and crenate at the margin; with an obtuse knob.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 84. fig. 752.

Inhabits the *Indian and American Ocean*, and perforates rocks like a *Phloa*: about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long.

Lineatus.

Shell triangular and dilated outwards, with angular decussate and confluent lines: hinge 2-toothed.

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 84. fig. 753.

Inhabits—Shell minute, yellowish with a mixture of green, within a little silvery.

Faba.

Shell oval rufous striate, with a crenulate margin.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 85. fig. 761.

Inhabits the seas of *Greenland*, affixed to rocks by a bronzed byssus or beard, and is the food of the *Anas hyemalis* and *histrionica*: shell inflated semipellucid smooth, covered with a brown skin under which it is white and margaritaceous within.

Fluviatilis.

Shell thin slightly wedged, within reddish: beaks recurved and large.

Lister conch. tab. 157. fig. 12.

Inhabits fresh waters of *Europe*; resembles *M. anatinus*, and is probably not a distinct species.

Rufus.

Shell oblong narrow with very fine transverse striæ: one side emarginate, the other rounded: beaks prominent curved.

Lister conch. tab. 359. fig. 197.

Inhabits—Shell minute brown.

Mammarius.

Shell broad short and rounded behind: beaks conic protuberant.

Inhabits—*Lister conch.* tab. 361. fig. 199. b.

Klein Ostr. tab. 9. fig. 27. p. 129.

Perficus.

Shell broad and covered with a rough rugged yellow coat, within milky.

Bonan. recr. and *Mus. kirch.* 2. fig. 17.

Inhabits the *Persian Sea*; thrice as broad as it is long.

Pictus.

Shell broad very smooth, flammeous or rose-colour with white bands; beaks obtuse.

Bonan. recr. 2. fig. 35. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 34.

Inhabits *Portugal*; thrice as broad as it is long.

Fasciatus.

Shell pellucid shining, blueish with a claret-colour and pale red band.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 352. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 106.

Inhabits *Brazil*, twice as broad as it is long.

Undatus.

Shell broad and rounded at both ends, claret-colour with undulate blueish and greenish striæ: margin ferrate.

Inhabits the *Portuguese Sea*; longer than *M. pictus*.

Purpureus. Shell rounded behind; pale flesh-colour, purple within: the margin denticulate.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 384. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. f. 116.
Inhabits shores of *Brasil*.

Saxatilis. Shell ear-shaped, with granulate wrinkles on the outer side dilated and rounded.

Rumpf Mus. tab. 46. D.

Inhabits *Amboina*, affixed to rocks, and is eaten by Ducks and swine: shorter and broader than the joint of a finger.

Argenteus. Shell transversely striate, rounded at each end, brown, silvery within: beaks rounded.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 7. D.

Fulgidus. Shell narrow shining blush-colour with violet spots at the sides: beaks rounded dilated,

Argenv. conch. tab. 22. fig. D.

Inhabits the seas of *Magellan*: shines like mother of pearl.

Azureus. Shell gibbous azure with yellowish stripes beneath; beaks obtuse.

Argenv. conch. tab. 22. fig. H.

Inhabits—Shell about an inch broad and $\frac{1}{4}$ long, narrowed at the lower margin.

Murinus. Shell mouse-colour with violet spots and a broad rounded rosy margin: beaks pointed straight.

Inhabits *Guinea*. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 22. K.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 9. fig. 32.

Testaceus. Shell long narrow, covered with a testaceous skin, under which it is shining silvery varied with blue red yellow and brown.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 15. fig. 4.

Resembles *M. modiolus* but is larger and far more beautiful.

Virgatus. Shell dilated outwardly, greenish-yellow with rosy stripes: beaks obtuse curved.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 2. fig. 2.

Cordatus. Shell oblong very thin, white with obsolete striæ, with a heart-shaped gape behind.

Spengi. Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 9. A. fig. 3—5.

Spengl. catal. rais. tab. 5. fig. 13—17, *Coll. f.* 12.

Martin Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 12. fig. 1.

2. *Martyn univers. Conch 2. tab. 77.*

Inhabits the *Indian* and *Southern Ocean*, adhering to corals and marine substances.

Stagnalis. Shell oval flattish and transversely ribbed.

Schrat. Flusconch. tab. 1. fig. 1.

Found in the lake *Schwansee*, resembles *M. cygneus*, but is as much as 8 inches broad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, and is less convex: shell greenish with darker rays and yellowish-brown at the margin.

Zellenfs. Shell oval convex, rounded behind, elongated and obtusely pointed before: beaks obsolete.

Schrat. Flusconch. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Inhabits stagnant waters of *Germany*; resembles *M. cygneus* but is 7 inches broad and 3 long; greenish-yellow.

Rojens. Shell suborbicular with 15 triangular crested grooves and alternate triangular teeth.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans Seneg. 1. tab. 14. fig. 4.*

Shell rosy, within white, purple at the margin; 3 inches broad and a little shorter: probably not of this genus.

Punicens. Shell gibbous pointed, with 15 grooves: margin toothed.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 2.*

Shell 14 lines long and about half as broad; under the fulvous skin violet or scarlet, sometimes mixed with brown and green: hinge with 4 very minute teeth.

Niger. Shell flat thin with very fine grooves, covered with a black skin under which it is milky and finely polished.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 3.*

Shell very thin, about an inch and a half long, with about 100 grooves: hinge with 1 or 2 minute teeth.

Levigatus. Shell flat smooth covered with a thick fulvous skin, under which it is rosy.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 4.*

Shell $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and about half as wide; within perlaceous; the skin sometimes with a greenish mixture: hinge with 2-3 teeth.

Dubius. Shell transversely wrinkled, obtuse at each end, fulvous, within margaritaceous: beaks obsolete: hinge without teeth.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 17. fig. 21.

Inhabits fresh waters of *Senegal*; 5 inches broad, 2 long.

Polymorphus, Shell 5-celled; valves carinate and flattish on the incumbent side: beaks obtuse and inflected backwards.

Pall. it. 1. app. n. 85.

Inhabits the *Russian sea*; about the size of a plumb-stone, and is found in fresh waters 4 times as large; adheres in masses to stones and marine substances by means of small tufts of byssus: shell brown, the divisions of the cells very short.

Caniculatus Shell smoothish, chestnut-brown, within parti-coloured: socket of the hinge caniculate.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. *Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 78.*

Rostrum, Shell oblong, thin, greenish, truncate: beaks sharp and carinate; valves gaping at the end.

Shaw Natur. Miscell ix. tab. 315 upper figures.

Patella unguis. Gmelin Syst. Nat. 3710. n. 95.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 4. L. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 32. fig. 9.

Da Costa conch. tab. 2. f. 2. Hump. conch. tab. 2. L.

Fawan. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. Z.

Chemn. Naturf. 22. tab. 3. fig. A.-E.

Chemn. conch 10. tab. 172 fig. 1675--1677.

Inhabits *Amboina*: whitish with a cast of green: upper-ends very sharp, forming a prominent keel: valves exactly similar but open at each extremity.

Camellii, Shell oblong, thin, greenish, truncate: beaks sharp and carinate; valves completely closed.

Shaw Nat. Miscell. ix. tab. 315. lower figures.

Inhabits *Japan*, and exactly resembles the last, except in having the valves exactly closed.

69. PINNA. *Animal* a *Limax*: shell bivalve, fragile, upright, gaping at one end, and furnished with a byssus or beard: hinge without teeth, the valves united into one.

Nacre.

The inhabitants of these shells produce a large quantity of fine strong byssus, which by the Italians is woven into a sort of silk: the shells are generally found standing erect in the smoother waters of bays, with the larger end a little open: the fish of many of them is a very rich food.

Rudis: Shell vaulted, with arched scales arranged in rows.

Barbut, tab. 12. fig. 1. Lister conch. tab. 373.

Adams

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 15. fig. 5. *Gualt. test. tab.* 79. C.

Ginann. Adv. 2. tab. 25. fig. 166.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 88. fig. 773.

2. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 46. fig. 11. *Gualt. test. tab.* 81. A.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 19. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 88. fig. 774.

Inhabits the *American* and *Atlantic Oceans*: 12—16 inches long, 4½—8 broad: shell red, with 6--8 grooves. 2) Inhabits the *Indian* and *Red Seas*; black with hardly visible grooves,

Pedinate.

Shell longitudinally striate half-way; one side slightly wrinkled transversely.

Gualt. test. tab. 79. A. *Argenv. Zoom. tab.* 5. N?

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 87. fig. 770.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 8. tab. 87. fig. 771.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 3 inches long and 4 broad; shell triangular, horny. 2) 4½ inches long, 2½ broad: less, thinner and more rare.

Nobilis.

Shell striate, with caniculo-tubular subimbricate scales.

Bonan recr. 2. fig. 24. *Mus. Kirch.* 2. fig. 26.

Gualt. test. tab. 78. B. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 91. fig. 3.

Knorr delic. nat. tab. B. v. fig. 3.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 26, f. 1. *Lister, tab.* 373.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 89. fig. 775, 776.

2. *Lister, tab.* 372. *Chemn. conch.* 8. t. 89, f. 777.

3. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 26. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 92. fig. 785.

4. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 22. fig. F.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 86. fig. 769.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *Adriatic* and *American seas*; 7½ inches long, 3½ broad: shell brown, the exterior margin rounded; scales larger towards the edges and nearly ½ an inch long: one half of the valves ribbed, the other with transverse wrinkles, which towards the broader part are crossed with striae.

Muricata.

Shell striate, with concave ovate acute scales.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 10.

P. fragilis. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 97, f. 80.

Da costa Brit. conch. tab. 16. f. 3.

Barbut, tab. 12, f. 2. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 46. M.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 10. f. 7. *Gualt. test. t.* 79. F.

Lister conch. tab. 370? 371?

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 90. fig. 779.

Schraz. einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9, f. 17.

Inhabits *European* and *Indian seas*: 3—9 inches long and 1—3 broad: shell thin, brittle, pellucid, horny; the outside with longitudinal ribs rough with rows of small prickles.

Retundata

Rotundata Shell with obsolete scales, the margin rounded.
Gualt. test. tab. 80. A, B. Seba Musf. 3. t. 91. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 93. fig. 79.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; sometimes above 2 feet long: oblong, whitish, with perpendicular undulate parallel wrinkles, and very fine concave acute scattered scales on the broader part.

Squamosa Shell with very fine undulate scales and flexuous broad wrinkles; the smaller end pointed and naked.

Lister, tab. 374. Gualt. test. tab. 78. A.

Argenville conch. tab. 22. fig. B.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 92. fig. 784.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; about 13 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad: a little chestnut at the larger end and whitish at the small one; the external margin angular.

Carnia. Shell thin, flesh-colour, naked, longitudinally grooved; the external margin acute and rounded.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 23. fig. 1.

Inhabits — sometimes varied with white spots.

Succata. Shell smooth, satchel-shaped, a little erect and slightly falcigiate.

Barbut, tab. 12. f. 3. Gualt. test. tab. 79. F.

Rumpf. Musf. tab. 46, N. Petiv. Amb. tab. 19, f. 7.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 90. f. 779. Lister, t. 371?

Schræt. einl. in conch. 3. tab. 9. fig. 17.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas; $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad: shell thin, above reddish, beneath whitish, above flat with a rounded margin, beneath gibbous, without scales, but marked with 10 broadish longitudinal striae.

Digitiformis. Shell smooth, tubular, finger-shaped, incurved, the extreme margin membranaceous.

Inhabits *India*. *Musf. Lud. Ulr. 546. n. 146.*

Shell flattish, oblong, pellucid.

Lobata. Shell naked, lobed.

Inhabits *India*. *Musf. Lud. Ulr. 547. n. 147.*

Shell straw-colour, with purple striae, membranaceous and heart-shaped when the valves are open; the lateral lobes rounded and broader, with a nerve from the hinge to the lobes, and from the nerve are lateral lines.

Vitrea. Shell hyaline, with longitudinal subundulate striae, the striae with a few scales and crossed by other transverse striae at the margin.

Gualt. test. tab. 78. C, tab. 79. E.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 87. fig. 772.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; very rare.

Incurva.

Shell narrow, long, naked, carinate, with transverse undulate wrinkles.

Bonn. recr. 2. fig. 23. Mus. Kirch. 2. f. 25.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 46. I, K. Klein ostr. tab. 11. f. 71.
Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 19. f. 4, 5.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 90. f. 778.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; pale horn-colour, curved at the hinge, and marked with a few longitudinal striæ.

Bicolor.

Shell thin, inflected at the lateral margin, yellowish with black-brown rays; with a few longitudinal striæ.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 90. fig. 780.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; horn-colour, long, with a few transverse curved striæ at the curved margin; the larger end rounded.

Exusta.

Shell flattish, horny, with blackish rays spots and clouds, and many smooth striæ; a few spinous striæ with capiculate scales,

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 91. fig. 2.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 91. fig. 782.

Inhabits the *Southern Ocean of India*; rare.

Vexillum.

Shell truncate at the outer margin, dilated, naked, horny, with a few black clouds; longitudinally striate on the fore-part and transversely wrinkled behind.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7. fig. 8.
Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 91. fig. 783.

Inhabits *India*; extremely rare: shell appearing as if winged, with a curved lateral margin.

Paguracea.

Shell very thin, brittle, horny, with longitudinal ribs; the extreme margin roundish.

Chemn. conch. 8. tab. 93. fig. 786.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; back of the ribs sometimes scaly; in the middle of the shell a violet-brown spot, and a few transverse wrinkles at the lateral margin.

Sanguinea.

Shell flattish, slightly incurved, red, with a few perpendicular smooth striæ.

Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 79. fig. B.*

Shell 3 inches long; probably not a distinct species.

Bullata

- Bullata.* Shell very straight, thin and perpendicularly striate, with transverse spinous wrinkles at the lower margin.
 Inhabits — *Gualt. test. tab. 79. fig. C.*
 Probably not a distinct species.

70. ARGONAUTA. *Animal* a Sepia or Clio.
Shell univalve, spiral, involute, membranaceous, 1-celled.

- Argo.* Keel or ridge of the shell slightly toothed each side.
Lister conch. tab. 554, 555. Loch. Mus. Best. t. 19.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 13.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 18. fig. 104. A, B.
Gualt. test. tab. 11. A, B, t. 12. A, B, C.
Olear Mus. tab. 32. f. 4. Lesser test. t. 1. n. 6.
Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 3. Murray test. t. 1. f. 8.
Argenville conch. tab. 5. A—C. Zoom. t. 2. f. 2, 3.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 40, fig. 272—274.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 84. fig. 4—12.
Ginann. adr. 2. tab. 3. fig. 29.
Knorr delic. tab. B. i. fig. 314. Vergn. 1. tab. 2. f. 1. 2. 4. tab. 99. f. 1, and 6. tab. 31.
 2. *Martin conch. 1. tab. 17. fig. 157.*
 3. *Martin conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 158, 159.*
 4. *Martin conch. 1. tab. 18. fig. 160.*
 5. *Martin conch. 1. vign. 8. fig. 2.*
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, and is the famous Nautilus, supposed in the early ages of society, to have first taught men the use of sails: when it means to sail, it discharges a quantity of water, by which it was made heavier than the sea-water, and rising to the surface, erects its arms, and throws out a membrane between them, by which means it is driven forwards like a vessel under sail; two of the arms it hangs over the shell, to serve as oars or as a rudder.
 Shell white or yellowish, with smooth or knotty striæ or ribs, which are sometimes forked; the keel generally brownish.

- Vitreus.* Keel of the shell toothed in the middle.
Argenville Zoomorph. tab. 10, fig. B.
Martin. conch. 1. p. 239. tab. 18, fig. 163.
 Inhabits — A very rare species. Shell conic, transversely ribbed, with a convex keel: aperture oval.

- Cymbium.* Keel of the shell wrinkled and without teeth.
Gualt. test. tab. 12. fig. D.
Martin, conch. 1, tab. 18. fig. 161.

Inhabits.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: very small, depressed, thin, wrinkled, with very fine longitudinal striæ crossing the wrinkles.

Keel with 4 smooth elevated rings.

Spengler Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 13. f. 3—5.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 137. fig. 1271—1273.

Favan. conch. tab. 5. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; about a line high and 5 broad: shell thin, pellucid, with flexuous striæ: whorls of the spine all conspicuous outwardly and separate; the aperture parallelogram.

Shell perforated, with an entire keel.

Pall. spic. Zool. 10. p. 38. *Fab. fn. Grænl.* p. 386. n. 384.

Inhabits the *Greenland seas*, and is seen frequently floating in spring and autumn: shell very brittle, white, with fine grooves: about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter.

71. NAUTILUS. *Animal*, (*Rumpf. Mus. tab. 17. fig. B.*) shell univalve, divided into several departments communicating with each other by an aperture.

A. *Spiral, rounded; with contiguous whorls.*

Aperture of the shell heart-shaped; whorls obtuse, smooth.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 17. A. C. Klein ostr. t. 1. f. 1.

Lister conch. t. 550. f. 1, 3. t. 551.

Jonst. aq. tab. 10. fig. 1, 2. 7.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 1, 2.

Gualt. test. tab. 17. A. fig. A, B. t. 17. B. t. 18.

Argenv. conch. tab. 5. fig. E, F.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 3. f. 7. Gazoph. t. 99. D.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 84. fig. 1—3.

Lesser testaceoth. tab. 2. fig. 11.

Knorr detic. nat. tab. B. fig. 1, 2. and t. B. i. f. 1, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 1. f. 1, 2. tab. 2. f. 3.

Martin. conch. 1. p. 226. vign. 10. t. 18. f. 164—167.

Lister conch. tab. 152. fig. 4.

Knorr del. nat. tab. B. 3. fig. I.

Favan. conch. tab. 7. D. 3. Catal. rais. t. 2.

Chemn. conch. 10. t. 137. f. 1274, 1275.

Inhabits the *Indian and African Ocean*; often very large, and finely variegated with brown flexuous streaks, spots and marks, under the outer covering which is white; within of a most beautiful pearly gloss. Of this species, the inhabitants of the East make drinking cups.

- **Calcar.* Aperture of the shell linear: whorls with elevated joints.
Adams and Kaemacker Microsc. p. 641. tab. 14. f. 31.
Planc. conch. 12. tab. 1. fig. 3, 4.
Gualt. test. tab. 19. B, C. Led. Micr. t. 8. f. c, d.
Martin. conch. 1. tab. 19. fig. 168, 169.
 Found on *Sheppy Island*: minute, white, opaque.
- **Crispui.* Aperture of the shell semicordate: joints of the whorls crenate.
Adams Microsc. p. 640. tab. 14. fig. 30.
Planc. conch. 10. t. 1. f. 2. Gualt. test. t. 19. A, D.
Ginnann. Adr. tab. 14. fig. 112.
Led. Microsc. tab. 8. fig. 6.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Sheppy Island*: very minute.
 Shell opaque, white, umbilicate each side, granulate and marked with flexuous striæ: back carinate: siphon central: chambers a little inflected in the middle.
- **Beccarii.* Aperture of the shell obovate, the whorls twisted with deep joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 640. tab. 14. fig. 29.
Planc. conch. tab. 1, f. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 19. H, H, I.
Ginnann, adr. 2. tab. 14. f. 111. Murray test. t. 1, f. 16.
Martin. conch. 1. tab. 19. f. 178, 179. t. 20. f. 175—177.
 2. Shell compressed, with a linear aperture and contiguous whorls marked with elevated striæ; many-rayed.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. f. 5, 6.
 Inhabits moist shores. Shell depressed, minute, fine pellucid crimson while the fish is alive, white when dead.
- **Lævigatulus.* Shell spiral, with smooth joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 641. tab. 14. fig. 32.
 Found at *Sandwich*: very minute.
 Shell semipellucid, white, glossy.
- **Depressulus.* Shell spiral, slightly umbilicated each side, with many depressed joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 641. tab. 14. f. 33.
 Found at *Reculver*: very minute and rare.
 Shell white, opaque.
- **Umbilicatus.* Shell spiral, umbilicate, with spiral joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 641. tab. 14. fig. 34.
 Found at *Sandwich*: minute, white, opaque.
- **Crassulus.* Shell spiral, thick, umbilicate each side, with fine joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 641. tab. 14. fig. 35.
 Found at *Reculver*, very rare: white, opaque, minute.

- * *Lobatus*. Shell spiral lobate, the spires rounded on one side and depressed on the other.
Adams Microsc. p. 642. tab. 14. fig. 36.
 Found at *Whistable*; minute white opaque.
- * *Carinatus*. Shell oblong carinate, with a narrow oval aperture.
Adams Microsc. p. 642. tab. 14. fig. 37.
 Found at *Sandwich*: rare, minute, white opaque.
- * *Subarcuatus*. Shell a little bending, with raised joints.
Adams Microsc. p. 642. tab. 14. fig. 38.
 Found at *Sheppy*: minute opaque brown.
- Balticus*. Shell white convex with a linear aperture: first whorl far exceeding the others in size.
Schrat. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 20. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the *Baltic*; adhering to the roots of *Fuci*; resembles *M. Beccarii*; shell sometimes opaque sometimes polished, often pellucid: whorls sometimes smooth striate ribbed or tuberculate.
- Helicites*. Whorls of the shells concealed.
Schrat. Einl. in Stein. 4. tab. 10. fig. 2.
 Found in a fossil state on *St. Peter's Mountain at Mastricht*; very small: sometimes convex, sometimes depressed, smooth or striate.
- Rugosus*. Apertures of the shell linear: whorls compressed with thickened margins.
 Inhabits the *Southern Ocean*; very small: white, somewhat depressed; the internal divisions a little prominent outwardly and appearing like transverse wrinkles.
- Umbilicatus*. Aperture of the shell compressed linear: whorls compressed: umbilicus concave.
Column. Phytob. 2. tab. 38. fig. E.
 Inhabits *Croatia*: minute: shell obliquely jointed with transverse grooves answering to the divisions within, particularly at the keel.

B. Spiral rounded; with separated whorls

- Spicala*. Aperture of the shell orbicular: whorls cylindrical.
Swammerdam Bibl. Nat. 1. tab. 7. fig. 7, 8.
Lister conch. tab. 550. 2. Bonann. Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 39.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 20. fig. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 19. E.

Argenv. conch. tab. 5. G. Breyn. polyth. 21. fig. 2.

Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 6. Bytem. app. tab. 11. fig. 49.

Knorr Verga. 1. tab. 2. fig. 6.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 20. fig. 184, 185.

Inhabits the *American and Indian Oceans*; about an inch in diameter; whitish, within shining like mother of pearl; orbicular, the whorls gradually decreasing inwards, the first a little straight; siphon contiguous to the walls of the shells.

Spengleri. Shell smooth with 4 conic tubercles.

Spengler Schr. Dan. Ges. 1. tab. 2. fig. 9. b. c.

Inhabits *India*; very minute.

Unguiculatus. Shell diaphanous, the middle partitions protuberant outwards; surface with 6 conic tubercles.

Spengler Schr. Dan. 1. tab. 2. fig. 9. d.

Inhabits *India*; very minute thin white polished and slightly ribbed.

C. Elongated and straightish.

Semilittus. Shell incurved spiral at the tip: whorls contiguous.

Column. phytob. 2. tab. 28. fig. D.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 20. fig. 186, 187.

Inhabits *Croatia*: very minute, convex, the partitions appearing outwardly, sometimes umbilicate.

Littus. Shell subconic, with globular divisions growing gradually less: the tip incurved spiral.

Spengl. Schr. Dan. 1. tab. 2. fig. 10. d—g.

Klein Danz Naturf. Schr. 2. tab. 1, a.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*; found frequently fossil.

Obliquus. Shell straight with a slight curvature; the divisions obliquely striate.

Gualt test. tab. 19. fig. N.

Martin. conch. vign. 1. fig. H, N.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Adriatic*. Shell minute, with a crenate circumference; the siphon central.

Raphanistrum. Shell subcylindrical with thick divisions marked with 12 elevated striae: siphon central regular.

Lederm. Microsc. tab. 4. fig. X. lower figure.

Inhabits the *Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas*.

Raphanus. Shell jointed, the divisions thick with 17 elevated striae: siphon sublateral oblique.

Lederm. Microsc. tab. 4. X. upper figure. tab. 8. F.
Planc. conch. tab. 1. fig. 6. Gualt. test. tab. 9. L, M.
 Inhabits the *Adriatic* and *Mediterranean*: minute.

Gravim. Shell ovate oblong, with thick divisions marked with 8 interrupted elevated striae: siphon oblique.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; minute: distinguished from the last in having the striae at the point of the divisions a little contracted.

Radicula. Shell oblong-ovate, with thick glabrous divisions.
Lederm. microsc. tab. 8. fig. e. t. 4. f. 1. s.
Planc. conch. 14. tab. 1 fig. 5.
 Inhabits the *Adriatic*; very rare and minute; siphon a little lateral.

Rafia. Shell with striate divisions and smooth elevated joints.
Gualt. test. tab. 19. O. Mart. conch. 1. vign. 1. D.
 Inhabits the *Adriatic*: very small.
 Shell conic, with crowded striae, obtuse at the tip and denticulate at the margin; the siphon central,

Inequalis. Shell cylindrical with 8 divisions, the second and third very short: aperture margined.
Spengl. Schr. Dan 1. tab. 2. fig. 10. a-c.
 Inhabits the *Red Sea*; very minute and clear white.

Siphunculus. Shell smooth with cylindrical remote divisions, the joints tapering cylindrical.
Gualt. test. tab. 19. fig. R, S.
Martin. conch. 1. vign. 1. fig. F. FF.
 Inhabits seas of *Sicily*, adhering to coral rocks.
 Shell minute, with 11 divisions alternately narrower and broader.

Legumen. Shell compressed jointed and margined at one end: siphon lateral.
Gualt. test. tab. 19. P. Lederm. micr. tab. 8. fig. 2.
Martin. conch. 1. vign. 1. fig. e, E, I.
 Inhabits the *Adriatic*. Shell minute subconic, the tip cultrate on one side and slightly curved on the other.

Orthocera. Whorls of the shell with carinate striae.
Scheuchz. Helv. 7. fig. 8. Diluv. 938.
 Inhabits the *Ocean* and is frequently found fossil.

* *Belémnita* Shell equal smooth conic acute.

Thunder-shell.

Found in a fossil state in most parts of *Europe*, they have received their english name from a notion that they are thunder-bolts and always found after a storm.

Shell varying in size, from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 8 inches, conical, a little transparent, and when burnt or rubbed smelling like rasped horn.

72. *CONUS*. *Animal* a *Limax*: shell univalve, convolute, turbate: aperture effuse, longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the base: pillar smooth. Cone.

A. *Spire* or *turban* nearly truncate.

Marmoreus. Shell conic brown, with ovate subangular white spots: whorls of the spire caniculate.

Natural. *Miscellany*. tab. 211. *Lister conch*. tab. 787.

Olear. *Mus*. tab. 31. fig. 2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 22. D.

Mus. *Gottwäld*. tab. 14. fig. 104. a.

Bonan recr. and *Mus*. *Kirch.* 3. fig. 123.

Rumpf. *Mus*. tab. 32. N. *Argenv. conch*. tab. 12. M. O.

Valent. abb. tab. 3. fig. 25. t. 5. f. 43. t. 7. f. 65. A.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 47. fig. 11.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 46. fig. 1—4. 13—19. t. 47. f. 1—4.

Knorr. Vergn. 1. tab. 7. fig. 4. t. 15. f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 5. fig. 53.

Martin conch. 2. tab. 62. fig. 685, 686.

2. *Valent. abb.* tab. 2. fig. 10. t. 5. f. 44.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7. fig. 4.

Martin. conch. 2. tab. 62. fig. 687, 688.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 138. fig. 1279.

4. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 139. fig. 1292.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*. Shell very finely striate, sometimes blackish or fulvous; the spots often nearly triangular and running into bands: whorls emarginate and armed with spinous tubercles.

Imperialis. Shell whitish with longitudinal livid bands and divided brown and white linear belts.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34. H, I. *Lister conch*. tab. 766.

Argenv. conch. tab. 766. fig. 15. *Gualt. test.* tab. 22. A.

Valent. abb. tab. 23. fig. 6. *Klein ostr.* t. 4. f. 84.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 47. fig. 18—21.

Knorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 11. fig. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 35.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 62. fig. 690—692.

2. *Mart. conch.* 2. tab. 62. fig. 693?

3. *Cbemm. conch.* 10. tab. 139. fig. 1289.

4. *Cbemm. conch.* 10. tab. 139. fig. 1290, 1291.

Inhabits——rather rare. Shell large white with about 2 yellowish bands and numerous belts composed of brown and white interrupted belts: *spire* flat, painted with brown undulate stripes, often emarginate.

Litteratus.

Shell conic white with brown dots.

Lister tab. 773, 774. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 31. D.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 132? 363. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 357.

Gualt. test. tab. 21. fig. G. H.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 45. fig. 3—5.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 14. fig. 101. c, d.

Knorr. delic. nat. tab. B. iii. fig. 4.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 16. fig. 3 and 3. t. 3. f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 29. t. 4. f. 46.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 60. fig. 666—668.

2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 22. fig. B, C.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 44. fig. 5—7. t. 45. f. 8, 9, 12—15.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6. fig. 4 and 5. t. 24. f. 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 60. fig. 669.

Inhabits the *Afiatic Ocean*: sometimes reddish or yellowish; with subcubic dots or spots disposed in rows, between which are a few obsolete yellow bands or chefnut lines: *spire* marked with brown stripes. more or less flat or convex.

Generalis.

Shell conic polished, with a pointed muricate *spire*: whorls caniculate.

Lister tab. 786. fig. 35. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 33. Y.

Petrw. Gazoph. tab. 34. fig. 11. *Valent. abb.* t. 1. f. 9.

Gualt. test. tab. 20. fig. G. *Olear. Mus.* t. 31. f. 5.

Argenville conch. tab. 12. T. *zoom. tab.* 3. F.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 54. fig. 11—13

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7. fig. 3. and 2. t. 5. f. 2.

Regenv. conch. 1. tab. 6. fig. 65,

Martini conch. 2. tab. 58. fig. 645—653.

2. *Cbemm. conch.* 10. tab. 140. fig. 1301—1303.

Inhabits *India*. Shell russet-brown yellow or orange with 2—4 white bands marked with elongated spots: *spire* whitish varied with undulate stripes and pointed in the middle.

Virgo.

Shell conic, with a blueish base.

Lister conch. tab. 753, 754. 758. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 31. E.

Gualt. test. tab. 20. B. *Klein ostr. tab.* 4. fig. 83.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 365. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 356.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 47. fig. 8, 9.

Knorr.

- Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 24. f. 4, & 3. t. 22, f. 11
Mus. Gottw. tab. 13, fig. 99, N. tab. 14, f. 105, a, b.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 53, fig. 585--589.
 2. *Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 16, fig. 5.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 63, fig. 701--703.
 3. *Lister conch.* tab. 767, fig. 17.
Valent. abb. tab. 6 fig. 52. tab. 8, f. 73.
Gualt. test. tab. 21, H. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 55, f. 4--9.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 12, fig. 3.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8, fig. 19.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 59, f. 653, 654.
 4. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 11, f. 4?
 5. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 138, f. 1281.
 Inhabits the African Ocean. Shell smooth, yellowish, often
 snowy; 3) tessellate with white and red; 2) white with a
 straw-colour band: *spire* blue, or blue with a white *spire*
 marked with an ochraceous band.

Capitaneus. Shell conic, glabrous, with a brown base: *spire* a little
 convex.

- Lister*, tab. 780, 781? *Valent.* t. 3, f. 22, 23. t. 6, f. 49.
Mus. Gottw. tab. 12, f. 85, b, c. tab. 13, f. 99, e--g.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7, fig. 6. t. 15, f. 3.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 59, fig. 660--662.
 2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 20, fig. 1.
 3. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 33, X. *Argenv. conch.* t. 12, K.
Gualt. test. t. 22, M. *Regenf.* 1. t. 7, f. 7.
 4. *Bonan. recr.* 3. f. 361. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 354.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42, fig. 26--36.
 5. *Bonan. recr.* & *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 139.
 6. *Valent.* tab. 5, f. 47. *Gualt. test.* t. 20, Q.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42, fig. 40, 41.
Martini conch. 2. t. 57, f. 630, 631.
 7. *Favann. conch.* 2. tab. 15, A.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 138, fig. 1280.
 8. *Gualt. test.* tab. 25, F.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 140, fig. 1298.
 9. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 144, A. f. a, b;
 10. *Kaemm. Cab. Raldost.* t. 7, f. 4.
 Inhabits Asia. Shell olive, yellow, brown, chestnut, or a mixture
 of some of them, seldom of one colour; generally with a white
 band or two, with undulate or square spots, and numerous
 rows of dots or spots: *spire* sometimes flat and generally striped.

Tribunus. Shell white, with 3 yellowish bands spotted with chestnut:
spire a little convex; the base transversely striate.
 Inhabits — *Martini conch.* 2. t. 59, f. 655.
 Shell painted with a few undulate chestnut lines.

Shell conic; rough, with a brown base: spire convex.

Lister, tab. 786, fig. 34. *Argenw. conch.* t. 12, L.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33, W. *Gualt. test.* t. 20, N.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42. fig. 23--25.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 13. fig. 99. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 15, f. 4. and 3. t. 1. f. 2, 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 59, f. 663, 664.

Inhabits India: whitish or yellowish with longitudinal undulate lines; the base transversely striate: near the spire which is spotted with brown, is a brown band.

Shell conic, yellowish, with a single elevated belt in the middle: spire acute.

Inhabits Friendly Islands. *Mart. univ. conch.* 1. tab. 39.

B. Pyriform, with a rounded base: the cylinder half as long again as the spire.

Shell yellow, with purplish-brown longitudinal branched lines.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 138?

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1, fig. 3.

2. *Lister*, tab. 779. *Gualt. test.* t. 25. Q.

Argenw. conch. tab. 12; B. *Knorr Verg.* 3. t. 4, f. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 47, fig. 30, 31.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 63, f. 699, 700.

3. *Chebn. conch.* 10. tab. 138, f. 1276.

Inhabits the Indies; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and marked with 2 white bands which have a few brown spots: spire obtuse, with very fine transverse striæ: spots on the shell chefnut, with some black ones above: 2) shell shorter and black-brown.

Shell with rough punctures at the base.

Without bands.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 635, a.

With irregular bands.

a. Shell brown, clouded and spotted with white.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34, E. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 46, f. 20.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 640.

b. Shell reticulate and clouded with chefnut, with sometimes a white band.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34. F. *Argenw. Zoom.* t. 10, K, L, V.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 48. fig. 11, 12. 20, 23.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 24, fig. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 638, 639.

- c. White, spotted, dotted and clouded with brown.
Lister, tab. 759, 777. Gualt. test. tab. 21, f. L.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 13, fig. 5.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 61, fig. 678.
- d. White with bands marked with orange lines.
Argenville Zoom. tab. 20, fig. G.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 44, fig. 6.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 53, fig. 590.
- e. *Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 140, fig. 1297.*
3. With a single regular band.
- a. *Anglicus.* With numerous punctured white belts: shell red: the spine
 spotted with brown.
Gualt. test. tab. 20, fig. P.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 17, fig. 5. t. 24, f. 2.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 61, fig. 680.
- b. *Coronatus* With a belt of reddish dots, and transversely elevated lines.
Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, fig. M.
Martini conch. 2. p. 275. vign. 26. p. 214, f. 1.
- c. With a yellow band in the middle, and numerous punctured
 belts,
Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, fig. N.
Martini conch. 2. vign. 26. p. 214, f. 2.
- d. Shell brown, with a white band and an oblique row of whitish
 spots,
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 25, fig. 3.
4. With 2 regular bands.
- a. *Regius.* Bands orange with darker lines, the interstices white: shell with
 orange dots and undulate spots.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 46, fig. 22, 23.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 61, fig. 677.
- b. Bands varied with white and brown: shell white with waved
 brown spots.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 62, fig. 684.
- c. Bands yellowish with trifarious brown lines: shell white striate
 with brown.
Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6, fig. 3.
- d. Bands brown with granulate striæ: shell clouded, white and
 brown.
Martini Naturg. 1. p. 378, tab. 19, fig. 12.
5. With 3 regular bands.
- a. *Ordina-* Shell testaceous spotted with white: bands white, subreticulate,
rius. with a jointed belt in the middle.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3, fig. 1. Rumpf. Mus. t. 34, C. t. Orn.

b. *Guineensis*.

Shell straw-colour; the middle band with angular splendid bloom-colour lines.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, Q. Chemn. 10. tab. 144, A. fig. 1, k.

c. *Surinamensis*.

Shell bay with numerous dotted belts: bands spotted, the lower one dotted with brown and white.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, fig. R.

Martini conch. 2. p. 282. vign. 26. p. 214, f. 5.

† *Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 139, fig. 1293.*

d. Shell brown, with heart-shaped white spots: bands white, the middle one with 2 square spots.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3. fig. 1.

6. With 4 regular bands.

Shell ferruginous with scattered white spots: bands yellow, very finely reticulate, the third with a belt spotted with white.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34, B. Argenville conch. tab. 12, N.

Petiv. Gazoph. tab. 28, fig. 4. Amb. t. 15, f. 18.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 48, fig. 5, 6.

Knorr del. tab. B. v. fig. 6 Vergn. 1. tab. 8, f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 2. tab. 1, f. 1. Favon. tab. 17, fig. I, 1.

Spengler Selt. conch. tab. 1, fig. E.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7, fig. 11.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 634.

Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 141, fig. 1308.

† *Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 141, fig. 1309.*

Occidentalis

7. With 5 or more regular bands.

Shell testaceous spotted with white and an articulate belt: bands yellow, reticulate.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, O, P. Seba Mus. 3. t. 48, f. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 635.

a. *Cedo nulli*.

8. With punctate-reticulate belts.

Shell yellow painted with red: belts 11 in number and milk-white.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, H. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 48, f. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 663.

b. Shell orange with crowded elevated interrupted chestnut lines.

Spengler Besch. Naturf. 1. tab. 9, fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 141, fig. 1306.

Inhabits the seas of *South America*, in almost endless varieties: some are accounted so rare and precious, that the *Cedo Nulli* has been valued at 100 guineas.

Vicarius

Shell testaceous spotted with white; with 4 yellow immaculate bands, the second angularly divided.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 12, H. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34. D.
Petiv. Amb. tab. 15, fig. 11.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 3, fig. 1.
Favann. conch. tab. 17, fig. 1, 5.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 141. fig. 1307.
 Inhabits the Southern Ocean.

Senator.

Shell conic, smooth, glabrous, with obtuse sculptured whorls.

Lister, tab. 784? Valent. abb. tab. 6. fig. 50?

Martini conch. 2. tab. 59, fig. 659.

Inhabits — Shell yellow spotted with white, and marked with very numerous transverse striæ articulate with white & brown.

Nobilis.

Shell subcylindrical, smooth, glabrous.

Argenv. conch. tab. 12, M? Valent. tab. 3, f. 21.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 43, fig. 13, 14?

Martini conch. 2. tab. 62, fig. 689.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 36, tab. 1, f. 4.

Favann. conch. tab. 14, fig. E, 2.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 141, fig. 1312.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 141, fig. 1313, 1314.*

Inhabits — Shell finely polished, yellow or brown with sometimes an olive shade, spotted with white and marked with very finely punctured transverse striæ.

Genuanus.

Shell with linear belts articulate with white and brown.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34, G. Olear. mus. t. 32, f. 3.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 6, fig. 1.

Lister conch. tab. 767, fig. 16. tab. 769, f. 17, b.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 337. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 336.

Gualt. test. tab. 22, fig. G, H.

Argenv. conch. tab. 12, fig. Q.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 48, fig. 1—3.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 1, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56, fig. 624, 625.

2. *Papilio.*

Argenville conch. tab. 12, fig. V.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56.

Inhabits shores of Guinea: shell red, with bands alternately testate with brown and red.

Glaucus.

Shell emarginate at the base, striate: spire unarmed, with contiguous whorls.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33, G, G. Val. abb. tab. 9, f. 84.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 128.

Gualt. test. tab. 22, fig. F.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 45, f. 6. t. 55, f. 10.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 14, fig. 101, 103.

Knorr vergn. 1. tab. 17, fig. 4, & 2. tab. 7, f. 1,

Martini conch. 2. tab. 61, fig. 670—674.

Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 138, f. 1277, 1278.

Inhabits India and Africa. Shell varied with brown chefnut and red spots sometimes disposed in rows, the spire transversely striate, sometimes more sometimes less convex, and marked with spots which are sometimes square and rarely striped.

Monachus. Shell gibbous, clouded with blueish-brown, acute, striate at the base.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 33, C, C. *Lister, tab.* 756, f. 8,

Gualt. test. tab. 25, fig. M,

Seba mus. 3. tab. 47, f. 27. *tab.* 48, f. 46, 47.

Knorr vergn. 3. tab. 27, fig. 2.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 55, f. 612, a—d.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10, tab. 142, f. 1319, 1320.

Inhabits India? Shell sometimes dotted in rows.

Minimus. Shell greyish surrounded with oblong dots.
Inhabits — *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 55, f. 613.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 25, f. 5, & 6. t. 1, f. 5.

Ruficus. Shell ovate, rugged and muricate at the base; the spire conico-convex.

1. Without band.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 32, f. R. *Gualt. test.* t. 25, R.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 43, fig. 32?

Martini conch. 2. tab. 52, fig. 578.

2. With a band clouded with whitish.

Gualt. test. tab. 25, E. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 12, D.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 42, fig. 37—39.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 63, f. 694, 695.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 13, fig. 2.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 12, fig. 86, b?

3. *Chemn. conch.* 10, tab. 144, A. f. c, f?

Inhabits Africa. Shell livid: 2) varied with blackish lines & dots,

Mercator. Shell ovate, white, with reticulate yellow bands.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 6, fig. 3.

Lister conch. tab. 788, fig. 41.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 136.

Valent. abb. tab. 7, fig. 65, B.

Argenv. conch. tab. 12, P. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 54.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 1, fig. 4.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 12. f. 92, a.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56, fig. 619, 620.

Inhabits Africa. Shell middle-sized, sometimes yellowish with brown or tawny bands.

Betulinus.

Shell slightly emarginate at the base and wrinkled: the spire flattish and mucronate.

Lister conch. tab. 162. fig. 11. Rumph. Mus. tab. 31.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 131.

Gualt. test. tab. 21. fig. B.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 44. fig. 1—4. t. 45. f. 7, 10, 11.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 13. fig. 101. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 11. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 60. fig. 665.

2. *Martini conch. 2. tab. 61. fig. 675.*

3. *Knorr Delic. 1. tab. B. 3. fig. 5?*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 142. fig. 1321.

Inhabits India. Shell rather large, yellow or ochraceous, with tessellate spotted bands and intermediate brown or yellow lines with
2) white with 3 rows of violet characters: 3) white with brown bands spots and dots.

Figulinus.

Shell slightly emarginate at the base and wrinkled: spire acuminate, with flattish whorls.

Rumph. Mus. tab. 31. fig. V. t. 33. f. 1.

Lister. tab. 785. fig. 32. Gualt. test. tab. 20. E.

Val. abb. tab. 4. fig. 45. Argenv. conch. tab. 12. A.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 54. fig. 1—4. 8.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 13. fig. 98. a—f.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 11. fig. 2 and 5. t. 25. f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 47.

Martin conch. 2. tab. 39. fig. 656—658.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 15. fig. 2.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 138. fig. 1285.*

Inhabits India. Shell about 3 inches long, brown ferruginous or yellow, rarely olive, with darker lines and spire, within generally white, with sometimes a yellow or white band or two: 2) shell more elongated, orange with darker lines and yellowish bands, the spire reddish spotted with black.

Ebraeus.

Shell ovate white, with black bands composed of transverse spots.

Rumph. Mus. tab. 33. B. List. tab. 779. fig. 25.

Argenv. conch. tab. 12. G. Gualt. test. tab. 25. T.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 6. fig. 5.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 122.

Val. abb. tab. 11. fig. 94. Petiv. Gaz. 99. fig. 12.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 47. fig. 28, 29.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 14. fig. 101. e, f. fig. 104. c, d.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56. fig. 617.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144. A. fig. q, r.*

Inhabits India. Shell rather small, sometimes reddish with parallellogramatic spots which are often chestnut.

*Stereus
muscarium.*

Shell emarginate at the base, and striate; whorls of the spire channelled.

- Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33. Z. Lister. tab. 757. fig. 9.*
Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 408.
Gualt. test. tab. 25. N. O. Pet. Gaz. t. 75. f. 1.
Argenv. Conch. tab. 31. E. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 1.
Knorr. delie. Nat. tab. B. V. fig. 7.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 7. figs 5 and 6. t. 16. f. 4.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 12. fig. 82. a—c.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 2.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 64. fig. 711—713.
 2. *Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33. fig. 2?*
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 23?
Martini conch. 2. tab. 63. fig. 698. 2.
 3. *Lister conch. tab. 761. fig. 10.*
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33. fig. A.
Gualt. test. tab. 25. fig. P.
Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test. t. 7. f. 12.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 63. fig. 696, 697.
 4. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 139. fig. 1294.*
 5. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 140. f. 1295.*

Inhabits Asia. Shell long narrow, white with scattered black or red spots which are sometimes glomerate and rarely united into bands; whorls of the spire obtuse, in 2) and 3) crowned with tubercles.

Variis.

Shell elongated muricate, the spire crowned and acute.

- Lister. tab. 775. fig. 21. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34 L;*
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 129.
Gualt. test. tab. 20. fig. F.
Argenville conch. tab. 12. R. Zoom. tab. 10. A.
Seba Mus. 3. t. 44. f. 19—22. t. 48. f. 14, 17, 24, 25.
Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 8. f. 4. t. 24. f. 5.
Regenf. conch. 1. t. 7. f. 9, 10
Martini conch. 2. t. 61. f. 679. t. 62. f. 682.
 2. *Seba Mus. 3. t. 48. f. 26—28.*
Favann. conch. t. 16. f. E.
Chemn. conch. 10. t. 138. f. 1284.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell white with brown chestnut or yellow clouds, and granulate striæ running over the whole surface.

Achatinus?

Shell elongated, very finely striate transversely, variously clouded and spotted with white: spire short, spotted with brown and tip with red.

- Seba Mus. 3. tab. 44. fig. 30.*
Mus. Gottwald. t. 12. f. 89. b. 90.
Martini conch. 2. t. 52. f. 579, 580.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 44. f. 29.
3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 140. f. 1296?
4. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 142. f. 1317.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*.

Radiatus. Shell with white rays and bands.

Valent. abb. tab. 6. fig. 61.

Martini conch. 2. t. 53. f. 584.

Inhabits—Shell brown, pale yellow or cinereous.

Leoninus. Shell with pale yellow or chestnut spots, with generally white or yellow transverse bands composed of grains or spots.

Lister conch. tab. 772. fig. 18. t. 777. 23.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34. M. *Valent. abb.* t. 6. f. 48.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 130. 364. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 130. 3582

Gualt. test. t. 21. f. N.

Seba Mus. 3. t. 42. f. 10, 11, 22. t. 44. f. 13--15.

Regenw. conch. 1. t. 3. f. 37.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 55. fig. 603, 604, 606, 607.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 12. fig. 4. and 5. t. 22. f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 54, 55.

Martini. conch. 2. tab. 55. fig. 605.

3. *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 55. fig. 608.

4. *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 55. fig. 609—611.

5. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 43. fig. 29, 30.

6. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 1. fig. 7.

7. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. t. 1. f. 6.

8. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. t. 1. f. 5?

9. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. t. 1. f. 3.

10. *Knorr. Vergn.* 6. t. 1. f. 4.

11. *Gualt. test. tab.* 21. D. *Flavian. conch.* 2. tab. 14. C.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 140. fig. 1299.

12. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 140. f. 1300.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. Spire rather acute.

Faspidus. Shell light olive with multifarious white dots and an oblique band.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 55. fig. 612.

2. *Mus. Gottwald.* t. 13. f. 97. a.

Inhabits—Shell oblong small.

Nebulosus. Shell brown with blue clouds and white spots.

Gualt. test. tab. 25. R. *Val. abb. tab.* 9. fig. 74.

2. *Bonan. recr.* and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 126.

Knorr. Vergn. 3. tab. 16. fig. 2.

Regenw. conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 68.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 55. fig. 614.

Inhabits

Inhabits—Shell narrow, a little convex towards the spire: probably a variety of *C. minimus*.

Oculatus. Shell conic yellow, with white eyes and band; the base striate obliquely.

Martin conch. 2. tab. 56. fig. 616.

Inhabits—Spire a little prominent: probably not of this tribe.

Coffea. Shell short brown, with 2 white bands, that nearest the spire spotted with brown.

Martin. conch. 2. tab. 56. fig. 618.

Inhabits—Shell middle-sized.

Anaditis. Shell pale brown, with a broad band and articulate belts above and beneath: spire acute, crowned with tubercles and very finely striate transversely.

Argenville Zoom. tab. 10. *S. Conch. tab.* 1. fig. 5.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 5. fig. 3?

Martini conch. 2. tab. 58. fig. 642, 643.

Favann. conch. tab. 15, fig. M.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 142. fig. 1322, 1323.

Inhabits—Shell more or less narrow or ventricose,

Fulmineus. Shell with chestnut stripes running down the whole length: spire acute and with the pillar-lip spotted with chestnut the base acute and obliquely striate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 2. tab. 58. fig. 644.

Arachnoides. Shell reticulate with chestnut, with 2 or 3 darker bands: spire crowned and acute.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10. *T. Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 4. fig. 4.

Spengler felt. conch. tab. 1. fig. D.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 61. fig. 676.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 144. A. fig. c, d.

Inhabits—An extremely rare species.

Coffea. Shell brown with a white band, undulate with reddish, with thick and broad striæ; spire nodulous with a granulate band.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 20. fig. O.

Leucostriatus. Shell white clouded striped and spotted with brown, with numerous rows of white and brown dots: spire crowned with tubercles.

Lister conch. tab. 759. fig. 4. t. 777. f. 24.

Gualt. test. tab. 21. L. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 13. f. 5.

Martin, conch. 2. tab. 61. fig. 678.

2. *Martin Naturg. 1. p. 378. tab. 19 fig. 12.*

3. *Gualt. test. tab. 20. fig. L?*

4. *Gualt. test. t. 20. f. M?*

5. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 48. fig. 36, 37.*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 140. fig. 1305.

Inhabits the American Ocean. Spire generally acute.

Citrinus. Shell citron with black lines interrupted beneath: spire crowned with tubercles and with the base white. Inhabits the Curaccas. *Martin, conch. 2. tab. 61. fig. 681.*

Infularis. Shell white with chesnut clouds spots and dots; spire acute. Inhabits—*Martin, conch. 2. tab. 61. fig. 683.*

Coronatus. Shell with alternate articulate belts and tessellate spots: spire crowned with tubercles.

Gualt. test. tab. 20. R. Valent, abb. tab. 3. fig. 24.

Bonan recr. and Mus, Kirch. 3. fig. 134?

Mus, Gottwald. t. 12. f. 91. a, b. fig. 92. b, 93. a—e.

2. *Martin. conch. 2. tab. 63. fig. 709.*

3. *Martin. conch. 2. tab. 63. fig. 710.*

4. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 139. fig. 1286.*

5. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 139. f. 1287, 1288.*

Inhabits—Shell minute, in very numerous varieties, and often with a white band.

Punctatus. Shell with 2 yellowish-brown bands and numerous lines of dots: spire varied with yellow dots and lines. Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 13. fig. 6.*

Zeylanicus. Shell snowy with rosy and brown clouds, and numerous articulate belts varied with white and chesnut: spire pointed

Martini neuest. Manig. 1. p. 445, tab. 1. fig. 29.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 142. fig. 1318.

Inhabits—The base obliquely grooved.

Solidus. Shell conic thick, transversely striate, clouded with white and brown, with a broad white band and pyramidal spire; the whorls channelled.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch. 10. p. 59. tab. 141. fig. 1310.*

C. Elongated, and rounded at the base: the cylinder as long again as the spire.

Clavus. Shell with convex smooth striae: the base blueish.

Lister. tab. 744. fig. 34. Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 11. f. 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 52. fig. 570.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 143. fig. 1327.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: extremely rare.

Shell narrow long yellow with white spots, and 2 deeper bands spotted with white: the spire spotted and gradually tapering to an obtuse point.

Nussatella. Shell subcylindrical, red, not crowned with tubercles, rough with tuberculate striae.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 33. E? Gualt test. tab. 25. L.

Argenv. conch. tab. 13. fig. P.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 13. f. 96. a—c. t. 43. f. 52. a.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 4. fig. 7.

Martini conch. 2. t. 51. f. 567.

2. *Chemn. conch. 1. t. 143. f. 1329.*

Inhabits though rarely the Island Nussatello in Asia.

Shell pale, clouded and spotted with red, rarely entirely white, with yellowish brown granulate transverse striae: spire ending in an obtuse point.

Terebellum. Shell white shaded with blue, subcylindrical, with annulate striae and yellow bands.

Martini. conch. 2. tab. 52. fig. 577.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 745. fig. 36.*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 43. fig. 1330.

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 43. f. 1331. n. 1.*

Inhabits—2) varied with rows of brown dots.

Coctineus. Shell red with transverse lines dotted with black, with a white band and spire spotted with red.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 24. fig. 2.*

2. With 2 white bands and numerous articulate belts.

Letus. Shell subcylindrical with annular ribs, red with darker clouds and barred with white: the spire spotted.

Lister conch. tab. 760. fig. 5.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6. fig. 5.

Inhabits—probably a variety of *C. granulatus*.

Ochroleucus. Shell subcylindrical yellow: the base obliquely striate with a white band near it: spire pointed, with striped spots.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 52, fig. 573.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 44, fig. 12.

Inhabits ——— Shell in 2) spotted with yellow and chefnut, and varied with decussate striæ dotted with red.

Lævis.

Shell rufous with fulvous spots and transverse striæ: spire spotted with yellow: the base obliquely striate.

Inhabits ——— *Valent. abb.* tab. 8, fig. 7.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 52, fig. 572.

Affinis.

Shell blueish-white, with 4 fulvous lineate bands and intermediate dull purple dots or marks.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 52, fig. 571.

2. *Valent. abb.* 2. tab. 11, fig. 149.

Inhabits ——— Resembles *C. araufiacus*: the spire spotted, the spots in 2) are elongated into stripes.

Violaceus.

Shell white with violet clouds and bands; the rays pale brown.

Mart. neuest. manigf. 1. p. 444. tab. 2, fig. 18, 19.

Inhabits ——— Spire pyramidal, with 6 whorls.

Granulatus

Shell rough, unarmed, with smooth grooved striæ,

Rumpf. mus. tab. 32, T. *Gualt. test.* tab. 25, H.

Petiv. Aquat. tab. 15, fig. 1.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 6, fig. 5.

Lister conch. tab. 763, fig. 12; tab. 760, f. 1.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 632. 2. 52, f. 574, 575.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 48, fig. 26.

Inhabits the African Ocean. Shell red with white bands and purple lineate dots.

Polyzonias.

Shell white within, the outside yellowish-brown and rough with very fine granulate lines; with a white band at the spire denticulate beneath, another at the base with a paler tinge and numerous filiform ones.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7, fig. 13.

Inhabits ——— Spire flattened, with striped spots; the base outwardly dusky and violet within.

Bifasciatus.

Shell white, with angular chefnut lines and 2 orange bands: spire prominent: base surrounded with orange lines and intermediate tessellate spots.

Inhabits ——— *Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test.* tab. 7, fig. 10.

Niveus.

Shell conic, snowy; the spire prominent and crowned with tubercles: aperture large.

Inhabits ——— *Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test.* tab. 7, f. 9.

Aqua-

Arauciacus. Shell not crowned, smooth, with whitish bands: whorls grooved at the tips.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 34, A. Pet. Amb. t. 7, f. 7.

Valent. abb. tab. 12, fig. 100.

Arg. Zoom. tab. 10, I. Seba mus. 3. t. 48, f. 7.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 8, fig. 3 & 5. t. 24, f. 1.

Spengler felt. conch. tab. 2, f. E.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, fig. 636, 637.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 144, A. f. 1.*

Inhabits India. Shell white, with 2 or 3 orange bands and white lines tessellate with brown spots: spire with oblong red, white and brown spots.

Magus.

Shell subcylindrical, with longitudinal bands dotted with white.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 32, Q. Gualt. test. t. 20, F.

Bonan. recr. 3. f. 362. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 355.

Arg. Zoom. tab. 11, C. Seba mus. 3. t. 44, f. 27.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 16, f. 5? t. 1, f. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 58, f. 641.

Inhabits India. Shell white, with punctate lines and oblong chestnut, yellow and brown spots: spire acute, spotted.

Striatus.

Shell ovate-oblong, gibbous, clouded, with very fine parallel brown striæ.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 31, F. Gualt. test. t. 26, D.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 6, f. 2.

Lister conch. tab. 755, f. 7. tab. 760, f. 6.

Valent. abb. tab. 7, fig. 60, 61.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 98, f. 9. Argenv. conch. t. 13, C.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 42, f. 5—9. t. 47, f. 22, 23.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 12, fig. 83, a--g.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 18, f. 1, & 3. t. 12, f. 5. t. 21, f. 1. t. 22, f. 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8, fig. 13.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 64, fig. 714—716.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 141, fig. 1311.*

Inhabits Africa. Shell 4 inches long, snowy with sometimes reddish or yellowish striæ, the base emarginate, transversely striate.

Festile.

Shell with reticulate yellow veins, and yellow and brown spots.

Argenv. conch. tab. 13, f. F, I. Lister, t. 788, f. 40.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 6, f. 7. Rumpf. mus. t. 32, O, P.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 135.

Gualt. test. tab. 25, I, A A. Olear. mus. t. 31, f. 1, 3.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 43, fig. 6—12. t. 47, f. 13, 17.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 13, f. 85, a--c. f. 94, a, b, d--h.

Knorr

- Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 18, f. 6, & 2. tab. 8, f. 3.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 6, fig. 62.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 54, f. 598—600, 602.
Chemn. Besch. berl. Naturf. 3. t. 8, f. A.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 143, f. 1324, 1325.
 2. *Cheikn. conch.* 10. tab. 143, f. 1326, a.
 3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 143, f. 1326, b, c.
 Inhabits *Asia*. Shell white with 3 orange bands: 2) bloomed colour with 2 darker bands.

Aulicus.

Shell white, with brown reticular veins and interrupted longitudinal bands.

- Nat. miscel.* tab. 396. *Valent abb.* t. 9, f. 75.
Argenw. conch. tab. 13, D, G. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 33, f. 3, 4.
Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 133.
Guallt, test. tab. 25, fig. V, X, Z.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 43, fig. 1—5. t. 47, f. 10—12.
Olear mus. tab. 31, fig. 4, 5.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 1, f. 1—3, & 3. t. 19, f. 1.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8, fig. 25.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 7, f. 14.
Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 143, fig. 1328.
 1. *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 53, fig. 591, 593, 594.
 2. *Mantini conch.* 2. tab. 53, fig. 592, 595. t. 54, f. 596.
 3. *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 54, fig. 597.
 4. Yellowish-brown with reticular perpendicular heart-shaped spots.
 5. *Martini conch.* 2. tab. 54, fig. 601.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 47, fig. 3?
 6. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 18, f. 2.
 Inhabits *Asia*. Varies much in its colours.

Thomæ.

Shell smooth, white, with bay characters and rows of dots with 3 white belts and spots; the tip reddish: *Spire* conic, with grooved whorls.

- Martini conch.* 2. tab. 53, fig. 590.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 143, fig. 1331, n. 2.
 2. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 138, fig. 1282, 1283.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

D. *Ventricose* in the middle and contracted at each end.

Sinensis.

Shell ventricose in the middle, yellow with white eyes; the base transversely striate.

- Inhabits — *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 12, fig. 66.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 56, fig. 615.

E. Thin, ventricose, and tinkling when thrown on its back upon a table. *Spire*

Spectrum. Shell blueish, with yellow clouds and yellowish-white dots and striae.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 32. S. Lister. tab. 783.

Val. abb. tab. 5. fig. 39. Gualt. test. tab. 25, S.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 47, fig. 34.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 12, fig. 84. a-d. fig. 85. a. d.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 8. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 53, fig. 584—583.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 140, f. 1304.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144. A. f. 8, h.*

4. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144. A. f. 0, p.*

Inhabits the Asiatic Seas. Spire rather acute.

Ballatus. Shell yellow clouded with white.

Adans. Sêneg. 1. tab. 5. f. 1.

Lister. tab. 741, 742, 748, 749. Gualt. test. tab. 26. C.

Argenw. conch. tab. 13, H. Regenf. conch. t. 11, f. 45.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42, fig. 14, 15. tab. 43, fig. 15, 16.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 10, fig. a-f. tab. 66. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 8, fig. 2, 3. tab. 11, f. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 65, f. 725—732.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 142. fig. 1315, 1316.

Inhabits — Shell thin, sometimes of one colour, frequently spotted, clouded or barred, more or less ventricose; the aperture mostly ample and blueish; spire sometimes flat sometimes acute.

Tulipay. Shell oblong, gibbous, smooth: aperture gaping.

Argenw. conch. tab. 13, B. Lister, tab. 764.

Bonann. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 411.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 34, K. Val. abb. tab. 10, f. 89.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42, fig. 16—21. t. 43, f. 20—22.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 11, fig. 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2, fig. 20.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 64, 65. fig. 718—721.

Inhabits India, Africa and South America. Shell not crowned with tubercles, white with here and there blueish, brown, yellow or red clouds, and painted with chestnut interrupted lines: aperture blueish: base obsoletely striate obliquely; spire acute, smooth, spotted, with very fine transverse striae.

Geographica. Shell oblong, gibbous, crowned: aperture gaping.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 31, G. Arg. conch. tab. 13, A.

Klein. ostr. tab. 5, fig. 90. Lister, tab. 747.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 319.

Gualt. test. tab. 26, E. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 98, f. 8.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 42, f. 1, 4.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 21, f. 2, & 6. t. 17, f. 3.

Mus. Gottwald, tab. 12, fig. 85, 1.

Martini

Martini conch. 2. tab. 64, f. 717.

Inhabits the Indian and African seas. Shell subcylindrical wrinkled at the base and a little narrower, pellucid, white, spotted and clouded with brown: aperture white: spire sometimes rosy.

Nubecula. Shell white, clouded and spotted with orange, with scattered white dots: spire prominent, acute.

Inhabits — *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 42, fig. 14, 15.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56, fig. 622.

2. *Argenville conch.* tab. 13, fig. H.

Spurius: Shell white, with alternate rows of irregular chestnut or blackish spots and interrupted punctured bands.

Inhabits — *Seba mus.* 3. t. 44, f. 24, 25, 28. t. 46, f. 24--29.

Gualt. test. tab. 21, D, F. *Argenville conch.* t. 12, C.

Knorr vergn. 3. tab. 18, fig. 5, & 5. tab. 9, f. 6.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 56, fig. 626--628.

Vexillum. Shell brown shaded with white, with a white interrupted band.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 31, f. S.

Gualt. test. tab. 20, M. t. 21, E.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 44, f. 8--11. t. 45, f. 16, 17.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 57, f. 629.

2. *Chevrol. conch.* 10. tab. 144, A. f. M. N.

Inhabits — The white band is sometimes cruciate.

Ventricosus. Shell brown barred with white, beneath narrower shaded with blueish and smooth: spire conic, exserted.

Inhabits — *Kæmm. tab. Rudolff. tab.* 6, fig. 3, 4.

73. *CYPRÆA.* Animal a Slug: shell univalve, involute, subovate, smooth, obtuse at each end: aperture effuse at each end, linear, extending the whole length of the shell, and toothed each side.

Cowry or Gourie.

Exanthema. Shell slightly turbinate, ferruginous with whitish round spots and eyes: line down the back a little branched.

Lister conch. tab. 698, 699.

Bonap. recr. 3. fig. 257. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 256.

Gualt. test. tab. 16, O. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 96, f. 6.

Seba

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 76, fig. 4, 5. 16, 18.

Musf. Gottwald. tab. 14. f. a--f.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 6, fig. 63. tab. 10, f. 38.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28, fig. 289. t. 29, f. 298, 300.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 697, fig. 44.

Chebn. conch. 10, tab. 145, fig. 1343.

Inhabits the *American and Atlantic seas*. Shell beneath paler, immaculate, some of the spots on the sides ocellate: teeth of the aperture brown; where the outer coat is worn off becomes barred or tessellate with brown or blue: within fine purple.

Shell slightly turbinate and marked with irregular characters: line down the back branched.

Rumpf. Musf. tab. 38, B. *Arg. conch. tab.* 18, B.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 76. fig. 3, 13.

Petio. Gaz. tab. 96, fig. 6. *Amb. aq. t.* 16, f. 2.

Knorr delic. tab. B. iv. fig. 5.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 26, fig. 3.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 25, fig. 245, 246.

Inhabits the *Indian and African seas*: resembles the last, but is shorter and not thickened or spotted at the sides: shell above yellowish-brown with a few white eyes, beneath smooth, flesh-colour with pale brown spots: teeth of the aperture yellow.

Shell slightly turbinate, with irregular characters: stripe down the back simple.

Rumpf. musf. tab. 38, M. *Barr. rar. t.* 1325, f. 20.

Lister, tab. 658. *Gualt. test. tab.* 16, V.

Lochn. Musf. Besser. tab. 21, fig. 8.

Musf. Gottwald. 2. tab. 7. fig. a--d, f. 8, b.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 2, f. 2. t. 12. f. 2, 3, 6, t. 20, f. 2.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 31, fig. 328--330.

Schrat. inn. Bau conch. tab. 3, fig. 5.

2. *Lister, tab.* 659. *Argenw. Zoon. tab.* 11, I.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 260. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. f. 259.

Musf. Gottwald. tab. 2. fig. 8, a.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 16, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 31, fig. 331.

3. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 29, fig. 304.

Inhabits *India*. Shell 2—3 inches long, above whitish or blueish, with irregular brown marks resembling Arabic characters; the sides thickened and covered with dark purple spots; lips of the aperture flat, reddish-grey, the teeth pale chestnut: when the outer coat is worn the shell is sometimes blueish with brown bands, or bay with here and there a whitish cloud, or pale with darker angular spots and lines, or brown mixed with violet, sometimes reddish-blue, or white shaded with blue.

Argus.

Shell slightly turbinate, subcylindrical, sprinkled with eyes; beneath 4 brown spots.

Lister, tab. 705. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38, D.

Argenv. conch. tab. 18, fig. D.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 263.

Barrel. rar. tab. 1325, fig. 25.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 97, fig. 6. Gualt. test. tab. 16, F.

Valent. abb. tab. 10, fig. 86. Lesser test. f. 28.

Klein Ostr. tab. 6, fig. 101.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 11, fig. 5.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 5, fig. 57.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28, fig. 285, 286.

2. *Favann. catal. rais. tab. 2.*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 145, fig. 1344, 1345.

Inhabits the Indian and Atlantic seas. Shell about 4 inches long; narrow, above grey or yellowish with 3 brown bands; the eyes sometimes connected; spots beneath larger on the left side: lips straw-colour with brown teeth.

*Testudina-
ria.*

Shell obtuse, subcylindrical; the extremities depressed.

Lister, tab. 689. Rumpf. mus. tab. 38, C.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 8, fig. 7.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 27, fig. 2.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 27, fig. 271, 272.

Inhabits the Persian Gulph and Indian Ocean.

Shell the largest of its genus, whitish with russet-brown clouds, and large blackish spots scattered here and there, with sometimes a few white ones,

Stercoraria. Shell slightly turbinate, gibbous, with livid and testaceous spots, emarginate each side, and flat beneath.

Lister, tab. 687. Gualt. test. tab. 15, T?

Column. aq. tab. 69, fig. 1, 2.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 96, fig. 7, 8.

Barrel. ic. tab. 1321, fig. 23. t. 1322, f. 4.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 3, fig. 10. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 13, fig. 1.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 5, fig. 1. A.

Schraet. Einsl. in conch. 1. tab. 1, fig. 5.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 13, fig. L?*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144, fig. 1332.*

4. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144, fig. 1333.*

Inhabits Guinea. Shell subovate with glaucous waves, the fore-part with a brown spot near the spire, the hind-part with a depressed deflected margin; inner lip very retuse behind; aperture gibbous on the fore-part with white teeth, the intermediate grooves brown: under the outer coat sometimes greenish-blue with a few spots or pellucid bands, sometimes marked

marked with brown spots and a blue band; or greenish with 5 or 6 brown bands or 2 straight and 2 undulate bands; or one side livid and the other greenish; or black with 2 white spots; or blue with reddish spots; or pale blue with a reddish gloss.

Caracola. Shell slightly turbate, pale with flesh-colour bands: mouth violet.

Lister, tab. 665. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38, K.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 30, fig. 8. Gualt. test. tab. 13, H.

Argenw. conch. tab. 18, fig. O.

Mus. Gottwald. 5. tab. 16, fig. a, b?

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 17, fig. 4.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8, fig. 2.

Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 14.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28, fig. 287, 288.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 76, fig. 23?

Inhabits the Asiatic Ocean: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell thin, narrow, beneath and within white; sometimes above cinereous with brown bands.

Zebra. Shell turbate, cinereous with brown bands.

Lister, tab. 669. Argenw. conch. tab. 18, G.

Bonau rect. 3. fig. 266. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 265.

Schrætz. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 101, t. 1, f. 6.

Inhabits India: resembles the last, but is twice as large, and the spire more prominent: beneath are obsolete eyes: teeth of the aperture brown.

Tafel. Shell slightly turbate, subcylindrical, testaceous with pale bands: beneath thickened and brown.

Lister conch. tab. 668, fig. 14.

Argenw. conch. tab. 18, H. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38, I.

Petiv. Amb. tab. 16, fig. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 16, N.

Valent. abb. tab. 2. fig. 13.

Barrel. rar. tab. 1325, fig. 19.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6, fig. 23, a?

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 27 fig. 2, 3.

Reenf. conch. 1. tab. 10, fig. 37.

Martini conch. 1. vign. 27. p. 273, 274.

Inhabits India. Shell 3 inches long, finely polished, above liver-colour, cinereous, whitish or yellowish-brown with 3 paler bands, within white: teeth of the aperture brown, the interstices grey.

Amethystea. Shell slightly turbate; the sides gibbous and decorticate; back violet.

Lister, tab. 662. Rumpf. Mus. t. 13, Q.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 32, fig. 10.

- Seba Musf.* 3. tab. 76. fig. 2.
Musf. Gottwald. tab. 3. fig. 13. a, b, c, 5. f. 18. c.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 28. fig. 5.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 25. fig. 247—249.
 2. *Seba Musf.* 3. tab. 76. fig. 24?
 Inhabits *Madagascar*. Shell thin, with 4 clouded brownish bands above; the sides marked with various characters within blue. Spire less prominent than in *C. Zebra*.

Lurida.

- Shell slightly turbinate lurid and slightly barred; the extremities pale yellow with 2 black spots.
Lister. tab. 671. 673. *Argenr. conch.* tab. 18. C.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 251. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 250.
Gualt. test. tab. 13. fig. E, I.
Musf. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 16. C.
Adams seneg. 1. tab. 5. fig. 1. D.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 39. fig. 315.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean Atlantic* and *American Seas*.
 Shell 2 inches long, long narrow, beneath white, above mottled colour with darker bands, or greenish or reddish with blueish bands, or brownish with reddish bands the margin of the whorls sometimes black, or pale brown with whitish bands, or bay with obscure or blueish bands, or chestnut with a yellow band and another white one.

Veneli.

- Shell slightly turbinate spotted and marked with yellowish dots; the extremities spotted with brown: throat rufous.
 Inhabits——*Pet. Gaz.* tab. 95. fig. 13.

Lota,

- Shell slightly turbinate, white, with subulate denticles.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 245. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 244.
Musf. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 20. a—c.
Born Musf. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 4, 5.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 322.
 2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 16. fig. C?
 Inhabits the seas of *Sicily*. Shell milk-white and highly polished with a translucent blush of red between the teeth of the left lip.

Fragilis,

- Shell turbinate ovate glaucous with longitudinal testaceous waves and pale bands.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Gualt. test.* tab. 16. Q.
 Resembles *C. arabica* in shape but is more thin.

Guttata,

- Shell thin gibbous, fulvous dotted with white, with an horizontal line in the middle; beneath white, with yellow teeth.
 Inhabits

Inhabits—*Lister. tab. 676. Gualt. tab. 16. L.*
Martini conch. 1. tab. 25. fig. 252, 253.

Cinerea. Shell thin ventricose, reddish-grey with paler bands: mouth white.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. H, L, M.*
Lister. tab. 667, 668. fig. 13. a, b. tab. 670.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 25. fig. 254, 255.

Plumbea. Shell slightly turbinate, thin; back lead-colour with 4 bands varied with blue and brown undulate with brownish at the margin and marked with blue and brown lines.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 256.
 Inhabits *Guinea*: resembles *C. Exanthema*.

Oculata? Shell slightly turbinate, russet-brown with white eyes and 3 paler bands on the back.

Lister. tab. 697. Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 5. fig. 3, 4.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 267. Mus. Kircb. 3. fig. 266.
Martin. conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 257, 258.
 2. *Val. abb. tab. 9. fig. 83.*
 3. *Seba Mus 3. tab. 76. fig. 20.*

Inhabits the *American Ocean*. Shell rather large and of a coffee-colour hue.

Hilario. Shell ovate slightly turbinate, with livid eyes; beneath flat white; sides thickened black spotted with brown: dorsal line livid: throat violet.

Lister conch. tab. 659. fig. 3. a.
Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 16. f. 1.
Martyn univ. conch. tab. 15.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Aurantium. Shell slightly turbinate orange with a white immaculate edge: throat bright red.

Martyn univers. conch. 2. tab. 59.
 Inhabits the *Friendly Islands*.

Ferruginosa Shell thin elongated, yellowish or blueish with ferruginous spots; within blue.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 260. 262.
 Inhabits—Shell blue when worn down.

- Livida*. Shell thin elongated, uniformly straw-colour pale yellow or reddish: beneath dotted with brown: teeth subulate.
Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 656.*
Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 405.
- Gibba*. Shell thin gibbous; the back clouded and transversely barred.
Lister conch. tab. 663. fig. 7.
Inhabits—resembles *C. amethystea*.
- Turbinata*. Shell turbinate ovate, glaucous with angular pale spots.
Inhabits—*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 6.*
1. Brown with 2 bands. *Lister. tab. 675.*
- Veneræa*. Shell oblong; brown with striped gold spots: within blue.
Inhabits—*Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 262.*
- Purpurascens*. Shell oblong purplish; beneath surrounded with a white line.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. A.*
2. *Gualt. test. tab. 16. fig. B.*
- Albida*. Shell oblong whitish; ends of the lips spotted with fulvous.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. C.*
- Rufescens*. Shell oblong reddish-brown, beneath whitish.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. D.*
- Translucens*. Shell cylindrical, cinereous with pellucid bands.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. G.*
- Punctulata*. Shell cylindrical fragile, white with transverse bands of reddish dots.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 16. P.*
2. *Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6. fig. 23. c.*
- Tigrina*. Shell obtuse ovate slightly turbinate, with a longitudinal testaceous line.
Inhabits—*Seba Mus. 3. tab. 76. fig. 12.*
Resembles *C. Tigris*, but has a manifest spire and much fewer spots.
- Dubia*. Shell oblong, ferruginous with paler bands.
Inhabits—*Seba Mus. 3. tab. 76. fig. 15.*

- Trifasciata* Shell turbate thin blueish-brown, with 3 yellowish bands varied with brown at each end.
Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn.* 6, *tab.* 18. *fig.* 2. very rare,
- Conspicua* Shell turbate, blueish-white dotted and clouded with brown.
Inhabits———*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 8. *fig.* 1,
- Bifasciata.* Shell oblong shaded with purplish, with a straw-colour band and another narrower white one, and a brown border,
Inhabits———*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. Test. tab.* 8. *fig.* 3.
Shell about 4 inches long.
- Cylindrica.* Shell cylindrical, above pale violet and spotted with brown at the sides, with 2 brown spots at each end.
Inhabits———*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 8 *fig.* 10.
Lips white: back with sometimes 3 brownish bands.
- Teres.* Shell cylindrical milk-white, one side bordered and varied with a few pale yellow narrow marks: back with 3 brownish waved bands.
Inhabits———*Schæet. Einl. in conch.* 1. p. 161. *tab.* 1. *fig.* 7.
- Ovata.* Shell ovate, a little depressed, one side slightly bordered: back whitish with crowded yellowish-brown dots and waves and 3 obsolete darker bands.
Inhabits———*Schæet. Einl. in Conch.* 1. p. 165. n. 120.
Shell very thin and narrow, beneath and at the sides white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ broad; within the spire are 2 brown lines: one lip without teeth, those of the other subulate.
- Minuta.* Shell oblong, of one colour with a tinge of bloom, beneath dotted with white with the border of one side and the teeth of the lip white, above yellow at each end: spire tipt with black.
Inhabits———*Schæet. Einl. in conch.* 1. p. 165. n. 121.
- Sanguinolenta.* Shell thin oblong barred with brown and dotted with red at the sides.
Inhabits———*Martini conch.* 1. *tab.* 26. *fig.* 265, 266.
Bonap. recr. and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. *fig.* 234.
Mus. Gottwald. *tab.* 4. *fig.* 14. g. 3. and t. 6. f. 23. d.
- Fasciata:* Shell turbate glaucous margined, above gibbous with transverse brownish bands: throat glaucous.
Inhabits *Guinea.* *Cheyn. conch.* 10. *tab.* 144. *fig.* 1344.

Regina. Shell gibbous, glaucous-brown with triangular testaceous and whitish spots and 3 transverse bands: throat blackish-glaucous.

Inhabits———*Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 76. ser. 5. n. 3.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 18. fig. 2. t. 27. f. 6.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 22. fig. 207, 208.

Undulata. Shell turbinate, undulate with brownish clouded with pale ochre, with deeper bands.

Inhabits *Mauritius Island.* *Chemn.* 10. tab. 144. fig. 1337.

B. Obtuse and without manifest spire.

Caput serpentis. Shell triangularly gibbous and rather obtuse behind.

Lister. tab. 702. fig. 50. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 38. F.

Bonap. rer. 3. fig. 258, *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 257.

Rondel. aq. 2. p. 103. fig. 3.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 26. fig. 9. *Amb. aq.* 1. 12. f. 7.

Gualt. test. tab. 15. I. O. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 5. G.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6. fig. 31. a. d. 32. a.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 9. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 316.

Inhabits *Mauritius* and *Nussatella Islands*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell brown spotted with white, beneath white, within violet.

Reticulum. Shell roundish gibbous, brown with white confluent reticulate eyes and a white horizontal line in the middle of the back; beneath white.

Lister. tab. 701. fig. 49. *Martin.* 1. tab. 26. fig. 259.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 704. fig. 53.

Inhabits———Resembles C. *Caput serpentis*.

Mauritiana Shell triangularly gibbous, behind depressed acute, beneath black.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38. E. *Vak abb.* tab. 34. fig. 1.

Lister. tab. 703. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 96. fig. B.

Bonap. rer. and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 261.

Gualt. test. tab. 15. fig. S.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 76. fig. 19.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6. fig. 29. a, b. fig. 30. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 13. fig. 1, 2. and 2. t. 27. f. 5

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 317—319.

Inhabits the Islands *Java*, *Mauritius* and *Nussatello*.

Shell large spotted with brown.

Pitellus. Shell livid with small white spots.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38. L. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 80. fig. 2.

Lister conch. tab. 692, 693.

Bonon. recr. & Mus. Kircb. 3. fig. 254.

Gualt. test. tab. 13, fig. T, V.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 2, fig. 9. a, d.

Knorr vergn. 6. tab. 20, fig. 3.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23, f. 228, 229.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell 2 inches long, very pale yellow with 3 obsolete translucent bands, the spots round, within blue, the sides dotted and spotted with cinereous.

Shell retuse, gibbous, cinereous with a longitudinal brown band: teeth of the aperture blackish.

Lister, tab. 657. Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. S.

Argenv. conch. tab. 18, fig. E.

Seba Mus. tab. 76, fig. 33, 34.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 12, fig. 3.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23, fig. 222, 223.

Inhabits the American and Mediterranean seas.

Shell solid, very slightly gibbous, white at the sides and beneath: back with pale brown spots.

Shell ovate, obtuse behind and rounded before, ferruginous with deep brown spots and a yellowish longitudinal dorsal line.

Natur. Miscel. tab. 193. Lister, tab. 681, 682.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38, A. Pet. Gaz. t. 96, f. 17.

Barrel. rar. tab. 1325, f. 23. tab. 1326, f. 24.

Bonon. recr. 3. fig. 231, 232, 256, 264, 265.

Bonon. Mus. Kircb. 3. fig. 231, 232, 255, 264, 265.

Val. abb. tab. 1, fig. 3. tab. 3. fig. 29.

Gualt. test. tab. 14, fig. G, H, I, L.

Argenv. conch. tab. 18, F.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 36, f. 7, 9, 14.

Olear. Mus. tab. 30, fig. 3.

Bytem. app. tab. 12, fig. 55, a.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 1. a, b. fig. 2, a, b. fig. 3, a.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 26, fig. 4 & 6. tab. 21, f. 4, 5.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8, f. 7.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 24, f. 232—236.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean and Asiatic: $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell with sometimes a yellowish or blueish gloss, the spots generally numerous and rounded; beneath white; dorsal line oblique.

Shell ovate, obtuse behind and rounded before, with waved yellow spots.

Inhabits ——— Valent. abb. tab. 4, fig. 30. Very rare.

Olivacea. Shell ovate, olive clouded with yellow and spotted with brown, beneath flat, pale brown, within bluish; teeth of the lip white.

Inhabits — *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 31, fig. 332.

Resembles *C. Tigris*, but is less.

Fæminea. Shell ovate, very thin, white with greenish-yellow dots disposed in rows, within violet.

Lister, tab. 672, f. 18. *Gualt. test. tab.* 16, S.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 76, fig. 1, 2, 8.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 3, fig. 11, a, b, f. 12.

Inhabits — Resembles *C. Tigris*.

Lynx.

Shell oblong-ovate with brown dots and a yellowish line; the hind-part a little acute, with a rufous mouth.

Lister, tab. 683. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 38, N.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 97, f. 17. *Murray test. tab.* 1, f. 10.

Gualt. test. tab. 13, Z. tab. 14, B—D.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55, n. 20.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 1, fig. 5, e. tab. 5, f. 18, a—c.

Knorr Verg. 4. tab. 9, f. 6, 6. t. 23, f. 6.

Born. Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 8, f. 8, 9.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23, fig. 230, 231.

2. *Knorr Verg.* 6. tab. 23, fig. 7?

Inhabits *Madagascar* and the *Indian Ocean*.

Shell about 2 inches long, whitish, blueish or yellow, the sides and beneath white: lips rufous between the teeth.

Isabella.

Shell subcylindrical with pale yellow extremities.

Lister, tab. 660. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 39, G.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 97, f. 16. *Amb. aq.* 16, f. 16.

Argens. conch. tab. 18, P. *Mus. Gottwald.* t. 7, f. 36.

Knorr Verg. 4. tab. 9, fig. 5.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 27, f. 275?

Inhabits *Mauritius* and *Madagascar* islands.

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, narrow, white or grey dotted with black and sometimes barred: teeth of the lips white.

Ambigua.

Shell pyriform, dusky with paler clouds and spots.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 76, fig. 30.

Inhabits — probably not a distinct species.

Scurra.

Shell ovate-oblong, beneath flat, yellowish with greenish and livid confluent drops; the sides varied with scattered brown dots.

Inhabits *India*. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 27, f. 276, 277.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 144, f. 1338. a, b.

C. Un-

C. Umbilicate or perforated.

Shell beneath brown, above whitish.

Rumpf, mus. tab. 38, G. Gualt. test. tab. 15, N.

Bonan. recr. 3, fig. 255. Mus. Kirch. 3, f. 254.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10, tab. 145, A. f. 1341.*

Lister conch. tab. 657. fig. 2.

Inhabits *Afa*; small.

Shell above ochraceous, resembling *C. Caput serpentis*.

Clandestina

Shell with very fine transverse lines here and there concurrent.

Inhabits *India*. Shell smooth, livid, size of *C. asellus*, beneath white, immaculate, above with an obsolete pale band or two, with yellowish striae hardly visible without the assistance of a glass.

Succinea

The interior lip rounded at each extremity.

Inhabits ——— *Mus. Lud. Ulr. 575. n. 197.*

Ziczac.

Shell pale yellow with brown dots, the extremities with 2 brown spots.

Lister, tab. 661. Mus. Gottw. tab. 5, fig. 18, i, k.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 12, fig. 7. Argenv. conch. tab. 18, N, R.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55, f. 2, 3, 11.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23, fig. 224—227.

Inhabits ——— Shell above pale flesh-colour with 3 obsolete white bands and zigzag reddish or yellowish lines, beneath pale yellow spotted with black; sometimes russet-brown with 2 white bands undulate with brown, and white beneath; or white with longitudinal pale tawny undulate lines, beneath yellow dotted with brown; or hoary with crowded darker angular lines, beneath snowy.

Hirundo.

Shell above blueish, the extremities marked with 2 brown spots.

Lister, tab. 674, fig. 20, 21. Pet. Gaz. t. 30, f. 3.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 235.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55, fig. 8, 9.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6. fig. 25, b, c.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 25, fig. 4.

Bern Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8, f. 11.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28, fig. 282.

Inhabits the *Maldiva* islands, resembles *C. asellus*.

Shell long, narrow, beneath white, the margin dotted, above often dotted or spotted with brown, with 2 transverse white bands.

Asellus.

Shell white with 3 brown bands.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. M. Lister. tab. 666.

Argenville conch. tab. 18. T. Gualt. tab. 18. M. CC. DD.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 19. fig. 11. Amb. aq. tab. 16. fig. 18.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 236.

Barrel. rar. tab. 1326. fig. 27.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 6. fig. 26. a—c.

Bytem. app. tab. 12. fig. 56—58.

Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 5. fig. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 25. fig. 3.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 27. fig. 280, 281.

Inhabits the *Madeira Islands*. Shell oblong minute, the bands margined with yellow and sometimes they are reddish.

Erronea.

Shell with an equal testaceous spot.

Inhabits—*Mus. Lud. Wl. 577. n. 202.*

Ursellus.

Shell oblong white, above smooth varied with brown and marked with 2 brown dots at the umbilicus or perforation.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. O. Gualt. test. tab. 15. L.

Martin. conch. tab. 24. fig. 241.

Inhabits—Shell very minute and rare.

Pyrum.

Shell pale brown with paler bands and ochraceous spots beneath and at the sides fulvous, within blue.

Gualt. test. tab. 14. fig. E.

Martin conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 267, 268.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 667. fig. 12?*

3. *Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 33. i, k?*

Inhabits—Teeth of the lip white.

Maculosa.

Shell narrow long with flesh-colour spots above varied with pale fulvous and glaucous ones, the sides chestnut.

Inhabits—*Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 259. Mus. Kirch. f. 258.*

Pulla.

Shell thin, the sides russet-brown, above white or pale brown with transverse bands or a fainter horizontal line.

Inhabits—*Martin. conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 269, 270.*

Indica.

Shell cylindrical, marked above with characters eyes and a paler horizontal line, the sides bloom-colour dotted with black; teeth of the lip brown.

Inhabits *India*. *Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. H.*

Resembles *C. arabica*, and may be placed in the division *A. or C.*

Orvus.

Shell thin oblong, olivaceous with scattered ferruginous spots; beneath white.

Mus. Gottwald, tab. 5. fig. 19. g, h. fig. 22. b.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 27. fig. 178, 279.

Inhabits—Shell narrow, and when worn down is marked with 3 blueish bands above; interstices between the teeth of the lips brownish.

Pelina.

Shell oblong narrow, plumbeous with ferruginous dots and spots, and paler bands marked at each end with 2 brown spots.

Lister, tab. 680. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 19. n. 7.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28. fig. 283, 284.

Inhabits—Shell above blueish when worn down.

Atomaria.

Shell oblong, snowy dotted with brown, each end marked with 2 dusky dots.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 28. fig. 283, 284.

Inhabits—Shell about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

Nebulosa.

Shell oblong gibbous, brown with chestnut spots.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 688. fig. 35.*

Ochroleuca.

Shell thin, ochraceous with paler spots.

Inhabits—*Bonap. rec. 3. f. 244. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 243.*

Stellata.

Shell thin, cinereous dotted with brown, and marked with transverse elevated striae.

Inhabits—*Bonap. rec. 3. fig. 248. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 247.*

Subflava.

Shell rather oblong gibbous smooth yellowish.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 13. D.*

Leucogaster.

Shell oblong purple, beneath white.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 13. F.*

Variolosa.

Shell oblong, dusky with 2 bands on the back and whitish spots.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 13. M—Q T. T.*

Fulva.

Shell solid oblong, fulvous with brown spots disposed in rows and 2 dusky bands; the sides and beneath saffron.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 13. S.*

Leucostema. Shell oblong gibbous, clouded with brown and blue, the sides spotted with black; mouth white.
Inhabits———*Gualt. test. tab. 14. A.*

Lineata. Shell ovate, marked above with lines, with a spotted border.
Inhabits———*Mus. Gottwald. tab. 2. fig. 7. f.*
2. *Mus. Gottwald. tab. 4. fig. 14. g, i.*

Cancellata. Shell ovate gibbous, with cancellate spots, and an horizontal line above.
Inhabits———*Mus. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 18. l—n. fig. 19. a—c.*

Lutea. Shell brownish with 2 white bands, beneath pale yellow dotted with brown.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 17. fig. 19.
Inhabits———Shell oblong narrow,

Badia. Shell oblong gibbous, above bay with brown and white dots.
Inhabits———*Bytem, appar. tab. 12. fig. 57.*

Punctata. Shell ovate white with testaceous dots.
Inhabits———Shell slightly margined: mouth white.

Zonaria. Shell ovate smoothish, yellowish with 4 brown lunules.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 141. fig. 1342.
Inhabits the shores of Guinea: very rare.

Conoidea. Lip toothed within with 3 rows of tubercles: pillar-lip without teeth.
Scopol. Delic. inf. 2. tab. 24. fig. 3.

D. Margined,

Cribraria. Shell umbilicate, pale yellow with round white spots.

Lister. tab. 695. Argenv. Conch. tab. 18. X.

Pet. gaz. tab. 80. K. tab. 8. fig. 3?

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 2. fig. 7. c? fig. 9. g.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 74.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 31. fig. 336.

Inhabits———Shell oblong narrow, size of a sparrow's egg, ocellate, beneath entirely white, sometimes spotted with yellow between the teeth of the lip.

Moneta. Shell whitish with a knotty margin.
Lister. tab. 709. Argenv. conch. tab. 18. K.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. C. Lesser test. fig. 26.
Pet. gaz. tab. 97. fig. 8. Amb. aq. t. 16. f. 14.
Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 233.
Barrel. rar. tab. 1326. fig. 26.
Gualt. test. tab. 14. fig. 3—5. Murray test. t. 1. f. 11.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 42. a—g.

Bytem. appar. tab. 12. fig. 59.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 24. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 31. fig. 337—340.

Inhabits the Mediterranean Atlantic Ethiopic and Indian Seas; is fished up by the Negro women, 3 days before or after full-moon, and transported into Bengal Siam America and the adjacent islands, and is the species used by the native Blacks in commerce, instead of money.

Annulus.

Shell surrounded on the back with a yellow ring.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. D. Pet. Gaz. tab. 6. fig. 8.

Rondel. test. 2. fig. 4. Gualt. test. tab. 14. fig. 1, 2.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 140, 141.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 33. f, g.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 9. fig. 4. t. 16. f. 4.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 239, 240.

Inhabits Amboina and Alexandria.

Shell ochraceous, within blue, beneath flattish.

Gaurica.

Shell with a gibbous unequal whitish margin dotted with brown, the back marked with testaceous clouds.

Lister. tab. 677, 678. Rumpf. mus. tab. 38. P.

Gualt. test. tab. 15. A A. Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 13.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 29. fig. 301, 302.

2. *Rumpf. mus. tab. 38. O.*

3. *Martini conch. 1. t. 29. f. 303.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell solid, beneath yellowish or white, with 4 obsolete brown bands.

Erofa.

Shell with a jagged margin, yellow dotted with white, the sides with a brownish spot.

Lister. tab. 690. Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. A.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 97. fig. 19. Gualt. test. tab. 15. H.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 37. a—c.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 20. fig. 4.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 13.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 320, 321.

Inhabits Mauritius and Ascension Islands.

Shell above convex, sometimes brown or greenish dotted with white, sometimes spotted with pale brown with a slightly oblique greenish line in the middle; beneath and at the sides white.

Derefa.

Derosa.

Shell with a jagged margin, flesh-colour with a greenish back marked with fulvous dots, the sides dotted with brown.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Gronov. Zooph. tab. 18, fig. 10.*
Shell with 3 obsolete bands above, beneath smoothish reddish.

Flavescula.

Shell with a jagged margin yellow dotted with white, the sides marked with obsolete scattered brown dots.

Inhabits—The white dots or eyes are here and there running into striae: very much resembles *C. erosa*.

Spurca.

Shell slightly margined, yellowish with deeper specks, the sides dotted with brown.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell ovate smooth; sometimes livid, immaculate, diaphanous, without teeth; the margin above crenulate brown; interior lip with a reflected tip behind.

Oblonga.

Shell oblong ovate, above blueish dotted and spotted with brown, beneath and at the sides white.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8, fig. 14.

Inhabits—Shell with a manifest spire, and therefore belongs more properly to the division A.

Stolida.

Shell cinereous variegated with testaceous.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. E. Argenv. conch. tab. 18, Y.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 12—14.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 22. a. c. t. 6. f. 28?

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 12? 15?

Martini conch. 1. t. 28. f. 292, 293.

2. *Bonann. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 237.*

Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. F. Mus. Gottwald, t. 6. f. 27.

Martini conch. 1. t. 28, f. 294, 295.

3. *Gualt. test. t. 16. f. E.*

4. *Martini conch. 1. t. 28. f. 296, 297?*

5. *Lister conch. t. 679, f. 26.*

Inhabits *Amboina*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell white beneath and at the sides.

Helvola.

Shell triangularly gibbous, dotted with white, jagged behind, beneath yellow immaculate.

Lister. tab. 691. Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. B.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 247. Mus. kirch. f. 246.

Gualt. test. tab. 15. B.B. Lesser test. fig. 27.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30, fig. 326, 327.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. Shell yellow with white dots and eyes above, sometimes marked with chestnut stars between white or blueish spots.

Qcellata.

Shell slightly margined, pale yellow with black eyes.

Lister. tab. 696. Pet. Gaz. tab. 9. fig. 7.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 359. Mus. Kirch. fig. 352.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 32. c, d, e?

Martini conch. 1. tab. 31. fig. 333, 334.

Inhabits—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, the margin white dotted with brown; teeth of the lip white.

Poraria.

Shell pale violet dotted with white.

Born. mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 16.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 324, 325.

2. *Lister. tab. 694. Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 19.*

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 33. b, c.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 237, 238.

Inhabits—Shell very small, above livid pale yellow or brownish

Pediculus. Shell with numerous transverse furrows, some of them forked. *Nun.*

Donovan's British shells. tab. 43.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 2. fig. 6, 6.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 70. fig. 82.

Borlase Cornwall. p. 277. tab. 28. fig. 12, 13.

Lister An. Ang. tab. 3. fig. 17.

Lister conch. tab. 706, 707.

Argenv. conch. tab. 18. L. Zoom. tab. 3. I, K.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. P, Gualt. tab. 14. O, P. 15. P, R.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 22.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 21.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 17. fig. 6.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 29. fig. 306—311.

2. Much larger. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 15. fig. 7.*

Inhabits most sea Coasts. Shell very small ovate, with various tints of red or white and with or without spots, and sometimes marked with a longitudinal groove sometimes not.

Nucleus.

Shell margined each side slightly produced and rugged, with raised tubercles above.

Lister. tab. 708. Argenv. conch. tab. 18. V.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. I. Gualt. test. tab. 14. fig. Q, R, S.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 97. fig. 12. Amb. aq. t. 16. f. 11.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8. fig. 44 a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14. fig. 7.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 78.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 8. f. 17.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 29. fig. 312.

Inhabits the Island *Nussatillo*. Shell oblong white cinereous or steel-blue, about an inch long, the sides transversely grooved, teeth of the lips acute.

- Madagascariensis*. Shell whitish produced each side, the back tuberculate and marked with transverse undulate striæ.
Lister. tab. 710. fig. 61.
 2. *Mus. Gottwald*. tab. 8. fig. 44. c, d.
 Inhabits *Madagascar*; resembles the last, but is broader.
- Staphylæa*. Shell somewhat produced with elevated dots but not striate, the extremities pale yellow.
Argenv. conch. tab. 18. S.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 33. d? e?
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 16. fig. 2.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 18.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 29. fig. 313, 314.
 Inhabits—Shell inclining to chefnut, the tubercles less than in *C. nucleus*; teeth of the lips reflected.
- Cicercula*. Shell produced each side and sprinkled with raised dots.
Lister. tab. 710. fig. 60. *Gualt. test.* tab. 14. T.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 242.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. fig. K.
Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 19.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 243, 244.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian Seas*.
 Shell white or whitish, with a convex back.
- Globulus*. Shell produced each side and smooth.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. L, N. *Gualt. test.* tab. 14. M.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8. fig. 44. e, f.
Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 12.
Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 8. fig. 20.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 24. fig. 242.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 21. fig. 7.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 145. fig. 1349, 1350.
 2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 14. N.
 Inhabits *Asia*, chiefly about *Amboina*.
 Shell globular white or yellow, rarely dotted with brown or red.
- Affinis*. Shell oblong, slightly produced, smooth, yellow, ocellate each side before.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 21. fig. 7.
 Inhabits—resembles the last, but is more oblong.
- Squalina*. Shell thin oblong, white with ferruginous dots and spots.
Lister. tab. 684. fig. 31. t. 686. f. 33.
Gualt. test. tab. 16. I.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 5. fig. 18. d—f.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 25. fig. 250, 251.
 2. *Mus. Gottwald.* tab. 7. fig. 33. a, b.

Inhabits—Shell thin with sometimes confluent spots, the margin spotted with brown, the back with often a whitish horizontal line.

Fimbriata. Shell white or grey with obsolete ferruginous spots and transverse bands; lips of the mouth marked with violet spots.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 26. fig. 263, 264.

Inhabits—Shell red when worn down.

Cruenta. Shell gibbous, above blueish with rufous dots, beneath and at the sides white; lips citron.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 15. E.

Reticulata. Shell reticulate, the margin varied with striped spots.

Inhabits—*Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 39. R.

Rubiginosa. Shell oblong white, within violet; back with a ferruginous blotch; each end marked with 2 pale yellow spots: teeth of the lips yellowish.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 29. fig. 305.

Miliaris. Shell thin short, yellowish-green with milk-white eyes and marked with a lateral horizontal line.

Inhabits—*Lister. tab.* 700, 701.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 30. fig. 323.

Acicularis. Shell solid, above yellowish dotted with brown with an horizontal pale line, beneath milk-white, with impressed dots at the margin.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 31. fig. 335.

Crassa. Shell thick, yellowish with 3 whitish bands: mouth blueish.

Inhabits—above 4 inches long.

Lister conch. tab. 664. fig. 8.

Vinosa. Shell above white with a claret stain and marked with purplish eyes surrounded with a black circle and an horizontal white line: within blue.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 253. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 252.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell with a snowy margin.

Angulata. Shell narrow, brown with reddish spots at the sides.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab.* 13. QQ.

- Similis*. Shell oblong gibbous, yellowish dotted with white, with a blackish spot at the margin.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 13. R.*
- Striata*. Shell convex blueish-white dotted with brown: beneath yellow striate on one side.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 14. F.*
- Chinenfis*. Shell oblong solid variegated, with orange lips.
Inhabits—*Argenv. conch. tab. 18. Z.*
- Pufilla*. Shell blueish spotted with brown and marked with 3 bands.
Inhabits—*Argenv. conch. tab. 18. fig. 1.*

74. BULLA. *Animal* a Limax: *shell* univalve convolute, unarmed with teeth: *aperture* a little straitened, oblong, longitudinal, very entire at the base: *pillar* oblique smooth,

- Opum*. Shell ovate obtuse, slightly 2-beaked; one of the lips toothed.
Argenv. conch. tab. 18. A. Lister. tab. 74. fig. 65.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 38. Q. Lesser test. fig. 22.
Val. abb. tab. 4. fig. 32.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 97. fig. 7. Amb. aq. tab. 8. fig. 9.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 252. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 251.
Gualt. test. tab. 15. A, B.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 76. fig. 6. 10, 11.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 7. fig. 43. a—c.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 33. fig. 1.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 22. fig. 205, 206.
2. *Martyn's univers. Conchol. 2. tab. 60.*
Inhabits *Amboina*, 2) the *Friendly Islands*: from it's having one of the lips toothed appears like a *Cypræa*: 4 inches long: *shell* smooth snowy with a pale yellow mouth.

- Folva*. Shell 2-beaked, the beaks long striate acute.
Lister. tab. 711. fig. 63. Lesser test. fig. 23.
Argenv. conch. tab. 18. I. Spengl. conch. tab. 1. C.
Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 390.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 13—16.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 1. fig. 2. 3, and 6. t. 32. f. 1.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 23. fig. 217. a, b. fig. 218.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and is exceedingly rare.

Shell thin, subglobular in the middle. transversely striate, white or yellowish ash: the beaks are sometimes a little curved.

Bitorstris.

Shell 2-beaked, the margin thickened outwardly: beaks long smooth.

Lister conch. tab. 711. fig. 66.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 20. fig. 5.

Inhabits *Jawa*: resembles the last but is much smaller, hardly as large as a bean, and the middle not so much inflated: shell smooth, whitish flesh-colour with equal beaks obliquely truncate, one of them a little ascending: aperture nearly equal, but broader towards the beak,

Spelta.

Shell oblong, rather obtuse at both ends, equal; lip arched, the margin thickened within.

Lister. tab. 712. fig. 68. Gualt. test. tab. 15. fig. 4.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 66. fig. 1—3.

Ginann. adr. 2. tab. 13. fig. 95.

Barrel. ic. 31, 32, 35.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23. fig. 215, 216.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic*..

Shell white smooth, about twice the size of a grain of wheat, slightly beaked, without external spire: aperture longitudinal lunate, with a small obsolete tooth at the tip of the pillar.

Verrucosa.

Shell transversely angular ovate, with a bony dot each side;

Lister. tab. 712. fig. 67. Lesser test. fig. 24.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 99. fig. 2. Amb. aq. t. 16. f. 22, 23.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 38. H. Gualt. test. tab. 16. F.

Argenv. conch. tab. 18. M.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 17.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 26. fig. 7.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 23. fig. 220, 221.

Inhabits *India*: resembles a *Cypræa*.

Shell white with reddish extremities, oval.

Gibbosa.

Shell angular with an elevated belt.

Lister. tab. 711 fig. 64. Argenv. conch. tab. 18: Q.

Column. Purp. tab. 30. fig. 5.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 15. fig. 5. Lesser test. fig. 25.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch 3. fig. 249. 339.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 18.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8. fig. 46. a.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 14. fig. 3, 4 and 6. t. 32. f. 4.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 22. fig. 211—214.

Inhabits *Brasil*. Shell long narrow white or tinged with a bloom-colour: aperture straight,

Naucum.

- Naucum*. Shell rounded pellucid, slightly striate transversely and perforated at each end.
Lisfer. tab. 714. fig. 73. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 27. H.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 4.
Gualt. test. tab. 13. G. G. Argenv. conch. tab. 13. Q.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 2, 3.
Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 38. fig. 2, 3.
Martin. conch. 6. tab. 38. fig. 2, 3.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 22. fig. 200, 201.
 Inhabits the African and Indian Seas: an inch long.
 Shell thin, sometimes glabrous on the middle of the back.
- *Aperta*. Shell roundish pellucid, transversely substriate, one end much produced: the apertures very open.
Gualt. test. tab. 13. fig. E E.
Martini conch. 1. p. 266 vign. 13. fig. 3.
Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 8. a, b.
Fawann. conch. tab. 27. F. 7.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146. fig. 1354, 1355.
B. patula. Brit. Zool. iv. p. 117. tab. 70. fig. 85, A.
Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 2. fig. 3.
 Inhabits Europe and Africa. Shell small, one end much produced and fusiform; the lower-lip very much spread out.
- Hydatit*. Shell rounded pellucid and slightly striate longitudinally: crown umbilicate.
Gualt. test. tab. 13. fig. D D.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 118. fig. 1019.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean; about the size of a small pea, and resembles the last.
- *Ampulla*. Shell rounded, obtuse at one end: crown umbilicate.
Lisfer. tab. 713, 714. fig. 72. 715. fig. 74.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 27. G. Lesser test. fig. 31.
Pet. Gaz. tab. 50. fig. 13. t. 99. f. 14.
Grew mus. tab. 9. fig. 7, 8.
Gualt. test. tab. 12. E, F, I.
Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 9.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 34—44.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 8. fig. 1—5. t. 17. f. 6.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 21. fig. 188—193. t. 22. f. 202—204.
 Inhabits most sea Coasts; 2—3 inches long.
 Shell white marked with various shades and spots of red brown and blue, with sometimes flexuous black or grey lines; the inner side lapping over the pillar so as to render it invisible.
- *Lignaria*.

Lignaria. Shell oblong-oval, transversely striate; the crown narrower and slightly umbilicate.

Donovan's Brit. shells, tab. 27.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 70. fig. 83.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 1. fig. 9.

Transact. Linn. Soc. ii. p. 15. tab. 2.

Lister conch. tab. 714, fig. 71.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 406.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 37, fig. 4. 5.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 21, fig. 194. 195.

Inhabits the *European* coasts; nearly 3 inches long.

Shell thin, of a dirty colour like some woods, within white: *pil-lar* flexuous and visible to the eye up to the crown.

The inhabitant of this species, and probably those of most of the genus, is furnished with an organ exactly resembling the gizzard of a fowl, and which it appears to use for the purpose of masticating its food.

Regulien. Shell thick, white, opaque, the aperture compressed in the middle.

Adams Microsc. p. 640. tab. 14, fig. 28.

Found at *Reculver*: very minute and rare.

Phys. Shell rounded, glabrous, pellucid and marked with transverse lines: spire retuse.

Lister conch. tab. 715, fig. 75.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 403.

Val. abb. t. 2, f. 19. Gualt. test. tab. 13, F F.

Argenv. conch. t. 17, I. Klein ofir. t. 5. f. 98.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 46—50.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 21. fig. 196—198.

2. *Kæmm. tab. Rudolst. tab. 9. fig. 5.*

3. *Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 11.*

Inhabits *India*. Shell very thin, with blackish or brown lines, between which are often rows of dots.

Amplustr. Shell roundish with an elevated obtuse spire and flesh-colour bands.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146. fig. 1350, 1351.

Inhabits *Asia*, Shell white.

Ficus. Shell obovate with a clavate crown indistinct spire and elongated beak, the surface marked with reticulate striæ.

Lister, tab. 750. 751. Gualt. test. tab. 26, I, M.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27, K. Lesser test. fig. 53.

Petiv. Amb. aq. tab. 6, fig. 9.

Bonan. recr. 5. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 15.

Argenville

- Argenville conch. tab. 17, fig. O.*
Seba mus. 3. tab. 68, fig. 1—6.
Mus Gottwald. tab. 10, fig. 70. a, b.
Knorr delic. nat. tab. B. ii. fig. 7.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. fig. 4, 3. t. 23, f. 1.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 66. fig. 733--735.
 2. *Lister conch. tab. 877.*
Martini conch. 3. tab. 66. fig. 736, 737.
 3. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 68, fig. 19, 20.*
 4. *Lister conch. tab. 816.*
Klein ostr. tab. 4. fig. 79, b.
 5. *Schraet. Einl. in verst. 4. tab. 10, fig. 8.*
 Inhabits the American and Indian ocean; 3 inches long.
 Shell whitish, with cancellate striæ and spots, dots or lines, within
 white or bluish: aperture large, with a semilunar incisure; the
 tail or elongated beak hollow within.

Rapa.

Shell rounded, turbinate, slightly striate, with a curved beak
 and finely wrought spire.

- Argenv. conch. tab. 17, K. Rumpf. mus. t. 27, F.*
Gualt. test. tab. 26. fig. H. Klein ostr. t. 4, f. 80.
Valent. abb. tab. 9, fig. 82.
Petiv Amb. aq. tab. 9, fig. 8.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 38, f. 13—24. t. 68, f. 7, 8.
Knorr del. t. B. ii. f. 8. Vergn. 1, t. 19, f. 5.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 68, fig. 747--749.
 2. *Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 142, f. 1364—1366.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean; 2—3 inches long.

Shell white or greenish, and when full grown evidently striate.
 These 2 last species, by their projecting beaks, approach to the
 Genus *Murex*.

Caniculata. Shell cylindrical, the whorls of the spire grooved.
 Inhabits ——— Shell testaceous with paler clouds.

Concidea. Shell oblong-turbinate, smooth, the base substriate, with
 crenulate sutures.

Inhabits ——— Shell ochraceous, size of an acorn; the base emar-
 ginate; pillar-lip obtuse; pillar with 5 or 6 folds; spire
 conic, half as long as the shell, the whorls thin and imbricate
 and appearing as if crenulate with dots at the margin.

* *Fontinalis* Shell ovate, pellucid, with an obsolete spire, the whorls
 contrary or turning from right to left; aperture ovate-
 oblong.

- Lister conch. tab. 134. Anim. Ang. tab. 2, f. 25.*
Muller Naturf. 15. tab. 1, fig. 1—12.
Gualt. test. tab. 5, fig. CC.

Martini

Martini Berl. magaz. 4. tab. 11, fig. 61.

Schrœt. flusconch. tab. 6, fig. 16. a, b.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 103, fig. 877—880.

Inhabits the shores of the *Danube*, and is found in many parts of Europe in lakes and rivers: about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

Shell thin, brittle, polished, yellowish or white: *spire* with 3 whorls, the last inflated: *inhabitant* white or grey with a jagged membrane.

Hypnotum.

Shell ovate, pellucid, with a prominent contrary *spire*; the aperture ovate-lanceolate.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 103, fig. 882, 883. a, b.

Inhabits Europe, among wet moss; probably a variety of the last.

Turrita.

Shell polished, with a pointed *spire*: aperture oblong.

Mall. verm. fluvi. et terr. 2. p. 169. n. 345.

Inhabits Northern Europe, in ditches and wet meadows.

Shell 1--6 lines long, ovate-oblong, the whorls turning contrary, pellucid, fulvous or black: *spire* with 3--6 smooth whorls: *inhabitant* deep black, the tip of the feelers only white.

Gelatinosa.

Shell very brittle with a depressed contrary *spire*: aperture ending in a beak.

Inhabits rivers of Denmark, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Shell ventricose, fulvous, diaphanous, very brittle and light as a feather: *spire* broad, the whorls obsolete except the last; *inhabitant* grey, thrice as large as the shell, which it completely involves in a thick gelatinous membrane.

Terebellum.

Shell cylindrical, with a subulate *spire* truncate at the base.

Lister, tab. 736. Rumpf. mus. tab. 30, S.

Petia. Amb. aq. tab. 13, fig. 24.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 57.

Gualt. test. tab. 22, O. Lesser test. fig. 33.

Argenv. conch. tab. 11, fig. G.

Klein ostr. tab. 2, fig. 48, 49.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 43, fig. 53, a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 4, fig. 4, 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 51, f. 568, 569.

2. *Lister, tab. 737. Pet. Amb. tab. 13, f. 24.*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146, fig. 1362, 1363.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, and very much resembles a *Conus*.

Shell narrow, above 2 inches long, generally transversely striate, white with usually pale yellow spots, dots or clouds, rarely with 4 bands.

Cypræa.

Shell ovate; the *spire* indistinct and a little prominent at the tip: aperture more dilated behind, the pillar twisted.

Knorr vergn. 6: *tab.* 4, *fig.* 5? *t.* 27, *f.* 6?

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9, *fig.* 2?

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, about the size of an acorn; is probably the *Cypræa spurca* or *Conus bullatus* in a different stage of growth.

Virginea. Shell with particoloured double bands and purple truncate pillar.

Natur. Miscell. tab. 268. *Lister, t.* 15, 844.

Gualt. test. tab. 6. *A. t.* 45, D.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 22, *f.* 11. *t.* 151, *f.* 1.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 10, G. *Spengler conch. t.* 1, G.

Schræt. flusconch tab. 8, *f.* 3, 4. *inn. bau. conch. t.* 5, *f.* 7?

Knorr Verg. 6. *tab.* 28, *f.* 4, & 1. *t.* 30, *f.* 7.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3, *fig.* 66.

Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 40, *fig.* 38.

Klein ostr. tab. 17, *fig.* 116.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 117, *fig.* 1000—1003.

2. Whorls contrary. *Chemn.* 10. *t.* 173, *f.* 1682, 1683.

Inhabits rivers of *Asia*. Shell twisted like a Turbo, with 8 whorls gradually tapering to a point, white or bluish with red, green, yellowish, black or brown bands: aperture nearly semilunar.

Fasciata. Shell conic, pointed with transverse bands and undulate spots: aperture white.

Seba Mus. 3 *tab.* 39, *fig.* 64—66. 69—74.

Knorr Vergn. 5. *tab.* 25, *fig.* 4.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 117, *f.* 1004—1006.

1. White with blue bands.

Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 39, *f.* 62, 63.

Argenv. conch. 1. *app. tab.* 1, *fig.* G.

Martini Berl. magaz. 3. *tab.* 5, *f.* 52.

2. White with brown bands.

Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 39, *fig.* 67.

Gualt. test. tab. 6, D. *Arg. conch. t.* 11, M.

3. White with variegated bands.

Lister, tab. 12. *Gualt. test. tab.* 6, C.

Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 39, *f.* 68.

Klein ostr. tab. 2, *fig.* 43.

Regenf. conch. 1. *tab.* 10, *fig.* 46.

4. With a fulvous band, a violet one and a gold one.

Bonan. recr. 3. *fig.* 379. *Mus. Kirch.* 3, *f.* 366.

5. *Chemn. conch.* 9. *t.* 117, *f.* 1007, 1008.

Inhabits *South America* and *India*; resembles the last, but is longer and not so highly polished, and the pillar is entire.

Strigata.

- Strigata.* Shell conic, pointed, glabrous, with undulate fulvous streaks; pillar with a straight reflected beak.
Inhabits ——— *Mull. Verm. fluvi. et terr.* 2. p. 148. n. 336.
Shell white, above 2 inches long, with a pale bluish aperture: pillar perforated: spire with 8 whorls.
- Striatula.* Shell conic, white, striate, the pillar straight and reflected.
Inhabits ——— *Mull. verm. fluvi. et terr.* 2. p. 147. n. 335.
Resembles the last, but is much less and without streaks.
- Exarata.* Shell oblong, pointed, white, grooved, with the aperture repand.
Inhabits ——— *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 120, f. 1031, 1032.
Shell brittle, pellucid, with an imperforate straight pillar; spire with 6 or 7 whorls.
- Bifasciata.* Shell a little tapering, erect, white with 2 broad reddish bands at the aperture.
Inhabits ——— *Lister, tab.* 16. A land species.
- Ambigua.* Shell a little tapering, a little compressed, pale flesh-colour with 2 remote bands, one broader and brown, the other blue.
Inhabits ——— *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 28, fig. 4.
- Zebra.* Shell ovate, pointed, with longitudinal brown bands: pillar inflected entire.
Lister, tab. 9—11. 578, 580.
Pet. Gaz. tab. 44, f. 7. *Arg. Zoom. tab.* 11, L.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 39, f. 50, 51, 54, 55. t. 71, f. 4, 5.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10, f. 1.
2. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 12, f. 2.
3. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 103, f. 875, 876.
4. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 118, f. 1014--1016.
Inhabits the Cape and Tranquebar; a land species.
Shell white with crowded undulate lines.
- Acbatina.* Shell ovate, pointed, with a wide crimson mouth and tip: pillar truncate.
Natur. Miscel. tab. 248. *Column. aq. c.* 8. t. 16.
Lister, tab. 579. *Bonan. recr.* 3. f. 192.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 71, fig. 1—3.
Klein ostr. tab. 3, fig. 60. *Schrætt. flusc. t.* 6, f. 1.
Knorr delic. nat. tab. B. v. fig. 1.
Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 3, f. 1 & 4. tab. 24, f. 1.
3 White tip with yellow.

Gualt. test. tab. 45, B. Argenv. conch. 1. t. 10, E.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 190.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 71, fig. 7—10.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 33. fig. 220.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 118. fig. 1012, 1013.

3. Fulvous or white with a crimson pillar.

4. White with crowded bands and pale pillar.

Argenv. conch. 1. app. 2. L.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: 8 inches long.

Shell generally whitish with longitudinal undulate brown or blueish stripes.

These 2 last species approach in their shape to the genus *Helix*.

Hyalina. Shell oblong, horn-colour, with a retuse spire.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8, fig. 20?

Martini conch. 1. tab. 21, fig. 199.

Inhabits ——— Shell thin, hardly $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

Ovata. Shell subovate, slightly 2-beaked, striate on the back and gibbous in the middle, chestnut with white spots and bands, within violet.

Bonan. retr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 262.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 22, fig. 207, 208.

Inhabits ——— resembles *B. ovum*, but is smoother and more oblong, and the upper-lip not so distinctly toothed.

Ferruginosa Shell subovate, equable, pale grey undulate with brown and marked with ferruginous spots and 2 white bands.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 22, fig. 209.

2. *Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8, fig. 53?*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 28. fig. 1.*

Inhabits ——— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: resembles *B. ovata*.

Volumi Shell extremely thin and umbilicate each side, white with capillary brown lines and a snowy band edged with brown each side.

Martin. neust. mannig. 1. tab. 1, fig. 10, 11.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146. fig. 1348, 1349.

2. *Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9, f. 1.*

Inhabits ——— Shell above an inch long.

Vesica. Shell ovate-oblong varied with cinereous, within milk-white, solid, pellucid; aperture wide: back with 2 grooves.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 332. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 330.

Klein ostr. tab. 9. fig. 96.

Inhabits *Brazil*: resembles *B. ampulla*.

Galler

Cylindrica. Shell cylindrical smooth white very thin and slightly umbilicated.

Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 70. fig. 85.

Gualt. test. tab. 15. fig. 1.

Favann. conch. tab. 27 F. 5.

Helbl. Bohem. abb. 4. tab. 2. fig. 30, 31.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146. fig. 1356, 1357.

Inhabits *Eurape*: twice as large as a grain of wheat.

Olimia.

Shell cylindrical, the aperture suborbicular and dilated beneath.

Lister. tab. 714. fig. 70? *Klein. t.* 5. f. 99. a, b.

Inhabits—probably the same as the last.

Velutina.

Shell smooth cylindrical olive; aperture effuse; pillar inflected truncate.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 117. fig. 1009, 1010.

Inhabits—Spire with 7 whorls.

Dominica
chenis.

Shell subcylindrical spiral, reddish with longitudinal striæ and spotted, the sutures crenulate: pillar sinuate truncate.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 117. fig. 1011.

Shell longitudinally grooved, narrow granulate at the sutures: the outermost whorls brown.

Purpurea.

Shell ventricose rugged and longitudinally streaked: pillar truncate: aperture ovate with a pointed lip and deep black border within.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 118. fig. 1017, 1018.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 14. fig. 1.

Inhabits *Africa*, in fields where rice is sown.

Spretia.

Shell ovate thin brown rough.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Solida.

Shell solid, red varied with violet with a red margin: spire a little prominent.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 21. fig. 2.

Stercus
pulicum.

Shell inflated glabrous horny, cinnamon colour with 5 rows of dots: pillar sinuate, with an acute lip.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1026, 1027.

Favann. Catal. tab. 2. fig. 129.

Inhabits—Shell extremely thin and ovate.

Scabra.

- Scabra.* Shell ovate rough slightly carinate on the back and marked with decussate striæ, white with rosy lines: pillar scalloped reflected.
Inhabits Java. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 118. fig. 1352, 1353.
- Akera.* Shell ovate pellucid, with a truncate channelled crown.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. p. 88. tab. 71. fig. 1—5.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 146. fig. 1358. n. 1—3.
Inhabits Norway Seas. Shell 6 lines long.
- Soluta.* Shell cylindrical horny transversely striate with a retuse top or crown: whorls margined channelled.
Inhabits Ceylon. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 146. fig. 1359—1361.
- Truncata.* Shell hyaline thin oblong, with an incurved truncate pillar.
Inhabits ——— *Kam. Cab. Rud.* tab. 10. fig. 5. 2 inches long.
- Carnea.* Shell ovate flesh-colour gibbous: lip arched thickened and toothed within.
Inhabits shores of Africa. *Pairet voyage en Barb.* 2. p. 21.
- **Truncata.* Shell suboval white opake, with a truncate tip.
Adams Trans. Linn. Soc. v. tab. 1. fig. 1, 2.
Found on the sands in Pembrokeshire: very minute.

75. VOLUTA, Animal a Limax: shell 1-celled spiral: aperture without a beak and somewhat effuse: pillar twisted or plaited, generally without lips or perforation.
Mitre. Volute.

A. Aperture entire.

- Auris* Shell contracted oval-oblong with a rugged spire: pillar 2-toothed.
Mida.
- Lister.* tab. 1058. fig. 6. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 33. H, H.
Argenv. conch. tab. 10. G. *Gualt. test.* tab. 55. G.
Pet. amb. tab. 8. fig. 2. *Klein ostr. t.* 7. f. 122.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 71. fig. 6. 21. 22.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 25. fig. 1.
Martini conch. 2. t. 43. f. 436—438.
Spengler felt. conch. tab. 1. L.
2. *Lister conch.* tab. 557. fig. 32. b.
3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 149. fig. 1395, 1396.

Inhabit

Inhabits *India*, in marshy woods and swamps, and very much resembles an *Helix*; about 4 inches long: shell brown solid wrinkled or striate; spire large with 6—9 whorls each terminated by a granulate band, the outer ones cancellate; aperture long, wider beneath.

Flammea.

Shell oval-oblong with a wide aperture: pillar 1-toothed.

Lister. tab. 814. fig. 24. Mart. t. 43. f. 439.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 827. fig. 49. c.*

3. *Lister. tab. 834. fig. 60.*

4. *Lister. tab. 834. fig. 61.*

Inhabits—Shell more inflated and shorter than the last; white with perpendicular waved red stripes; pillar margined with yellow.

Sulcata.

Shell contracted oval-oblong grooved, white dotted with yellow: pillar with 2 plaits.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 440, 441.

Inhabits—resembles the last but is hardly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, and has a deep groove between each plait or fold of the pillar.

Bifasciata.

Shell thin transversely striate, flesh-colour with 2 white bands: pillar 1-toothed.

Lister conch. tab. 835. fig. 58.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 442, 443.

Inhabits—not an inch long: aperture long narrow.

Flava.

Shell contracted on the upper-part, yellow with a crenulate lip: pillar with 2 plaits.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 444.

Inhabits—Shell $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long: sometimes chestnut with an obsolete darker band and white 3-toothed pillar: spire with 7 flat whorls.

Minuta.

Shell oval-oblong banded: pillar with 3 plaits.

Lister conch. tab. 834. fig. 59.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 445.

Inhabits—Shell sometimes brown with 2—6 white bands, sometimes white with 4 alternately yellow and coffee-colour bands and the lip 3-ribbed.

Puffula.

Shell thin brown; whorls of the spire cancellate: pillar 3-toothed.

Gualt. test. tab. 55. fig. F.

Martin. conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 446.

Inhabits—resembles *V. auris midae* but is very minute.

Glabra.

Glabra. Shell oval-oblong glabrous with a reflected grooved lip; pillar 1-toothed.

Martin. conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 447, 448.

Inhabits—Shell near 2 inches long, more ventricose than *V. auris midæ* and the aperture more contracted above; white with perpendicular waved yellowish or chestnut stripes.

Auris Sileni Shell oval gibbous umbilicate: pillar with a single thick flexuous plait.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits—Shell glabrous, above 2 inches long, inflated short, brown with perpendicular undulate chestnut stripes; aperture ovate: spire obtuse.

Auris Judæ Shell contracted oblong; with a smooth spire and 3-toothed pillar.

Lister. tab. 32. *Bonnæ Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 412.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 44. fig. 449—451.

Schræet. Flusc. tab. 9. fig. 10. *Einl. conch.* 1. t. 1. f. 9.

2. *Lister. tab.* 1058. fig. 9. *Gronov. Zooph. tab.* 18. fig. 12.

Inhabits fens of India: resembles *V. auris midæ*, but is less narrower and more oblong: shell brown or white with waved brown spots; spire with 6 whorls, the first and outer ones very finely cancellate.

Auris Malchi.

Shell fusiform granulate with an ovate aperture: pillar cut and very spreading.

Cheym. conch. 9. tab. 121. fig. 1037. 1041.

Inhabits New Caledonia; near 3 inches long.

Shell covered with a dirty brown epidermis or cuticle, under which it is white: spire with 6 whorls convex and ribbed in the middle: aperture white: probably not of this genus.

* *Tornatilis* Shell oval pointed at each end and spirally striate: pillar with a single fold.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 57.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 8. fig. 2.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 71. fig. 86.

Lister. tab. 835. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 19. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 43. fig. 442, 443.

Schræet. n. litterat. 3. tab. 2. fig. 12, 13.

Inhabits shores of Europe. Shell pale red with white bands: spire with about 5 whorls.

* *Jonensis*.

Shell thin brittle nearly cylindrical with a wide rounded mouth: spire obtuse with 2 whorls.

Inhabits the Island *Jona*. *Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 71. fig. 87. *Alba*

Shell white opaque and longitudinally striate.

Adams. Microsc. p. 639. tab. 14. fig. 27.

Found at *Sandwich*; very minute: resembles the last, except in size and the form of the aperture.

Shell contracted oblong-ovate opaque striate: spire elevated and a little pointed: pillar slightly plaited.

Bonan, recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 143?

Klein Ostr. tab. 3. fig. 72.

Schætt, n. litterat. 3. tab. 2. fig. 14, 15:

Kæmm. cab. Rudolst. tab. 8. fig. 3.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 149. fig. 1405.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 43. fig. 440, 441.

Inhabits—Shell with a grey longitudinal line.

Shell contracted ovate cylindrical: spire a little elevated and somewhat obtuse: pillar with 5 plaits.

Gualt. test. tab. 25. B, C.

Inhabits *Africa*. Shell ventricose, about an inch long, livid with transverse obsolete pale bands.

Shell contracted smooth with an obtuse spire: aperture toothed each side.

Lister. tab. 834. fig. 39. Favann conch. t. 65. f. 47.

Chebn. conch. 9. tab. 121. fig. 1043, 1044.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 43. fig. 445.

Inhabits—resembles a *Conus*, but the aperture is contracted behind: shell dull livid-colour.

B. Subcylindrical emarginate.

Shell smooth; spire obliterated at the base: lip retuse in the middle: pillar obliquely striate.

Argenw. Conch. tab. 13. k. Rumpf. mus. tab. 39. f. 1.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 142.

Gualt. test. tab. 24. P. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 53. E.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 19. a.

Knorr delic. t. B. iv. f. 4. Vergn. 1. t. 15. f. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 15.

Martini conch. 2. t. 47. f. 485, 486. 498.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 727. 724?*

Gualt. test. tab. 24. N, O. Argenw. conch. tab. 13. N,

Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. f. A--D.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 22. a--c.

Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 12. f. 1, 2. and 3. t. 2. f. 3:

Martini conch. 2. t. 45. f. 476, 477.

3. *Martini conch. 2. t. 48. f. 519.*

Inhabits *Brasil*; resembles the next but is 4 times as long, nearly 5 inches: shell reddish with numerous brown angular lines: lip transversely striate with dirty yellow: pillar brownish with white plaits.

Olivæ.

Shell smooth, the spire reflected at the base; pillar obliquely striate.

Lister. tab. 718, 719, 731, 732, 734, 735, 739, 740.

Gualt. test. tab. 23. fig. B, G, M, N, P, Q, T.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. G, I, L, M, O, Y.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 39. fig. 2-5.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 15, 19, t. 43. f. 28, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 15. fig. 7. 3. t. 2. f. 4. t. 17. f. 3. 5. t. 19. f. 1. t. 26. f. 3, 4. t. 27. f. 5. t. 28. f. 6. and 6. t. 23. f. 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 45. fig. 472-474, 475, 478-481. t. 46. f. 486-490, 497. tab. 47. fig. 499-504. t. 48. f. 509-512. t. 49. f. 531. t. 51. f. 562, 563.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 147. fig. 1367-1382.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 2.

Valent. abb. tab. 8. fig. 68, 69.

Argenville conch. tab. 13. fig. O, R, S. *Zoom. tab.* 11, A.

Klein ostr. tab. 5. fig. 91. a, b.

Inhabits the *Indian Seas* in almost endless varieties of colours and markings.

Annulata. Shell smooth white with a carinate ring on the back.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab.* 717.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 51. fig. 564.

2. With reddish waves. *Mart. Mannigf. t. 2. f. 21.*

Utriculus. Shell elongated smooth, with a rather prominent spire.

Lister conch. tab. 723, 730. fig. 19?

Gualt. test. tab. 24. G. *Argenv. Zoom. tab.* 13. M.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 12. fig. 4, 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 49, 50. fig. 539-542.

2. *Mus. Gottwald. tab.* 42. fig. 9, 10, 14. a-c. 15. a, b.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 48. fig. 520.

3. *Knorr Vergn. 5. tab.* 4. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 2. t. 51. f. 565, 566.

4. *Lister. tab.* 733. *Martin. 2. tab.* 50. f. 543, 544.

5. *Lister. tab.* 725. fig. 13.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 25. f. 173. b.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 50. fig. 545-548.

6. *Lister. tab.* 722. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 39. f. 9.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 141.

Gualt. test. tab. 23. R, S. tab. 24. A.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. P, Q.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 2. b, c. 4. t. 43. f. 51. a--c.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 17. fig. 2--5. t. 18. f. 1, 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 50. fig. 549--554.

Inhabits the Indian and Ethiopic Seas, in numerous varieties; resembles *V. oliva*, but is more elongated.

Hiatula.

Shell thin with a cinereous spotted back callous beneath: aperture large: pillar toothed at the base.

Lister. tab. 729. Martin. 2. tab. 50. fig. 555.

Inhabits the Spanish coasts, resembles the last: mouth blue or or brown, rarely white: back with a white or yellowish callosity.

Faspiidea.

Shell white dotted with greenish-brown or violet: spire prominent, the whorls with a band composed of spots at the base.

Lister. tab. 726. Martin. 2. tab. 50. fig. 556.

Inhabits the Spanish sea, about an inch long, and has a very prominent spire.

Nivea

Shell snowy elongated smooth banded.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 50. fig. 557, 558.

Inhabits the Spanish seas: first whorl of the spire brownish or reddish with 2 white or clouded blue bands: probably a variety of *V. oliva* or *utriculus*.

Ispidula.

Shell smooth with a prominent spire and single margin: pillar obliquely striate.

Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 4. fig. 7.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 396. Mus. Kirck. fig. 363.

Barr. ic. tab. 1322. fig. 17. Rumpf. Mus. t. 39. f. 7, 8.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 59. fig. 8. Gualt. test. tab. 23. C—E.

Argenv. conch. tab. 13. Q. Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. X. g—k.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 1, 3, 6, 7. t. 43. f. 37, 40--44.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 19. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 49. fig. 522--530. 532--538.

2. *Lister. tab. 720. fig. 4, 5. Rumpf. Mus. t. 39. f. 6.*

Gualt. test. tab. 23. fig. H, I, L. Q.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. W.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 5. c. t. 43. f. 36.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 10. fig. 6, 7.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 46. fig. 491, 492.

3. *Lister conch. tab. 721. fig. 6, 7.*

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 42. fig. 5. d. 15. h.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 46. fig. 493, 494.

Inhabits India in very numerous varieties, about an inch long, 2) 2 inches long: shell white with various markings, within darker or brown.

Carneolus. Shell orange with blue bands: spire flattened and with the aperture white.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 2. tab. 46. fig. 495.

C. Oboval effuse emarginate.

Dactylus. Shell smooth, with decussate striae, obtuse: pillar with 6 plaits.

Lister. tab. 813. *fig.* 23. *Gualt. test. tab.* 28. O, P.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. S.

Favann. conch. tab. 15. *fig.* F. 1.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 150. *fig.* 1411, 1412.

Inhabits *India*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: shell varied with whitish and flesh-colour, lip slightly crenate.

Miliaria. Shell slightly emarginate white with an obliterated pale yellow spire: pillar obliquely striate.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; resembles *V. monilis*, but is less, shorter, more inflated and quite smooth, sometimes entirely pale yellow.

Monilis. Shell entire white with an obliterated white spire: pillar obliquely striate.

Mus Gottwald. tab. 8. *fig.* 46. c.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. *fig.* 426.

2. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 5. *fig.* 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. *fig.* 428.

Inhabits *China* where it is used to make beads and neck-laces, $1\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long: lip prominent, aperture large, pillar with 4 or 5 plaits, (2 Inhabits *Africa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long: pillar with 8—10 very thin plaits.

Exilis. Shell obovate entire, yellowish with 2 brown bands; spire prominent: pillar obliquely striate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 2. tab. 42. *fig.* 427.

2. Glossy-white with a pale yellow band.

Schraet. einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1. *fig.* 18.

Perficula. Shell smooth with a retuse umbilicate spire: pillar with 7 plaits: lip with a crenate margin.

1. Shell dotted with red.

Lister. tab. 803. *fig.* 10. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 8. f. 2.

Bonan. recr. 3. *fig.* 246. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. *fig.* 245.

Gualt. test. tab. 28. *fig.* C, D, E.

Mus Gottwald. tab. 8. *fig.* 48, 49, 51.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. *fig.* 421,

2. Shell with red lines.

Lister. tab. 803. fig. 9. Adams. Seneg. 1. t. 4. f. 4.
Pet. Gaz. tab. 8. fig. 10. Gualt. test. tab. 28. B.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 238.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 2. fig. 48, 49, 51.
Knorr. Vergn. 6. tab. 21. fig. 6.
Martin. conch. 2. tab. 42. fig. 419, 420.

3. Shell reddish spotted with white, or uniformly white or blueish.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 8. fig. 46, 47. 51-62.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. fig. 416-418.

4. Shell barred with black, the spire a little prominent,

Valent. abb. tab. 9. fig. 78.
 Inhabits the *African Sea* and *Senegal*: an inch long.

**Pallida.*

Shell entire, oblong-ovate, with an elevated spire: pillar with 4 plaits.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii p. 253.
Lister conch. tab. 714. fig. 70.
Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 10. a, b.
Adams. Seneg. 1. tab. 5. fig. 2. 3.

Inhabits *European* and *African Shores*. Shell small long narrow whitish or wax-colour; resembles *Bulla cylindrica*, but has an evident spire and plaited pillar and is finely polished.

Faba.

Shell slightly emarginate smooth and a little plaited: spire prominent: pillar with 4 plaits: lip with a crenulate margin.

Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 4. fig. 2. Gualt. test. tab. 28. Q.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25. fig. 170. a-d.
Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 17. fig. 6.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. fig. 432, 433.
 Inhabits the *African Ocean*; about an inch long.
 Shell narrow long polished, hoary with rows of black dots.

Glabella.

Shell very entire smooth with a lavigated spire: pillar with 4 plaits: lip gibbous margined toothed.

Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 4. fig. 1. Lister. tab. 818.
Gualt. test. tab. 28. A, L. Klein. ostr. t. 5. f. 92.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25. fig. 169-173.
Knorr. Vergn. 4. tab. 21. fig. 2. 3 and 5. t. 23. f. 3.
Martin. neust mannigf. 4. tab. 3. fig. 25-28.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. fig. 429-431, 434, 435.

2. Shell ochraceous with black dots.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 49.

3. Shell narrower, bay, lip not margined, pillar with only 3 plaits.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 326. Mus. Kirch. 2. fig. 100.

4. Shell

4. Shell white with yellow lines.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 36.

5. Shell white with purple clouds, whorls of the spire margined.
Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. fig. 13, 14.

6. *Chebn. conch.* 9 tab. 104. fig. 890, 891.

7. *Chebn. conch.* 10. tab. 150. fig. 1422-1424.

Inhabits the *African and American Seas*: 1-2 inches long.

Shell either uniformly white cinereous or brown, sometimes striate or undulate or marked with striped spots or white eyes or angular lines.

Prunum.

- Shell very entire smooth with a lævigated spire: pillar with 4 plaits: lip neither margined or toothed.

Lister. tab. 817. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 4. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 2 tab. 42. fig. 422, 423.

Inhabits the *Island Goree*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell blue blueish or greenish-grey.

- Reticulata.* Shell with slight decussate grooves; lip internally striate; pillar slightly perforated.

Lister. tab. 830. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 17. M.

Bonann. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 52.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 53, 55.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25. fig. 165. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 18. fig. 7?

- Martini conch.* 3. tab. 121. fig. 1007-1009.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 49. fig. 56?

Inhabits the *American Ocean and Guinea*: shell 2 inches long and about the size of a plum; varied with white and pale yellow, or brown barred with white, rarely entirely brown or white; inflated with obsolete grooves which are elevated into tubercles in the angle of section: aperture white: lip transversely grooved: pillar with a few doubled plaits and furnished with a short beak

- Mercatoria.* Shell striate, with an obtuse spire: pillar retuse toothed, the lip gibbous and denticulate.

Lister. tab. 824. fig. 43. *Pet. Gaz.* 1. 9. f. 4.

Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 9. fig. 29.

Bonann. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 36.

Gualt. test. tab. 43. I, L. *Mus. Gottwald.* tab. 16. fig. 12. b, c.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 12. fig. 5, 6. 1. 18 f. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 44. fig. 452-458.

2. *Lister.* tab. 827. fig. 49. E.

3. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 16. fig. 6, 7.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *Æthiopic*, *American* and *Indian* seas, resembles the next; about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long.

Shell uniformly white or yellow, or variously marked with spots, clouds or bands; solid and short, with transverse elevated nodulous striæ.

Rustica,

Shell smoothish, with a prominent spire: pillar retuse, denticulate, the lip gibbous and denticulate.

Lister, tab. 824, fig. 44. t. 825, 826. f. 49. t. 827, f. 49. a, b.

Adams Seneg. 1. tab. 9. fig. 28.

Gualt. test. tab. 43. fig. C, D, E, G, H.

Bytem. app. tab. 11, fig. 41. c.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 18, fig. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 44. fig. 459. 462, 463. 465—471.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *Æthiopic* and *American* seas, in great varieties of size and markings, and is distinguished from the last by its wanting the striæ; sometimes uniformly red or yellow, sometimes white, spotted, striate or clouded with brown chestnut or yellow.

Paupercula.

Shell entire, smoothish, with a striate base: spire a little prominent, the pillar with 4 plaits; lip obtuse.

Lister, tab. 819, fig. 35. *Gualt. test.* t. 55, L.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 26, fig. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 149, fig. 1386. 1387.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1, fig. 11.

2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 43, fig. O. F?

3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 150, fig. 1417, 1418.

Inhabits *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas: Shell solid, blackish-ferruginous with longitudinal white lines.

Mendicaria

Shell slightly striate, with a subgranulate spire: pillar smooth, the lip gibbous and denticulate.

Lister, tab. 826. f. 47. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 11, f. 5.

Bojan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 50.

Gualt. test. tab. 52, E. *Knorr Vergn.* 4, t. 16, f. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 44, fig. 460, 461.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas: Shell black and a little rough to the touch, size of a kidney bean, the whorls beneath with 3 yellow bands; spire with a single ascending line and slightly nodulous whorls.

Cancellata

Shell entire, plaited, and reticulate cross-wise: pillar with 3 plaits, slightly umbilicate and a little produced.

Adams. Seneg. 1. tab. 8, fig. 16.

Gualt. test. tab. 48, fig. B—E.

Bern Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9, f. 7, 8.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 5, fig. 5.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *African* ocean and *Senegal*; resembles the *Murex* *fenticofus*, but is shorter: *shell* about an inch long, with longitudinal ridges crossing sharp elevated transverse striae, white with 2 ferruginous bands on the back: *spire* acute: *pillar* ending in a short beak.

Elegans. Shell smooth, white, with blue bands and yellow mouth: spire nearly obliterated; pillar 6-toothed.

Lister, *tab.* 803, *f.* 11. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch.* 3. *f.* 269.

Martini conch. 2. *tab.* 42, *fig.* 424, 425.

Inhabits——Shell hardly an inch long.

Qvum. Shell smooth, greenish-white, with numerous bands: lip inflected: pillar with 4 plaits.

Knorr Vergn. 4. *tab.* 23, *f.* 5. *t.* 27, *f.* 1.

Inhabits——Shell $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Marginata. Spire obsolete: the sides with thickened margins: pillar with 4 plaits.

Born Mus. Cæj. Vind. test. tab. 9, *f.* 5, 6.

Favann. conch. tab. 29, *fig.* E.

Chemn. conch. 10. *tab.* 150, *fig.* 1421.

Inhabits——Shell smooth, snowy, rarely reddish, or yellow with 3 darker bands: *mouth* lanceolate.

Nucea. Shell substriate, glabrous, with an obtuse smooth prominent spire: pillar with 5 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. *tab.* 150, *fig.* 1419, 1420.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Conus. Shell conic, white, with hollow punctured grooves at the base: whorls crenate: pillar with 6 plaits.

Inhabits——*Chemn. conch.* 10. *tab.* 150, *f.* 1415, 1416.

D. *Fusiform*.

Tringa. Shell nearly entire, oblong, smooth, with a prominent ex-coriated spire: pillar with 3 plaits: lip slightly toothed inwardly.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. *tab.* 9, *f.* 27. *Gualt. test.* 1. 43, B.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. *tab.* 1. *f.* 12.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: shell polished, hardly an inch long, clouded with pale yellow and white: pillar with very thin plaits: lip not margined outwardly, but gibbous within in the middle.

Cornicula.

Cornicula.

Shell slightly emarginate, oblong, smooth, horny, with a longish spire: pillar with 4 plaits: lip equal and unarmed.

Gualt. test. tab. 43, fig. N?

Schraet. inn. Bau. conch. tab. 4. fig. 2.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1, f. 13.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Aethiopic* seas; resembles the last, but the spire is longer and the lip not toothed or gibbous within: shell mostly smooth, very rarely marked with fine transverse striæ; black with a reddish-ochre or yellowish-brown hue and varied with wavy stripes, or pellucid like horn with sometimes 2 whitish bands.

Virgo.

Shell entire, tapering, plaited and transversely striate: pillar with 3 plaits and perforated.

Inhabits——Shell about a finger's length and marked with about 12 grooves, the base reticulate: spire with 10 distinct whorls marked with a red line and 2 bands, the upper yellow the lower-one white: beak elongated as in a *Strombus*.

Scabriuscula.

Shell emarginate, striate and transversely wrinkled: pillar with 4 plaits and perforated: lip crenulate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 29, T. Gualt. test. t. 53, D, H?

Martini conch. 4. tab. 149, fig. 1388, 1389.

Inhabits *India*. Shell rough, white, with brown wrinkles, rarely cinereous with white wrinkles; about 2 inches long.

Ruffina.

Shell nearly entire, transversely wrinkled: pillar with 4 plaits: lip crenulate.

Gualt. test. tab. 54, fig. G?

Inhabits *India*; resembles the last, but is narrower, longer and covered with flesh-colour spots: beak entire, without perforation: lip recurved, crenulate and covered with rounded tubercles.

Nubila.

Shell nearly entire, smooth, yellowish with red clouds, transversely striate: lip crenulate: pillar with 4 plaits.

Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 23.

Inhabits the *Southern Ocean* and *Friendly Islands*.

Sanguisuga.

Shell emarginate, longitudinally grooved and transversely striate: pillar with 4 plaits: lip smooth.

Lister, tab. 821, fig. 38. Rumpf. mus. tab. 29, V.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 4, fig. 5. Gualt. test. t. 53, E.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 78.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 49, fig. 11, 12, 15, 16.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 11, fig. 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 148. fig. 1367, 1368, 1373, 1374.

2. *Adanf. Seneg.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 35†

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell nodulous at the meeting of the grooves and striæ, the grooves red or marked with thin alternate white and brown bands: spire acute, the whorls with generally a double band composed of red dots,

Castra. Shell emarginate, round, smooth: whorls of the spire with plaited striæ: pillar with about 4 plaits.

Knorr Verg. 5. tab. 19. f. 4. *Gualt. test.* t. 53, E.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 21, 22. 41.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 148. fig. 1369, 1370.

2. *Bonaf. rec.* & *Mus. Kirck.* 3. f. 74.

3. *Knorr vergn.* 5. tab. 19. fig. 5.

Inhabits the *Asiatic* sea; $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Shell acute, black, violet or yellow, with white bands and more or less distinctly plaited.

Morio. Shell slightly emarginate, round, smooth: pillar with about 3 plaits.

Inhabits—very much resembles the last, but is twice as thick, brown, surrounded with a single white line beneath, spire more striate, and the pillar has only 3 small plaits.

Acur. Shell tapering and marked with transverse rows of red dots: spire pointed, smooth.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1493, 1494.

Inhabits—Shell hardly an inch long, white or yellowish-brown.

Vulpecula. Shell emarginate, subangular, unarmed and transversely striate: pillar with 4 plaits: throat striate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 39, R. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 56, f. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 54. fig. B, C.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 33, 34.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 15. fig. 2. & 5, t. 16, f. 3.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 148. fig. 1366.

2. Checkered mitre. *Martyn univers. conch.* t. 1, t. 19.

Inhabits *India*; about 2 inches long.

Shell long, narrow, ribbed, rufous or yellow, with sometimes darker bands: lip spotted with brown: pillar white with a brown spot in the middle,

Plicaria. Shell emarginate, angular, the anterior angles a little spinous: pillar with 4 plaits: lip smooth,

Rumpf.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 29, S. Lister, tab. 820.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 64, 65.

Quals. test. tab. 54. D—F. Argensu. conch. tab. 9, Q.

Klein istr. tab. 9, fig. 87.

Seba Mus. 3 tab. 39, fig. 23, 24.

Knorr Vergn. 1. 15, f. 5, 6. 3. 1. 27, f. 4, 6. 1. 12, f. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 148. fig. 1362—1365.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151. fig. 1444, 1445.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean; 2 inches long.

Shell narrow, long, pointed and transversely striate, within blue barred with white, or white with bands of another colour, without white with red violet cinereous or green bands and circular striae; each end red, blue or cinereous.

Bulbata.

Shell cylindrical, glabrous, reddish with sublivid belts: spire obtuse: pillar with 4 plaits within: aperture effuse.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 150, f. 1409, 1410.

Lister, tab. 813, f. 11? Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 269.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 42. fig. 424, 425.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 23, f. 1. 1. 27, f. 1.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

Crenulata.

Shell cylindrical with decussate striae and impressed dots, white with yellowish clouds: lip and whorls nodulous, the latter with crenulate margins: pillar with 8 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 150, fig. 1413, 1414.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

Scutulata.

Shell tapering, black with white spots and transversely striate: first whorl a little ventricose: pillar with 4 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1428, 1429.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

Nigra.

Shell tapering, emarginate, blackish: whorls flattish: pillar with 4 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1430, 1431.

Inhabits shores of Guinea, India and Greenland.

Subdivisa.

Shell tapering, emarginate, longitudinally ribbed, plaited and striate transversely: pillar with 3 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1434—1437.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

Crenulata.

Shell tapering, emarginate, barred and transversely striate, with longitudinal knotty ribs spotted with red: pillar with 3 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1438, 1439.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Exasperata Shell tapering, emarginate, granulous, with decussate striae and longitudinal ribs barred with brown: pillar with 5 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1440, 1441.
2. *Martyn universal conchol.* 1. tab. 21.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Granosa. Shell tapering, emarginate, transversely striate and longitudinally grooved, with elevated dots and reddish lines, the tip and base blackish: pillar with 3 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151, fig. 1442, 1443.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

Cast. Shell tapering, smooth, brown with white bands: pillar with 6 plaits and emarginate at the base.

Chemn. conch. 10. p. 174, vign. 20, fig. C, D.
Martyn universal conchol. 1. tab. 20.
Inhabits the shores of *Ambeina*.

Lencozontias Shell tapering, chestnut with flexuous white bands: pillar obsoletely plaited.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 148, fig. 1371, 1372.
Walch Naturf. 4. tab. 1, fig. 3, 4.
Inhabits——Shell 2 inches long.

Maculosa. Shell tapering, white with reticulate and spotted brown bands.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 149, fig. 1377.
Inhabits——Shell about an inch long.

Nodulosa. Shell tapering, brown, cancellate, the angles of section nodulous and whitish: pillar with 4 plaits,

Inhabits——*Gualt. test.* tab. 52, F, G.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 149, f. 1385.
2. *Martini conch.* 4. tab. 149, f. 1390.

Spadicea. Shell tapering, chestnut with yellow clouds and spots: spire with 8 longitudinally plaited and transversely striate whorls: pillar with 5 plaits.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150, f. 1392.

Aurantiq. Shell tapering, orange; 4 first whorls of the spire with a white band: lip denticulate: pillar with 4 plaits.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150, f. 1393, 1394.

Decussata.

Decussata. Shell tapering, with decussate striae, the longitudinal ones undulate; yellow, with about 4 plaits on the pillar.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1395.

Polygona. Shell tapering, punctured; the whorls longitudinally ribbed and very finely striate transversely, the 3 first angular; lip grooved: pillar slightly umbilicate, with about 5 plaits.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1401, 1402.
Shell very long and narrow, white shaded with brown and black; spire with 10 whorls.

Acuminata. Shell tapering cancellate with a short cancellate beak: pillar 4-plaited.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 150. fig. 1403, 1404.
Inhabits *Tranquebar*; very long and narrow, pale yellow or violet with sometimes a white band: spire very acute at the tip.

Biplicata. Shell tapering smooth, white with yellow spots and black dots: lip acute. pillar 2-plaited.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 149. fig. 1375.

Turricula. Shell tapering: pillar with 2 plaits: whorls rather turgid, with a band of black dots, the first whorl double.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* tab. 149. fig. 1376.

Lineata. Shell tapering, with perpendicular black lines crossing a white band: pillar with about 3 plaits.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 149. fig. 1378, 1379.

Discors. Shell tapering, beneath brown dotted with white; above white with perpendicular waved yellow stripes.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1400.
2. More pointed and hoary with longitudinal ferruginous striae.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 150. fig. 1405.
Shell minute and ventricose beneath.

Striata. Shell tapering with very fine transverse striae, dusky with red dots and 2 paler bands.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1406. minute.

Sulcata. Shell tapering and grooved longitudinally, brown with a transverse white nodulous band: pillar 5-toothed.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1407.

Lævigata. Shell tapering smooth brown, border of the mouth pale; spire with a pale band.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 150. fig. 1408.

Inhabits—Shell narrow small.

Ocellana. Shell tapering, chestnut with white eyes.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1409. minute.

Nasuta. Shell tapering, red with rows of black dots: lip prominent; beak reflected.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1410.

Marmorea. Shell tapering, variegated with white and brown: lip inflexed.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. fig. 1411.

Barbadenfis. Shell tapering reddish with very fine transverse striae: aperture oblong-oval: spire obtuse.

Lister conch. tab. 819. fig. 33.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Glabrata. Shell tapering cancellate with an obtuse spire: lip margined; beak reflected.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*. *Lister.* tab. 819. fig. 34.

Tricolor. Shell tapering gibbous yellow, each of the whorls with a white band tessellate with black: pillar 3-plaited.

Inhabits—*Bonan. recr.* and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 37.

Shell tailed: spire obtuse at the top.

Turrita. Shell tapering, chestnut-brown with undulate brown lines, with horizontal obsolete nodulous plaits: aperture striate: pillar 3-plaited.

Lister. tab. 836. *Martini.* tab. 141. fig. 1317, 1318.

Inhabits—Shell with a slightly prominent beak.

Syracisana. Shell tapering smooth, white with perpendicular waved blackish-yellow stripes.

Bonan. recr. and *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 40.

Inhabits *Syracuse*; longer and narrower than the last.

Nitens. Shell tapering polished, chestnut within white: pillar with 4 plaits.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 322. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 323.

Inhabits—Shell a little ventricose.

- Citrina*. Shell tapering, citron with rufous bands,
Valent abb. 2. tab. 2. fig. 12.
 Inhabits———*Shell* $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
- Macronata*. Shell tapering, pale brown and longitudinally striate: spire
 perforated: pillar perforated 4-plaited.
 Inhabits———*Gualt. test. tab. 52. M.*
- Rugosa*. Shell tapering a little ventricose, longitudinally wrinkled and
 transversely striate, whitish with piceous lines,
 Inhabits———*Gualt. test. tab. 54. A.*
 Spire acute and ribbed at the tip: lip margined.
- Strigosa*. Shell tapering, cinereous striate with red: spire glabrous;
 the whorls rather tumid.
 Inhabits———*Argenv. conch. tab. 9. V.*
- Fossilis*. Shell tapering glabrous: pillar with 5 plaits.
Argenv. conch. tab. 29. fig. 6. b.
 Found hitherto in a fossil state only.
- Leucosticta*. Shell tapering thin glabrous, brown surrounded with lines of
 white dots.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 3. fig. 7.
 2. Nitted mitre. *Martyn. univers. conch. 1. tab. 22.*
 Inhabits———2, the *Friendly Islands*.
- Clatrens*. Shell tapering, whitish cancellate: whorls with a band of
 yellow spots.
 Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 27. fig. 3.*
- Virgata*. Shell tapering transversely ribbed, with a transverse brown
 band and longitudinal waved spots,
 Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 11. fig. 2.*
 Shell thick, 2 inches long: aperture white; the ribs scaly.
- Leucostoma*. Shell tapering, cancellate, varied with tawny and white,
 with waved brown spots; mouth ochraceous.
 Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 11. fig. 3.*
- Variegata*. Shell tapering transversely striate, yellow with a brown
 band and spots and numerous lesser white ones.
 Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 18. fig. 6.*

Filicaris. Shell emarginate a little tapering marked with decussate striae and surrounded with fine red lines: pillar 3-plaited.

Inhabits——*Mant.* 2. p. 548.

Shell pale fusiform, about the length of a little finger: throat white with simple lips: whorls 3, appearing as if begirt with fine red moniliform threads, the last with 12.

Voluta. Shell cylindrical whitish glabrous: spire projecting obtuse and emarginate at the base: pillar with 4 plaits.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 148. fig. 1389, 1390.

Inhabits the shores of Guinea; above 2 inches long.

Zier-voyelii. Shell ovate bay, longitudinally wrinkled, beneath transversely grooved: spire obtuse and crenate at the future: pillar 4-plaited: lip denticulate.

Inhabits——*Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 149. fig. 1406.

Rhinoceros. Shell ovate-triangular rugged knotty transversely grooved and umbilicate: whorls muricate with knobs: pillar 3-plaited: lip toothed: throat striate.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 150. fig. 1407, 1408.

Inhabits shores of New Guinea.

Cobata. Shell tapering white: spire with very fine transverse striae and rounded ribs, the first whorl with 3 brown bands: pillar 4-plaited.

Inhabits——*Schröet. Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 1. fig. 17.

Beak a little reflected, with 6 oblique striae.

Spuria. Shell ovate white: spire spotted with brown, the first whorl with 6 brown bands: tail emarginate: lip impressed: pillar with 6 plaits.

Inhabits——*Schröet. Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 1. fig. 16.

Whorls of the spire marked with rows of black dots,

Pertusa. Shell emarginate striate and marked with hollow punctures: lip denticulate: pillar 5-plaited.

Lisfr. tab. 822. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 3. fig. 5.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 28. 47-49.

Gualt. test. tab. 54. fig. H.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 147. fig. 1361.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 4. fig. 6.

3. *Favann. conch.* tab. 31. fig. D 3.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 151. fig. 1432, 1433.

Inhabits

Inhabits *India*; 3 inches long. Shell narrow brown, with darker longitudinal striae and elevated transverse ones covered with flattish granulations.

Cardinalis. Shell emarginate transversely striate, white with rows of chestnut spots which are generally tessellate: pillar with 5 plaits,

Lister, tab. 838. *Gualt. test. tab.* 53. G. 2.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 51. t. 51. f. 6, 7.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 28. fig. 3.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9. fig. 11, 12.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 147. fig. 1358, 1359.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *V. pertusa*, but is more ventricose and obtuse.

Episcopalis. Shell emarginate smooth: margins of the whorls entire: lip denticulate: pillar with 4 plaits.

Natural. Miscell. tab. 244. *Lister. tab.* 839. fig. 66.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 29. K. *Gualt. test. tab.* 53. G. 1.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 120.

Argenw. conch. tab. 9. C. *Bytem. app. tab.* 11. fig. 47:

Seba mus. 3. tab. 51. fig. 8—19.

Knorr delic. tab. B. iii. fig. 3. *Vergn.* 1. tab. 6. fig. 2.

Regenw. conch. 1, tab. 3. fig. 33.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 147. fig. 1360, 1.

Inhabits *India*. The inhabitant or fish is said to be of a poisonous nature, if eaten, and to wound those who touch it with a kind of pointed trunk. The natives of the island *Tanna* fix the shells in handles and use them as hatchets.

Shell 5 inches long, covered with a yellowish-brown cuticle, under which it is white with rows of squarish bright red spots which are rarely yellow and sometimes confluent: 2 first whorls of the spire glabrous, the rest finely striate transversely.

Papalis. Shell emarginate transversely striate: margins of the whorls and lip denticulate: pillar with 4 plaits.

Sharw Natur. Miscell. tab. 244. lower figure.

Lister. tab. 839. fig. 67. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 29. I.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 119.

Argenw. conch. tab. 9. E. *Gualt. test. tab.* 53. I.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 51. fig. 1—5.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 6. fig. 1.

Regenw. conch. 1. t. 1. f. 1.

Martini conch. 4. t. 147. f. 1353, 1354.

2. *Lister. tab.* 840. *Gualt. test. tab.* 53. I. 2.

Valent abb. tab. 5. fig. 45.

Seba mus. 3. t. 50. f. 29, 30. t. 51. f. 37.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 28. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 147. fig. 1355, 1356.

3. *Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. tab.* 9. fig. 8.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles the last, but the spots are more irregular and deeper coloured

Patriarchalis.

Shell obovate solid transversely striate, whitish with saffron and reddish striae, marked with nodulous plaits; pillar

4-plaited: whorls crowned with tubercles.

Inhabits *India*. *Cbemm conch.* 10. tab. 150. fig. 1425—1427.

Musica.

Shell margined, with obtuse spines in the whorls: pillar with 8 plaits: lip smooth and very thick,

Lister. tab. 805, 806. 812. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 14. F.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 296—298 *Mus kirch.* 3. fig. 297—299.

Gualt. test. tab. 28. x. z. 3. *Bytem app. tab.* 8. fig. 48.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 16. f. 155. a—c. 117. a—d. 118. a, b. 119. b.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 57. fig. 7—21.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 23. f. 1, 2. t. 15. f. 4, 5. 3. t. 12. f. 1. t. 23. f. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 96. fig. 926—933

2. *Cbemm. conch.* 10. tab. 149. fig. 1401—1404,

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 12. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*, Shell with numerous transverse bands composed of parallel brown lines, between which are dots and marks in some measure resembling musical notes: whitish, rarely olive with 8 white bands and chestnut dots: sometimes long and fusiform, sometimes short and ventricose: spires often long and acute, often shorter and more obtuse: pillar with 9—12 plaits,

Vespertilio. Shell emarginate, with acute spires on the whorls: pillar 4-plaited: lip smooth.

Lister. 807, 808. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 32. H.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 294. 305. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 295. 306, 7.

Valent. abb. tab. 1. fig. 1. t. 7. f. 62.

Gualt. test. tab. 28. fig. P, G, I, M, V, T?

Seba mus. 3. tab. 57. fig. 4, 5. *Klein ostr. t.* 5. f. 89.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 17. fig. 121. a—c. 122. a—c. 123. a, b.

Knorr delic. tab. B. vi. fig. 5. *Vergn.* 1. t. 22. f. 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 97. fig. 934—940.

2. *Valent. abb. tab.* 7. fig. 63. *Naturf.* 19. t. 1. f. 3.

3. *Cbemm. conch.* 9. tab. 104. fig. 888, 889.

4. *Cbemm. conch.* 10. tab. 149. 1397—1340.

Inhabits the *Indian Seas*; 3—6 inches long.

Shell white or yellowish, or fulvous with angular chestnut or brown lines and spots, sometimes thin sometimes more inflated: spines longer and sharper or shorter and more obtuse.

Arabia

Arabi a. Shell emarginate, the whorls tuberculate and marked with black characters: pillar 4-plaited.
Inhabits New Zealand. Mart. univ. conch. 2. tab. 52.

Nebræa. Shell emarginate, the whorls with subacute spines: pillar with 5 stronger plaits and 3 obsolete ones.
Lister. tab. 809. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 14. D.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 293. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 292.
Gualt. test. tab. 28. Z. 1. *Olear musf.* tab. 30. fig. 5, 6.
Musf. Gottwald. tab. 16. fig. 115. c. 119. 2.
Seba musf. 3. tab. 57. fig. 1, 2. 3. 6.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 24. fig. 1, 2. and 6. t. 5. f. 1.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 96. fig. 924, 925.
Inhabits India and Jamaica; very rare: 6 inches long.
Shell marked with transverse chestnut lines which are often crossed by longitudinal and frequently undulate ones.

Turbinellæ. Shell nearly entire turbinate, with conic somewhat erect spines, the upper ones larger: pillar with 4 plaits.
Lister. tab. 811. *Rumpf. Musf.* tab. 24. B.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 373. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 367.
Gualt. test. tab. 26. L. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 14. P.
Seba musf. 3. tab. 49. fig. 76, 77. t. 60. f. 8.
Musf. Gottwald. tab. 11. fig. 79. a, b.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 2 fig. 3. t. 13. f. 2, 3.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 18.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 99. fig. 944.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean, about 3 inches long.
Shell white, outwardly barred with brown.

Capitellum. Shell ovate rugged knotty: pillar 3-plaited.
Lister. tab. 810. *Gualt. test.* tab. 37. A.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 270. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 272.
Argenv. conch. tab. 15. fig. k.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 20. fig. 6. t. 35. f. 2.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 99. fig. 947, 948.
2. *Martini conch.* 3. tab. 99. fig. 949, 950.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 35. fig. 4.
Inhabits the Indian and American Sea; resembles *murex trunculus*: shell $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thick white, sometimes barred with brown; marked with decussate ribs.

Ceramisa. Shell ovate acute, with divergent spires: pillar with about 5 plaits.

Lister. tab. 829. *Gualt. test.* tab. 55. D.
Rumpf. Musf. tab. 24. A. tab. 49. L.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 286. *Musf. Kirch.* 3. fig. 287.
Argenv. conch. tab. 15. E. *Lesser test.* fig. 76.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 2. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 99. fig. 943.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 23. fig. 2. and 6. t. 20. f. 6.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 148. fig. 1383, 1384.

Inhabits *Coromandel* and *Ceram*; resembles *V. Turbinellus*.

Shell thick white with brown lines and spots: spines on the outer whorls gradually lessening into tubercles.

Pyrum.

Shell obovate slightly tailed, with striate whorls on the spire, the tip produced and quite glabrous: pillar with 3 plaits.

Lister. tab. 815. *Gualt. test. tab.* 46. C.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 194.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 33. fig. 221. a. 222. b.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 39. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 95. fig. 916, 917.

2. *Lister. tab.* 816. fig. 26. *Rumpf. t.* 36. f. 7!

Klein Ostr. tab. 4. fig. 79. a.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 27. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 95. fig. 918, 919.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 104. fig. 884—887.

Inhabits *Tranquebar* and *Ceylon*. above 7 inches long.

Shell transversely undulate, pale with rows of minute parallelogram spots, the tip cylindrical, the base glabrous and obtuse: beak exerted spreading and entire.

Lapponica. Shell obovate smooth, with a pointed spire and dilated belly.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 37. fig. 3, 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 57. fig. 25, 26.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 11. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 89. fig. 872, 873.

2. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 395.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *American Seas*. Shell ochraceous with brown dots or lines, rarely undulate: pillar with 5 plaits.

Vexillum. Shell ventricose, yellowish-white with orange bands; the first whorl tuberculate and much larger than the rest: pillar with about 6 plaits.

Natur Miscell. tab. 52. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 37. fig. 2.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 7. fig. G.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 1. fig. 1.

Spengler felt. conch. tab. 1. FF.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 120. fig. 1098.

Kammer Rudolf. Cab. tab. 8. fig. 1. 6.

Chemn. conch. 10. *Wion.* 20. fig. A, B.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, and is very rare.

Shell emarginate, ventricose in the middle, with a pointed spire: in the adult shell the orange bands are divided at the lip.

Flavicans.

Flavicans. Shell pyriform smooth with yellowish clouds: spire varied with chestnut spots: pillar 4-plaited.
 Inhabits—*Seba mus.* 3. tab. 67. fig. a, b.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 95. fig. 922. 923.

Rapistris. Shell elongated ribbed, the ribs crossed by very fine transverse lines: lip margined: pillar with many plaits: spire papillary at the tip.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 98. fig. 941, 942.
 Inhabits—Shell 4 inches long, yellowish with brownish clouds.

Nassa. Shell ventricose, the spire ribbed with very fine transverse striae crossing the ribs: lip margined: pillar 3-plaited umbilicate.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 59. fig. 32.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 26. fig. 6.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 124, 125. fig. 1172, 1173.
 Inhabits *Mauritius Island* and *Guinea*, above an inch long: brownish with fine white lines,

Cristiculata Shell tapering and transversely striate, white with longitudinal chestnut ribs: lip denticulate striate: pillar with 3 plaits.
Lihér. tab. 919. 967. *Knorr.* 2. tab. 3. fig. 6.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 55. t. 51. f. 31, 32.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 1382, 1383.
 Inhabits—Shell nearly 3 inches long.

Spiralis. Shell longitudinally ribbed and very finely striate transversely, the 2 first whorls with a row of acute tubercles: pillar 3-plaited.
Rumpf. amb. tab. 29. fig. X.
 Inhabits the *Indian Seas*; cinereous brown or white, narrow at the base, emarginate, slightly reflected.

Magell. anica. Shell a little ventricose, ochraceous with white and brown lines: lip subulate: spire with convex whorls, the first 3 times as large as the rest.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 29. fig. 1, 2.
Fawann conch. tab. 28. E.
Chevén. conch. 10. tab. 148. fig. 1383, 1384.
 Inhabits the *Straits of Magellan*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 23. fig. 2.
 Shell 2 inches long, and narrower; ending in a sharp dagger-like point: first whorl of the spire obscurely undulate.

Filosa.

Shell very finely reticulate striate, with elevated transverse belts: pillar 4-plaited: lip crenate.

Inhabits—Born mus. *Ges. Vind. test. tab.* 9. fig. 9, 10.

Shell white with 16 chestnut belts: pillar a little umbilicate.

Fusata.

Shell coarse brown smooth, the base transversely striate. Spire obtuse, the first whorl ventricose with 4 narrow bands, the rest with a broad white band: pillar umbilicate 3-plaited.

Inhabits—Schrat. *Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 1. fig. 15.

E. Ventricose: spire papillary at the tip.

Ethiopica. Shell emarginate, the spire crowned with vaulted spines pillar 4-plaited.

Lister. tab. 797. 801. Gualt. *test. tab.* 29. H, I.

Bonan. *recr. and Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 1.

Argenville *conch. tab.* 17. F. Rumpf. *Mus. tab.* 31. A, B.

Lesser *test. fig.* 55. *Selva mus.* 3. tab. 64. fig. 1, 2, 4. t. 65. f. 1, 2, 4, 10, 12. t. 66. f. 1—3, 6—10, 15.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 9 fig. 64. a. 61. b.

Knorr *delic. tab.* B. vi. fig. 2. *Vergn. t.* 4. f. 1.

Martini *conch.* 3. tab. 73—75. fig. 777—788.

2. Chemn. *conch.* 10. tab. 148. fig. 1387, 1388.

Inhabits *Persia Asia and the Cape of good hope.*

Shell 7 or 8 inches long, with yellowish spots or bands; shorter and more ventricose or longer and narrower: spines long short broad or narrow: knob at the end of the spire sometimes obsolete.

Cymbium.

Shell emarginate, whorls of the spire with grooved margins pillar 4-plaited.

Lister. tab. 796. 800 Gualt. *test. tab.* 29. B.

Column. *purp.* 29, tab. 30. fig. 3.

Adans *seneg. t.* 3. f. 1. *Argenv. tab.* 17. G.

Bonan. *recr. and Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 2.

Seba *mus.* 3. t. 65. f. 5, 6, 8, 9. t. 66. f. 5.

Knorr *delic. tab.* B. vi. fig. 3. *Vergn. 2. t.* 30. f. 1.

Martini *conch.* 3. tab. 70. fig. 762—765.

Inhabits *Spain Africa and America*: sometimes short and broad, sometimes longer and narrower, smooth, often uniform in colour, often marked with brown spots: lip callous.

Olla.

Shell emarginate, with a smooth spire: pillar with about 3 plaits.

Lister. tab. 794. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 3. fig. 2.

Bonan *recr. and Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 6.

Gualt. test. tab. 29, A. Lesser test. f. 54.
Argen.v. Zoom. tab. 11, H. Klein ost. tab. 5, fig. 97.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 66, fig. 13, 14, 16, 18.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 10, fig. 68. a—c.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22, fig. 2.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 71, fig. 766.
Schrat. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 14.
 Inhabits Spain, America, Ethiopia and the Philippine Isles.
 Shell about 4 inches long, yellowish or reddish, rarely varied with brown, broader than the last.

Ampla.

Shell elongated, with a broad aperture: lip acute: whorls of the spire hardly visible.

Inhabits——*Martini conch. 2. tab. 65, fig. 722—724.*
 Shell white or brown, about an inch long.

Neptuni.

Shell emarginate, covered with a brown cuticle under which it is reddish: lip a little prominent: pillar 4-plaited.

Lister, tab. 802. Gualt. test. t. 27, A A.

Seba Mus 3. tab. 64, f. 3. t. 65, f. 3. 7. t. 66, f. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 71, fig. 767.

Inhabits the Persian Gulph: 8 inches long and nearly as much broad: spire with 4 whorls.

Navicula.

Shell emarginate, the lip a little prominent: pillar with about 4 plaits.

Lister, tab. 795. Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 28, f. 2.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 64, fig. 10, 11. tab. 66, fig. 11, 12, 17.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 71, fig. 768—771.

Inhabits——resembles the last, but is hardly 2 inches long; sometimes uniformly ochraceous, reddish or chestnut, sometimes spotted or marbled.

Papillaris

Shell elongated, with a long tubercle at the tip.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 64, fig. 9.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 10, fig. 69.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 28, fig. 7.

Inhabits——Tubercle at the tip sometimes oblique.

Indica.

Shell elongated, yellow with 3 bands of brown dots: pillar 4-plaited.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 10, fig. 64.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 8, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 72, fig. 772, 773.

Inhabits India. Shell narrow, with 5 whorls,

Scapha. Shell coarse, clouded, with zigzag brown lines: pillar blueish and 4-plaited: lip subulate.
Lister, tab. 799. *Gualt test.* t. 28, 8.
Bonam. recr. & *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 10.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 64, fig. 5, 6.
Klein ostr. tab. 5. f. 94. *Lesser test.* f. 56.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 72, fig. 774—776.
 Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: extremely rare.
 Shell short, broad, white or yellowish: aperture broad: spire with 6 whorls.

Cymbiola. Shell ovate, glabrous, whitish with longitudinal red lines: whorls knotty: pillar 3-plaited.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 148, fig. 1385, 1386.
 Inhabits Indian Ocean: 2 inches long.

Præputium. Shell subovate, testaceous with reddish-bay spots: pillar 4-plaited, emarginate at the base.
Lister, tab. 798. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 66, f. 11?
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 148, fig. 1391, 1392.
 Inhabits the coast of Coromandel.

Glans. Shell cylindrical, yellowish: pillar 3-plaited, emarginate: aperture effuse, spreading.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 148. f. 1393, 1394.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 64. f. 9—11. t. 66, f. 13, 14.
 Inhabits the Eastern shores of Africa.

Reticulata. Shell white, smooth, reticulate with gold, emarginate: pillar 4-plaited with a conic spire, the first whorl cylindrical and ventricose.
Kæmm. Cab. Rudolff. tab. 5, f. 1, 2.
 Inhabits Java: above 2 inches long.

Speliabilis. Shell brownish-yellow striate with brown: pillar 3-plaited.
Kæmm. Cab. Rudolff. t. 7, f. 1.
Davil. Catal. 1. tab. 8, fig. 8.
 Inhabits the Magellanic Straits: $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

76. BUCCINUM. Animal a Limax: Shell univalve, spiral, gibbous: aperture ovate, terminating in a short canal leaning to the right, with a retuse beak or projection: pillar-lip expanded. *Wheelk.*
 A. In-

A. Inflated, rounded, thin, subdiaphanous and brittle.

Shell roundish, surrounded with obtuse grooves between which is an elevated line: aperture without teeth.

Lister, tab. 985. Pet. Gaz. tab. 99, fig. 11.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 7, fig. 6.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. D. Gualt. test. tab. 44. T.

Klein ostrac. tab. 4. fig. 74.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 27. fig. 188. a, c. 189. a, d.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 12, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 117. fig. 1076, 1077.

Inhabits the Indian sea; about 4 inches long.

Shell brown or brownish with numerous darker cloud and spots: spire with 5 inflated whorls separated by a groove.

Shell obovate, surrounded by grooves which are double on the fore-part: aperture without teeth.

Lister, tab. 898. Gualt. test. tab. 42. A a.

Bonann. recr. 3. f. 183. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 179.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 116. fig. 1070.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 2, fig. 1.

2. *Bonann. recr. 3. f. 26. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 25.*

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Adriatic; nearly as large as a man's head: shell ochraceous, nearly globular; pillar umbilicate.

Shell ovate, inflated, slightly grooved and undulate with white: aperture without teeth.

Lister, tab. 984. Column. aq. t. 69. f. 5.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27, C. Argensv. conch. t. 17, A.

Adanf. Seneg. 1. tab. 7, f. 5. Gualt. tab. 51. F.

Bonann. recr. 3. fig. 191. Mus. kirch. 3. f. 189.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 68, fig. 12, 13, 16.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 27, fig. 1, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 8, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 117, fig. 1078—1080.

Inhabits India, America and Ethiopia; 6 inches long.

Shell yellow, undulate or waved with white, the ribs flattened: pillar umbilicate: spire with 5 or 6 prominent convex whorls, between each of which is a small groove.

Shell ovate surrounded with obtuse grooves: aperture toothed.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 23. fig. 4. tab. 27, B.

Bonann. recr. & Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 22.

Gualt. test. tab. 51, C. Argensv. Conch. t. 27, L.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 70. fig. 3, 4.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 27, fig. 184, c.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 23, fig. 2.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 36, fig. 370, 371.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 792, fig. 45.

Inhabits Java, Amboina and Mexico: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell thick, white, spotted with yellow or reddish: first whorl of the spire with 12—14 yellowish ribs, the very tip polished.

Dolium.

Shell ovate, surrounded with remote obtuse grooves; beak a little prominent.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27, A. *Calceol. mus.* 3. f. 41.

Lister, tab. 899. *Gualt. test.* 1. 39, E.

Bonan. recr. 3. f. 16, 17, 25. *Mus. Kirch.* f. 16, 17, 28.

Argenville conch. tab. 17, fig. C.

Seba mus. 3, tab. 68, f. 9—11. tab. 70, fig. 1, 2, 5, 6?

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 27, fig. 185. b. 188, b.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 8, fig. 4.

Martini conch. tab. 116—118, f. 1072—1075, 1082.

Inhabits seas of Sicily, Africa and India: resembles *B. galea*, but is thinner: shell white, sometimes spotted with brown: pillar twisted,

Caudatum. Shell ovate, surrounded with rounded ribs; the beak a little prominent.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 3, fig. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 118, fig. 1083.

2? *Lister, tab.* 940. *Klein ostr. tab.* 3, f. 61.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 29, fig. 5.

Inhabits——Shell brown, umbilicate, with a wide aperture: lip plaited and toothed within: spire with 6 short inflated whorls. 2) Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, thin, straw-colour, brownish in the ribs: whorls of the spire with very fine horizontal lines.

Niveum: Shell snowy, ribbed; outer whorls of the spire hardly prominent.

Inhabits——*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 36, fig. 5.

Shell hardly half an inch broad and high: a very uncertain species,

Clathratum Shell ovate, longitudinally wrinkled and transversely plaited, with a short recurved beak.

Inhabits——*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test.* tab. 9, f. 17, 18.

Shell pale cinereous, the angles of the sections tuberculate: spire acute, a little prominent: pillar-lip crenate and grooved within.

- *Lineatum*. Shell pyramidal or sharp pointed at bottom, white with dark-brown spiral lines.
Douglas's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 15.
 Inhabits the coast of Cornwall; very small.
Shell ovate, with about 5 whorls, the tip of the spire acute; varies in the number and disposition of the spiral lines.
- *Breve*. Shell white with 5 whorls which are longitudinally ribbed and transversely striate.
Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 3, 4.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire Coast*. *Shell* opaque.
- *Minimum*. Shell minute, with 5 spines, spirally striate and transversely ribbed.
B. Minutum. Pennant. iv. p. 122. tab. 79.
At. Nidros. iv. tab. 16. fig. 24.
 Inhabits *England and Norway*: less than a pea.
- *Obusulum*. Shell white opaque, with 3 spires and oval aperture.
Adams and Koenig. Microsc. p. 639. tab. 14. fig. 25.
 Found in *Faversham Creek*: very minute and rare.

B. *With a short exerted reflected beak; lip unarmed outwardly.*
- *Minutum*. Shell white opaque, with 3 whorls which are longitudinally ribbed.
Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 7, 8.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire Coast*: very minute.
- *Leve*. Shell smooth, with 3 whorls and a long beak.
Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 7, 8.
 Inhabits the *Pembrokeshire Coast*: very small.
Shell white opaque, the first whorl much more inflated than the second: aperture oval.
- *Obtusissimum*. Shell smooth with 3 whorls and a long beak: aperture contracted.
Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 9, 10.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: very minute, differs from the last in the form of the aperture, and in having the whorls of a nearly equal size.
- *Echinophorum*. Shell with 4 tuberculate belts and prominent beak.
Lister. tab. 1003. Rumf. mus. tab. 27. fig. 1.
Bonap. rec. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 18, 19.

Gualt. test. tab. 43. fig. 3. Argenv. conch. tab. 17. P. Argenv. Zoom. tab. 3. fig. H.

Ginann. adr. 2. tab. 5. fig. 43.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 68. fig. 18.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25. fig. 164. tab. 27. fig. 186.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 17. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 41. fig. 407, 408.

2. *Lister. tab. 1011. fig. 71, c, f.*

3. *Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 160. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 162.*

Inhabits the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas.

Shell brownish with white tubercles within, transversely striate, umbilicate: spire pyramidal: beak long, bent back: lip polished: belts often 5.

Plicatum. Shell a little plaited forwards, marked with decussate striae: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Lister. tab. 1002. Gualt. test. tab. 40. C.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 156. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 161.

Argenv. conch. tab. 15. fig. D?

Martini conch. 2. tab. 37. fig. 379, 380.

2. *Knorr vergn. 3. tab. 28. fig. 1.*

Favann. conch. tab. 25. D. 4.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. n. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 153. fig. 1459, 1460.

3. *Scopol. delic. Insul. 2. tab. 24. fig. 1.*

Inhabits Jamaica. Shell cinereous or reddish, with sometimes a row of tubercles at the base of the spire, rarely with manifest longitudinal striae or cancellate.

Cornutum. Shell turbate and crowned with spines: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Lister. tab. 1006. Rumpf. mus. tab. 23. fig. 1.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 155.

Gualt. test. tab. 40. D. Lesser test. fig. 46.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 73. fig. 7, 8, 17, 18.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 24. fig. 159. aa. bb.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 33. fig. 348, 349.

2. *Lister. tab. 1008. fig. 71. b, c.*

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 23. A.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 35. fig. 362.

Inhabits India: 9—12 inches long.

Shell white with reddish or chestnut spots.

Rufum. Shell with decussate striae and knotty belts between which is a double line: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 23. D. Gualt. test. tab. 40. F.

Barrel. rar. tab. 1325. fig. 29.

Seba mus. 3. t. 73. f. 3, 4. 9.

Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 9. f. 21 and 4. tab. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. t. 12. f. 69.

Martini conch. 2. t. 32. f. 341. t. 33. f. 346, 347.

Inhabits *America* and *India*: brown varied with reddish and white, the aperture scarlet with 2 white teeth and intermediate black grooves.

Imbricosum. Shell with 2 tuberculate belts and recurved beak.

Lister, tab. 1004? *Gualt. test. tab.* 41. A, A, A.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 323. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 322.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 73. fig. 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 23. fig. 159. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 10. fig. 1, 2.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 34. fig. 359. t. 38. f. 381, 382.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 73. fig. 2?

3. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 18. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: 10 inches long.

Shell spotted and waved with red and brown, when full grown somewhat triangular, with decussate striæ: belts sometimes 3 or 4: aperture with white teeth and an intermediate black one.

Flammmeum. Shell slightly plaited and crowned: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Lister. tab. 1005. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 33. fig. 2.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 156.

Valent. abb. tab. 11. fig. 99, 100.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 73. fig. 19, 20.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 23. fig. 160.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 34. fig. 353, 354.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 73. fig. 16.

3. *Gronov. Zooph. tab.* 19. fig. 9.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: about 5 inches long.

Shell white with brown waved spots: aperture with 7 black spots, the teeth strong and obtuse: pillar transversely ribbed with white.

Testiculæ. Shell obovate, with decussate striæ and elevated longitudinal ones: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Lister. tab. 1001. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 23. fig. 3.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 162. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 163.

Valent. abb. tab. 7. fig. 59. *Gualt. test. tab.* 39. C.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 72. fig. 17—21.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 22. fig. 145—149.

Knorr Vergn. 3. t. 8. f. 2.

Martini conch. 2. t. 37. f. 375, 376.

2. *Martini conch.* 2. t. 37. f. 377, 378.

Inhabits

Inhabits *America* and *India*; about 4 inches long.

Shell white or reddish, generally spotted with yellow; inner pillar lip obliterated, outer one ochraceous spotted with brown; pillar with white plaits or teeth.

Decussatum Shell with decussate striae and covered with small scales: aperture toothed: beak recurved.

Lister. tab. 1000. Gualt. test. tab. 40. B.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 157.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 23. fig. 154. b, c. 156. a, 157. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 10. fig. 3, 4.

Martini conch. 2. t. 35. f. 360, 361. 367, 368.

Inhabits *Africa* and the *Mediterranean*. Shell white frequently tessellate or undulate with brown: outer pillar lip rugged strong broad and crenate within; inner lip rough with raised dots.

Areola.

Shell tubifriate and surrounded with 4 rows of square spots: aperture toothed: beak recurved:

Lister. tab. 1002. Valent abb. tab. 9. fig. 77.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 25. fig. B, C 1, 2 5.

Adans seneg. 1. t. 7. f. 8. Argenv conch. tab. 5. I.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 20, 21. 154?

Klein offr. tab. 6. fig. 102? 103.

Gualt. test. tab. 39. G, H. tab. 40. E.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 70. fig. 7—9.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 22. f. 150—152 b. t. 23. f. 156. b.

Martini conch. 3. t. 22. f. 344, 345. t. 34. f. 350—352.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 1056. fig. 9.*

Inhabits *India* and the *Mediterranean*: 3 inches long.

Shell sometimes smooth, sometimes more or less striate: outer pillar-lip with a toothed inner margin.

Tigrinum.

Shell ovate smooth, blueish with transverse yellow bands spotted with brown and intermediate brown characters.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. *Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 8.*

Undulatum.

Shell with sometimes transverse striae and waved spire: spire obtuse and with the inner lip glabrous.

Lister conch. tab. 996. fig. 61.

2. *Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 139.*

Gualt. test. tab. 39. B.

3. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 68. fig. 14, 15. 17.*

Inhabits—resembles *B. areola*, but is more produced.

Cicatricosum.

Shell ovate smooth and covered with hollow punctures: spire elongated: lips toothed: beak recurved.

Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits India; resembles *B. areola* but is more oval: spire cancellate: outer pillar-lip toothed, the inner wrinkled.

Tessellatum. Shell thin cinereous with white bands tessellate with brown: whorls with 5 rows of tubercles.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 73. fig. 1, 12, 13.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 36. fig. 369. t. 37. f. 374.

Inhabits the South Seas: extremely rare: 6 inches long.

Pennatum. Shell white with variegated yellowish chestnut and white bands: beak recurved.

Inhabits India. *Rumpf, mus. tab. 23. C.*

Martini conch. 2. tab. 36. fig. 372, 373.

Maculosum. Shell with 4 spotted bands: whorls a little prominent and longitudinally ribbed, the first crowned with tubercles. Inhabits— $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. *Lister. tab. 997.*

Bilineatum. Shell transversely striate: spire obtuse, the whorls with a spotted band and 2 lines.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 998.*

Gibbum. Shell coarse, transversely striate and wave-spotted: spire acute pyramidal.

Inhabits—2 inches long. *Lister. tab. 999.*

Ventricosum. Shell ventricose striate: pillar-lip thin: beak short. Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 1007.*

Strigosum. Shell transversely striate: spire acute the 2 first whorls crowned with spines: outer pillar-lip spotted within and emarginate without.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 1011. fig. 71. f.*

Rugosum. Shell smooth, with undulate spots: spire rugged and striate: beak with 5 plaits: outer pillar-lip strong and straight.

Inhabits—3 inches long. *Lister tab. 1014.*

Ponderosum. Shell coarse with a slightly prominent acute spire: the first whorl crowned with tubercles: outer pillar-lip ribbed within.

Inhabits— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. *Lister. tab. 1016. fig. 74.*

- Recurvirostrum*. Shell smooth and marked with bands of rufous spots: spire a little prominent, the first whorl inflated.
Lister conch. tab. 1016. fig. 75.
 Inhabits *Barbadoes*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
- Trifasciatum*. Shell transversely striate and spotted here and there, with equal bands: aperture blueish within: outer pillar-lip toothed, inner with rows of tubercles.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 158.
 Inhabits—Shell about 3 inches long.
- Senegalicum*. Shell with fine transverse striæ and 3 spotted bands: second whorl of the spire surrounded with a turgid ring: outer pillar-lip crenate.
 Inhabits *Senegal*. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 7. fig. 7.*
- Ochroleucum*. Shell ochraceous, transversely striate: first whorl of the spire crowned with spines: outer pillar lip toothed, the inner repand.
 Inhabits— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. *Gualt. test. tab. 43. fig. 2.*
- Striatum*. Shell transversely striate: spire depressed, the outer whorl a little knotty at the margin: aperture toothed: beak recurved.
 Inhabits *America*. *Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. fig. 18.*
- Cassis*. Shell obovate-umbilicate, fulvous, with very numerous transverse striæ: beak recurved: pillar-lip membranaceous united: lip of the aperture acute.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1456.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, near *Naples*.
- Strigatum*. Shell ovate, transversely grooved, whitish with reddish bands, varicose: spire conic with decussate striæ: aperture oblong toothed: inner pillar-lip plaited granulate: lip of the aperture fringed spotted.
 Inhabits *India*. *Favann. conch. tab. 24. D.*
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 153. fig. 1457, 1458.
Martini conch. 2. tab. 34. fig. 356.
- Tyrrhenum*. Shell globular yellowish grooved striate: spire conic: aperture white: lip margined and slightly toothed within.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 153. fig. 1461, 1462.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 160. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 162.
Ginnann. op. post. 2. tab. 5. fig. 44. t. 6. f. 45.
 Inhabits the seas round *Tuscany*.

Abbrevia-
tion. Shell ovate white, transversely striate and grooved: spire
conic: lip of the aperture doubled and toothed within;
pillar-lip turned back and wrinkled: beak very short.
Inhabits India and America. Chemn. 10. t. 153. f. 1463—1466.

C. Lip prickly outwardly on the hind-part: in other respects
resembling the last division.

Erinaceus. Shell a little plaited and crowned with papillæ.

Lister. tab. 1015. Gualt. test. tab. 39. D. I.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 113.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 25. D. and fig. 6, 7.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 23. fig. 155, 156. 158. 161--163.

Argenv. conch. tab. 14. fig. G.

Seba mus. 3. t. 53. f. 8. 11--16. 29, 30.

Martini conch. 2. t. 35. f. 363. t. 38. f. 383--386.

2. Lister. tab. 1017. Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 21?

Inhabits America India and near Alexandria.

Shell ochraceous blueish or white, rarely with waved spots, fre-
quently with a transverse band or two more or less evidently
testellate.

Glaucum. Shell smooth and crowned with papillæ.

Lister. tab. 996. fig. 60. Gualt. test. tab. 40. A:

Rumpf. mus. tab. 25. A. and fig. 4.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 71. fig. 11--16.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 22. fig. 153. t. 23. f. 154. a:

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 8. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 32. fig. 342, 343.

Schraet in Bau. conch. tab. 3. fig. 4.

Inhabits the Indian Sea; about 5 inches long.

Shell cinereous with 4--6 darker bands, within brown, rarely
transversely striate without, with an acute pyramidal spire:
outer whorls cancellate: outer lip toothed and armed beneath
with 3 or 4 spines; inner lip rudged beneath and slightly
punctured, above glabrous white.

Vibex. Shell entirely smooth.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 25. E. and fig. 8, 9.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 152.

Gualt. test. tab. 39 F. L. Argenv. conch. tab. 14. H.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 3--7. 10. 17--20. 23. 31.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25. fig. 166. a, b. 167. a, b. 168. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 11. fig. 3.

Regensf. conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 40.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 35. fig. 364. 366.

2. Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 9.

3. Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 26, 27.

4. Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 22.

Inhabits *Alexandria America and India.*

Shell with yellowish-brown waved spots: pillar with 2 plaits: probably a variety of *B. erinaceus*.

Teffularum. Shell a little ventricose: whorls of the spire with a band at the base tessellate with black.

Lister. tab. 957. Martini conch. 2. tab. 38. fig. 387, 388.

Inhabits—Shell with generally waved chefnut spots.

Nodulosum. Shell slightly plaited and crowned with papillæ: lip smooth, spotted above, the hind part with 2 rows of sharp spines.

Inhabits—*Schrazl. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 9.*

Resembles *B. Erinaceus*: about an inch long.

Fimbria. Shell grooved with an acute spire, the whorls with rows of tubercles.

Inhabits—*Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 1, 2.*

Shell large, yellowish-grey with white grooves.

Papillosum. Shell covered every where with tubercles.

Lister. tab. 969. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 29. M.

Gualt. test. tab. 44. G. Argenv. conch. tab. 9 Q.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 57--59.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 27. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1204, 1205.

Inhabits the *Indian Sea*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long: rather rare.

Shell yellowish with chefnut spots; the tubercles disposed in rows: lip armed with 6 spines.

Glan. Shell smooth, the inner pillar-lip 2-toothed.

Lister. tab. 941. fig. 40. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 29. P.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 39. fig. 56, 57. 60.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1196--1200.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: very rare.

Shell smooth, a little ventricose, above 2 inches long, white with oblique yellow or yellowish-brown lines and brown spots, the tip red.

D. Pillar-lip dilated and thickened,

Arcularia. Shell plaited and crowned with papillæ.

Lister. tab. 970. Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. M.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 175. 340.

Gualt. test. tab. 44. P, Q, R. Argenv. conch. tab. 14. C.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 28. 32--35. 37--41.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 26. fig. 178. d. 183. a—c.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 41. fig. 409—412.

2. *Rumpf. Mus. tab. 27. N. Gualt. test. tab. 44. N.*

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 44. 45.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 41. fig. 413.

3. *Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 59.*

4. *Gronov. Zooph. tab. 19. fig. 7. 8.*

5. *Cheym. conch. 10. tab. 154. fig. 1474.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell white cinereous, or brown with sometimes a white band, rarely reddish with a white band, cancellate: lip ribbed.

Pallus.

Shell gibbous obliquely striate and tuberculate: aperture wrinkled.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 72. fig. 88.

Lisler. tab. 971. Gualt. test. tab. 44. N.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 8. fig. 11?

Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 22. f. 5.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. t. 2. f. 2.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and European Coasts.

Shell not an inch long, brown or dull ferruginous with decussate striae and sometimes a transverse white band or two: spire with 5 whorls: outer pillar-lip rounded and toothed, inner one polished white.

Gibbosalum

Shell gibbous smooth.

Lisler. tab. 972, 973. Gualt. test. tab. 44. L.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 383. Mus. Kirch. f. 369.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 26. fig. 178. c.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 46.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22. fig. 6.

Martini conch. 2. t. 41. f. 414, 415.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 329. fig. 3 a, b.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22. fig. 4, 5.*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 36. fig. 5?*

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian Seas: small.

Shell snowy or tinged or spotted.

Mutabile.

Shell smooth, when full grown rugged: spire exerted: inner pillar-lip extended forward and thickish.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Gualt. test. tab. 44. B.*

Shell thin smooth, pale, white or yellowish-brown, with sometimes 2 obsolete bands: spire very fine, the whorls very distinct, as long as the shell, the upper margin obsoletely white and rufous: the adult shell longitudinally wrinkled cinereous and opaque.

Neritum. Shell convex obtuse smooth; inner pillar-lip obsolete.

Gualt. test. tab. 65. fig. C. 1.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: size of a pea; resembles a *Nerita*, but the aperture is emarginate behind: shell nearly orbicular, pale, beneath rather flat, white, gibbous, the upper suture towards the whorls with a purplish vermicular line.

E. Pillar-lip appearing as if worn flat.

Harpa. Shell with equal longitudinal distinct mucronate veins; pillar-lip smooth.

Lister. tab. 992—994. Klein. ostr. tab. 6. fig. 105.

Rumpf. muj. tab. 32. K—M. Argenv. conch. tab. 17. D.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 185.

Gualt. test. tab. 39. C, D, E, G. Lesser test. fig. 59.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 70. Mus. Gottwald. tab. 15.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 9. fig. 3 and 2. t. 8. f. 2. t. 19. f. 1, 2.

Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 14. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 2. f. 14.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 119. fig. 1090—1092. 1094—1097.

2. Pall Spic. Zool. 10. tab. 3. fig. 1, 2.

3. Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1451.

4. Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1453.

Inhabits the *Indian Sea*: 4 or 5 inches long.

Shell ovate, beneath generally bay or brown, with oblique narrower or broader ribs and more or fewer black transverse striae which are sometimes spotted, the spots often tessellate: the interstices of the ribs white with pennate spots: 2) shell grey with undulate spots, within purple-violet.

Costatum. Shell with equal longitudinal crowded mucronate veins; pillar smooth.

Argenville zoom. tab. 11. F. Favann. conch. tab. 28. A. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 119. fig. 1093.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1452.

2. Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 6.

Inhabits—2) *Falkland Islands*; extremely rare.

Shell with approximate ribs which are seldom striate and spotted: probably a variety of the last.

Perficum. Shell flat, with a crenulate lip and flat pillar.

Lister. tab. 987. Rumpf. Muj. tab. 27. E.

Argenv. conch. tab. 17. E. Gualt. test. tab. 51. L.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 72. fig. 10, 11.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 2. fig. 5. and 4. t. 5. f. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 69. fig. 760.

2. Valent abb. tab. 3. fig. 20.

3. Seba mus. 3. tab. 72. fig. 12—16.

Favann. Conch. tab. 17. D. 3.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 154. fig. 1467, 1468.

Inhabits India and the Persian Gulph: 4 inches long.

Shell brown transversely striate and spotted with white, or surrounded with threads spotted with white and brown or with bands spotted alike,

Monodon.

Shell rough, with a crenulate lip: pillar flat, protruding obliquely a subulate spine.

Pall. Spicil. zool. 10. tab. 3. fig. 3, 4.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 30. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 69. fig. 761.

Regenf. conch. 2. tab. 7. fig. 2.

Favann. conch. tab. 27. fig. D 1.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 50.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 154. fig. 1469, 1470.

Inhabits America, Shell grey, within white.

Patulum.

Shell muricate, the lip crenate without: pillar falcate.

Lister. tab. 989. Adams seneg. 1. tab. 7. fig. 3.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 368. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 361.

Gualt. test. tab. 51. D, E. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 24. fig. 1.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 26. fig. 179. a.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 69. fig. 757, 758.

Inhabits America and Ethiopia: 4 inches long.

Shell strong solid, with transverse black striae and sometimes intermediate white lines and 2 white bands: whorls with a triple knotty acute belt on the belly and a double lower-one more obtuse.

Hemastoma

Shell slightly muricate, the lip striate within: pillar flattish: throat fulvous.

Lister. tab. 998. Gualt. test. tab. 51. A.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 11. fig. 80. a, b, e, f?

Martini conch. 3. tab. 101. fig. 964, 965.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Ethiopia: 2 inches long.

Shell ovate coarse transversely striate, brown or cinereous, sometimes marked with brown lines: lip crenulate within: spire obtuse, the whorls surrounded with a double knotty band.

Lopillus.

Shell ovate acute and spirally striate, without protuberances: pillar flattish.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. 1. tab. 11.

Penn Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 72. fig. 89.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 7. fig. 1—4. 9. 12.

Lister. tab. 965. Anim. Angl. tab. 3. fig. 5. 6.

Borlase Cornwall. p. 277. tab. 28. fig. 11.

Adams. Seneg. 1. tab. 7. fig. 4.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 29. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 121. fig. 1111, 1112, and 4. t. 122. f. 1124, 1125, 1128, 1129, 1136, 1137.

Inhabits *European Shores*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and is one of the species which yields a fine purple durable dye.

Shell white cinereous or yellowish, often transversely barred and spirally grooved; sometimes thin without teeth in the aperture, sometimes more solid and the aperture toothed.

Sitaragda-lus. Shell ovate, acute glabrous: pillar slightly plaited and flattish.

Inhabits—*Argen. conch.* tab. 6. P.

Shell grooved and shining like mother of pearl, and shining with a green gloss.

Tuba. Shell a little fusiform, yellowish-brown: spire cancellate; the first whorl nearly smooth and thrice as long as the rest.

Inhabits *India.* *Martini conch.* 3. tab. 94. fig. 908.

Shell ventricose above, beneath narrow.

Pyrum. Shell turbate, with a red aperture: pillar smooth: spire short, the first whorl ventricose.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 94. fig. 909, 910.

2. *Scopol. del. Inj.* 2. tab. 24. fig. 2?

Inhabits *India* and the *Red Sea*: extremely rare.

Spadicum. Shell oblong turbate, chestnut with transverse undulate white lines.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 94. fig. 911.

Fossile. Shell convex transversely plaited: spire short: pillar callous.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 94. fig. 912—914.

Found fossile in *Germany*.

Umbilicatum. Shell oblong turbate plaited: spire knotty: aperture grooved within: pillar slightly umbilicate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 94. fig. 915. a.

Candidum. Shell oblong turbate solid smooth white.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. vign. 31. fig. 2, 3.

Scala. Shell oblong, the aperture oval emarginate 4-toothed; base white: spire acute, the whorls distant, the first with 4 glabrous ribs.

Martini

Martini conch. 3. tab. 118. fig. 1089. a, b.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 8.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 7. fig. 2.

3. *Lister conch.* tab. 1059. fig. 2.

Inhabits——Shell sometimes white, sometimes brown.

Craissm.

Shell ventricose coarse grey glabrous, with an oval aperture: pillar callous, the base with 2 callosities.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 120. fig. 1099, 1100.

Spire hardly prominent, with 5 whorls.

*Margina-
tum.*

Shell subglobular glabrous, the aperture oval and margined each side: lip toothed: pillar substriate: spire hardly prominent.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 120. fig. 1101, 1102.

Found in a fossil state: shell brown, with a few oblique striae at the base,

*Labyrinth-
us.*

Shell ponderous convex glabrous, the whorls distant and margined: aperture ample oval: pillar with oblique plaits.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 57. t.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 120. fig. 1103.

Inhabits Holland. Shell pale yellowish-brown.

Ruficum.

Shell coarse ovate oblong, white with transverse brown striae: aperture oval: beak a little prominent: first whorl ventricose.

Lister. tab. 831. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 25.

Gualt. test. tab. 43. X. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 14. fig. 5.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 54. fig. 14—16.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 120. fig. 1104, 1105.

Inhabits India and Africa. The transverse striae are often varied with brown and white with a tinge of blue and green.

Varium.

Shell ovate coarse, yellow with elevated nodulous transverse darker ribs: aperture oval, without teeth.

Inhabits——*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 23. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 121. fig. 1106.

Filiform.

Shell ovate, whitish surrounded with red threads: spire a little prominent: aperture oval, the lip striate with red: pillar slightly umbilicate.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 121. fig. 1113, 1114.

Coronatum.

Coronatum. Shell ovate, striate, whitish with chestnut shades, and a white band in the middle edged with brown spots each side.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 121. fig. 1115, 1116.

2. *Lister*, tab. 986. *Klein ostr.* tab. 4, f. 75.

Inhabits—Shell gibbous in the middle.

Squalidum. Shell subglobular, whitish with leek-green and lurid testate spots disposed in rows.

Bonann. recr. 3. fig. 393. *Mus. Kirch.* 3, f. 397.

Inhabits—Spire with 4 whorls.

Crassum. Shell subcylindrical, transversely striate, reddish with chestnut bands: lip denticulate.

Inhabits Ceylon. *Kamm. Cab. Rudolft.* tab. 7, fig. 2, 3.

Fornicatum. Shell striate, brown spotted and barred with white: whorls caniculate with 4 rows of knots.

Kamm. Cab. Rudolft. tab. 9, fig. 1.

Inhabits—Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

F. Smooth and not enumerated in the former divisions.

Spiratum. Shell smooth, the whorls separated by a canal: pillar abrupt, perforated.

Columb. purp. 15. tab. 16, fig. 2.

1. *Lister*, tab. 983. fig. c. *Guatt. test.* 2. 51, B.

Argenv. conch. tab. 17. N. *Rumpf. mus.* t. 49, D.

Bonann. recr. 3. fig. 370. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 362.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 73. fig. 21, 22, 24? 25?

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 6. fig. 5. & 3, t. 3, f. 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 10, fig. 41.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 122. fig. 1118.

2. *Lister*, tab. 981. f. 41. *Rumpf. mus.* t. 49, C.

Bonann. recr. 3. *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 70.

Klein ostrac. tab. 2. fig. 46. *Seba mus.* 3. t. 73, f. 13, 26.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 122, fig. 1120, 1121.

Inhabits India and China; about 2 inches long.

Shell white with chestnut lines and spots: spire with 6 or 7 whorls, the first ventricose: aperture ovate, emarginate, ending in a canal above; the perforation deep and appearing 2-parted: base of 1) blue.

Pyrozonias. Shell with transverse plaits and undulate striae, the base and spire a little prominent: each of the whorls with a fulvous band, the first double.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 109, f. 1017.

Shell oblong, very finely striate, pale brown with darker bands: aperture oval, ending in a canal: first whorl gibbous and very large.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1150.

Inhabits India. Spire with 5 or 6 whorls.

Shell smooth, black with rows of white spots and dots: spire a little prominent, the first whorl ventricose.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. t. 124, f. 1160, 1161.

Shell obtusely pyramidal and transversely striate, white with blackish and brown clouds and stripes.

Inhabits Tranquebar. *Lister*, tab. 980.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 124, fig. 1170, 1171.

Shell quite glabrous and minute.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 125, fig. 1177—1182.

Inhabits—Shell with sometimes a tessellate band on the 2 first whorls, or with a row of spots on the first whorl, or undulate spotted and dotted with brown.

Shell minute, transversely striate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 125, f. 1183—1188.

Shell toothed or spotted in the aperture.

Shell glabrous with 3 broad red bands within: first whorl of the spire ventricose.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test.* tab. 44, A. An inch long.

Shell glabrous, with a white band and chefnut lines.

Inhabits—*Seba mus.* 3. tab. 39, fig. 37. Minute.

Shell glabrous, with decussating bands and lines.

Inhabits—*Seba mus.* 3. tab. 39, fig. 38.

Shell glabrous, ochraceous: spire with an obtuse blue tip, the first whorl ventricose.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 18, fig. 3.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 125, fig. 1193.

Inhabits—Shell about 2 inches long.

Shell glabrous with obsolete whorls, the lowest slightly channelled and produced at the base.

Lister, tab. 794. *Knorr. Vergn.* 2. t. 16, fig. 4, 5.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3 fig. 149.

Gualt. test. tab. 43 T. Argenv. conch. t. 9, G.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 122, f. 1117.

2. *Lister, tab. 982. Klein ostr. tab. 2. fig. 47.*

Martini conch. 2. tab. 122, fig. 1119.

3. *Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 48?*

Inhabits America and Africa: $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 inches long.

Shell polished, orange mixed with white: 2) white with chestnut spots and a reddish tip.

Stromboides Shell glabrous with distinct whorls: lip prominent: base obliquely striate.

Inhabits—*Hermann. Naturf. 16. tab. 2, fig. 5, 6.*

Shell yellowish-brown, with 5 or 6 convex whorls.

Prærosum. Shell ovate, smooth, black with a carious spire, the pillar glabrous.

Lister conch. tab. 124. fig. 24?

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 120, f. 1035, 1036.

Inhabits Southern Europe: size of a bean.

Shell coarse, with an abrupt jagged crown.

Australe. Shell oblong, smooth, thin, fasciate, with an oval entire aperture.

Chemn. conch. 9: tab. 120. f. 1033, 1034.

Favann. Catal. tab. 1. fig. 46.

Inhabits rivers of New Zealand: 3 inches long, and appears an intermediate species between the Buccinum, Bulla and Helix.

Orbita. Shell ovate, thick, whitish, transversely ribbed and grooved: aperture oval: lip plaited within; pillar-lip flat.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 154, f. 1471, 1472.

Martyn univers. conchol. 2. fig. 45.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 154, fig. 1473.*

Martyn univers. conchol. 1. fig. 7.

Inhabits shores of New Zealand.

Turgitum. Shell obovate, slightly umbilicate, yellowish with rows of red spots: lip sinuate.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 154, fig. 1475, 1476.

Zorn n. danz. Abb. 1. tab. 3, fig. 4.

Martyn univers. conchol. 2. fig. 49.

Inhabits shores of New Zealand.

G. Angular, and not included in the former divisions.

Undatum. Shell ovate, with transverse elevated glabrous striae: belly obtusely 5-angled: lip striate within.

Lister, tab. 938. Rampf. mus. tab. 29, O.

Argenv.

Argenv. conch. tab. 9. N. Seba mus. 3. tab. 52. fig. 26.

Knorr vergn. 2. tab. 14. fig. 4. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 122. fig. 1126, 1127.

2. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 399.*

Inhabits *Malacca*: about 2 inches long.

Shell yellowish with brown striae, and sometimes 7 or 8 angles: beak channelled reflected.

Shell ovate with transverse elevated glabrous striae: belly cylindrical: lip striate within.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1135.

Inhabits——very much resembles the last.

Shell ovate, the spire 12-angled and transversely striate: aperture toothed: lip orange: pillar perforated,

Mus Gottwald. tab. 26 fig. 175. a, b.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1147—1149.

Inhabits the Coast of *Coremandel*.

Shell coarse, dirty brown, transversely striate, the interstices of the striae with 2 rows of black dots: spire with 4 channelled whorls.

Inhabits *India. Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1145.*

Shell short with a large oblong aperture ending in a short canal, sometimes thin and long with angular lines.

Shell transversely striate, with red parallelogram spots.

Inhabits——*Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1143, 1144.*

Shell ovate, brown with snowy spots: whorls of the spire grooved: throat striate: lip crenulate.

Inhabits——*Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 5, 6.*

Shell thin ventricose narrow, with a conic depressed spire, the first and second whorls crowned with spines.

Inhabits——*Rumpf. mus. tab. 25. fig. 3. 4 inches long.*

Shell roundish wrinkled, the whorls lamellate on the fore-part: pillar perforated.

Argenv. conch. tab. 15, G. Spengl. conch. tab. 2. H.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 68. fig. 754, 755.

Inhabits *China*. Shell dirty ochraceous varied with brown, within yellow; coarse, with decussate wrinkles or striae and a solid bent beak wrinkled and covered with imbricate scales: spire angular with straight sides, the fore-part flattish plaited or toothed above.

Glaciale. Shell smooth substriate ovate-oblong, the lower whorl subcarinate.

Schraet. n. litterat. 3. tab. 3. fig. 20, 21.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1446, 1447.

Inhabits shores of the Northern Seas: 2 inches long.

Shell thick stony pale reddish, within glossy white: whorls 7 with many curved angles.

Undatum. Shell oblong coarse, with deep transverse undulate striae: whorls 7, with many curved angles.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 73 fig. 90.

Lister. tab. 962. fig. 14. *An. Anol. t.* 3. f. 2.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 189. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 191.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 29. *H. Seba mus.* 3. tab. 39. fig. 76—80.

Knerr de'ic. tab. B. vi. fig. 6. *Vergn.* 4. t. 19. f. 1.

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 9 fig. 14, 15.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 126. fig. 1206—1211.

2. *Bonan. Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 399.

3. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 39. fig. 81, 82.

4. *Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 9. fig. 15, 16.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 105. fig. 892, 893.

Inhabits Europe India and the North Seas: 3-4 inches long.

Shell rough cinereous or brownish, rarely chestnut barred with white, or blue, transversely and obliquely undulate: spire with 7—9 whorls: aperture lunate, covered with a horny lid marked on the outside with fine concentric striae.

Striatum. Shell ovate-oblong with transverse elevated striae, undulated near the tip.

Pennant. 4. tab. 74. fig. 91. *Lister an. angl. t.* 3. f. 3.

Inhabits British Coasts: about 4 inches long.

Ciliatum. Shell elongated slightly tailed angular and longitudinally ciliate: pillar slightly plaited.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 401. n. 402.

Inhabits Greenland Seas: 6 inches long.

Shell whitish, within glabrous, covered with a ciliate plaited skin: aperture large; spire with 5 whorls, the point or beak glabrous.

Viridulum. Shell oblong smooth glabrous pointed, with minute transverse striae, longitudinally ribbed.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 402. n. 403.

Inhabits the deeps of Greenland: 4 lines long.

Shell long thin subdiaphanous greenish-white with a short obtuse hardly reflected beak: pillar-tip acute; spire with 6 or 7 whorls.

Carinatum.

Carinatum. Shell oblong-conic transversely striate, the upper whorls with many oblique and obtuse angles, lower-ones with a single ridge.

Inhabits the South Sea. *Phipps Journ. tab. 13. fig. 2.*

Solutum. Shell ovate with unequally distant longitudinal tubercles on the belly: lip caniculate and a little distinct.

Hermann. Naturf. 16. tab. 2. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits———resembles *B. undatum*: shell whitish mixed with yellow, with 6 ribs, the first and second whorls 5 times as broad as the others, the spire obtuse.

Tenia. Shell oblong glabrous brown, with a yellowish band in the middle of the first whorl.

Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 10. fig. 3.*

Lineatum. Shell cinereous with longitudinal undulate and interrupted transverse brown striæ: margin white spotted with brown: aperture white.

Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 14. fig. 4.*

Resembles *B. undatum*, but has not the angles.

Maculiosum. Shell oblong with waved spots and clouds: spire short, the first whorl gibbous: tail narrow and a little prominent.

Inhabits———*Valent. abb. tab. 11. fig. 97.*

Foliorum. Shell thin with a short acute slightly ribbed spire, the first whorl subglobular.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 29. fig. Y.

Inhabits India, among the leaves and branches of maritime shrubs, an inch long: greenish-ash dotted with black.

Textum. Shell ventricose cancellate, with distant whorls.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1201, 1202.

Inhabits———Shell about an inch long.

Strigatum. Shell oblong longitudinally plaited and transversely striate: the striæ brown and black and striate with white.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 38.

Chemn. conch. 4. p. 49. vign. 38. fig. 2, b.

Inhabits———Shell hardly 2 inches long, a little ventricose, the aperture ribbed; pillar slightly plaited: probably a *Murex*.

Anglicum. Shell oblong with transverse elevated striæ: spire with 6 brown whorls.

Lister conch. tab. 963. fig. 17.

Bytem. app. tab. 11. fig. 43.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 126. fig. 1212.

Inhabits England. Shell a little ventricose.

- *Porcatum* Shell ventricose ribbed brown, the first whorl a little covering the next.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 23. fig. 3?

Martini conch. 4. tab. 126. fig. 1213, 1214.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 963. fig. 16.*

Inhabits shores of England.

Lævissimum.

- Shell glabrous white; spire obtuse and blueish at the tip; the first whorl ventricose and twice as large as the rest.

Inhabits——*Martini conch. 4. tab. 127. fig. 1215, 1216.*

2. *Lister conch. tab. 978. fig. 35.*

Ignium.

- Shell oblong narrow glabrous, yellowish with red waved spots and clouds: the outer whorls perpendicularly striate.

Inhabits——*Martini conch. 4. tab. 127. fig. 1217.*

Probably belongs to the genus *Murex*.

Plumatum.

- Shell oblong narrow, chestnut with darker belts; throat narrow, black or blue, with white striate teeth: lip striate within.

Lister. tab. 822. Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 21. fig. 6.

Martin. conch. 4. tab. 127. fig. 1418—1420.

Inhabits South American Islands: spire acute.

Lyratum.

- Shell oblong narrow, horizontally ribbed, the ribs transversely striate.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 127. fig. 1221, 1222.

2. *Bonan. recr. and Musf. Kirch. 3. fig. 34.*

Inhabits——Shell elongated: pillar smooth.

Clathratum

- Shell hoary ovate ventricose, with longitudinal ribs crossed by transverse plaits: lip grooved within.

Born Musf. Cæf. Vind. test. tab. 9. fig. 17, 18.

Inhabits——Spire acute: beak short recurved.

• *Reticulatum.*

- Shell oblong ovate, transversely striate and longitudinally wrinkled: aperture glossy toothed.

Pennant. iv. tab. 74. fig. 92. Lister. tab. 966.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 64. fig. 8. t. 75. f. 4.

Bonan.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 62.
Gualt. test. tab. 44. C. Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 10. fig. 3.
Born mus. Cæs. Vind. tab. 9. fig. 16.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1164.
 Inhabits European and Ethiopic Seas: size of a nut.
 Shell generally brown, but varying to many colours.

Minutum. Shell minute, with 5 whorls, spirally striate and transversely ribbed.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 79.
Aët. Nidros. iv. tab. 16. fig. 25.
 Inhabits England and Norway: less than a pea.

Niveum. Shell ovate cancellate white, the first whorl ventricose.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 122. fig. 1122, 1123.
 Inhabits Tranquebar; about an inch long.
 Shell with 5 whorls: beak a little prominent.

Sealare. Shell yellow with pale brown bands: spire cancellate, the whorls distant flat, the first a little convex: aperture triangular, the lip toothed: pillar plaited verrucose umbilicate.
Chemn. conch. 4. p. 1. vign. 37. fig. a, b, c.
2. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 17. fig. 7.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 122. fig. 1130.
 Inhabits—Shell sometimes reddish: spire with 6 whorls: perforation funnel-shaped: extremely rare.

Indicum. Shell with decussate striæ, brown within white.
 Inhabits India. *Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1138, 1139.*

Nodulosum. Shell white varied with brown, transversely striate and here and there nodulous.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 76. fig. 125. d, e?
Martini conch. 4. tab. 123. fig. 1140.
 Inhabits shores of American Islands.

Piscatorium Shell cancellate and nodulous in the angles of section: aperture toothed each side, acute.
Lister conch. tab. 1024. fig. 89.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1151, 1152.
 Inhabits India: probably a *Voluta*.

S. Mauriti Shell white, within yellowish: lip 6-toothed: whorls crowned with spines, the first with 4 rows.
 Inhabits Mauritius. *Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1153, 1154.*

Armillatum.

Armellatum. Shell oblong, the aperture ample and without teeth, each of the whorls crowned with a row of tubercles.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab. 954. fig. 5.*

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 26. fig. 2.

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. fig. 6, 7.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1155—1157.

Plicatulum. Shell oblong, perpendicularly plaited and transversely striate with alternate white and brown bands, within violet.

Inhabits India. *Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1158, 1159.*

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 44. fig. E.*

•*Vulgatum*. Shell ventricose oblong with longitudinal plait-like striae crossed by very fine undulate transverse ones.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 61, 62.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1162, 1163.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 44. fig. V.*

Martini conch. 4. t. 124. f. 1165, 1166.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and shores of of England and the Canaries.

Shell middle-sized, varying in colour, with white and blueish-brown and yellowish alternate striae.

Stolatum. Shell with party-coloured bands transversely striate: spire horizontally ribbed, one part of the first whorl glabrous.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 124. fig. 1167—1169.

2. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 53. fig. 43?*

Inhabits *Tranquebar*. Shell brown or reddish with white bands, or white with brown and reddish bands: aperture toothed within: pillar with a single plait.

Nanum. Shell minute white cancellate, the spire acute.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1176.*

Exile. Shell small narrow cancellate, with a large crenate spotted aperture.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1189—1191.*

Chalys. Shell cancellate, with perpendicular ribs, the interstices smooth and flat: aperture ovate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1192.*

Shell minute with an hardly prominent spire.

Verrucosum. Shell with decussate striae, knotty in the angles of section, a little ventricose, pale yellow with a blueish band on each whorl.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 43. M. 1½ inch long.*

Alatum.

Alatum. Shell gibbous, with decussate striæ, knotty in the angles of section, the transverse striæ undulate: lip winged.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 43. Z.* an inch long.

Nigropunctatum. Shell narrow rugged, the wrinkles tuberculate with white and dotted with black.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 44. F.* $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

Nitidulum. Shell ovate-oblong polished barred and marked with longitudinal rugged striæ: lip slightly toothed within.
Bonap. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 60.
Gualt. test. tab. 52. fig. C.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 125. fig. 1194. 1195.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; varying in colour and the number of bands: often surrounded with a black belt: *pillar-lip* not replicated.

Revicatum. Shell ovate-oblong polished striate with brown and smooth: aperture without teeth or pillar-lip.
Gualt. test. tab. 25. B.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; resembles *B. nitidulum*, but the aperture is without teeth and the pillar without lip: *spire* without plaits: colour pale with obsolete spots and darker striæ.

Lamellosum. Shell slightly plaited, transversely ribbed, grooved tuberculate lamellous, barred with chestnut-brown and white.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 179. vign. 21. fig. A, B.
Martyn universal conchol. 2. fig. 44.
Inhabits the *Islands of New Zealand*.

Scutalatum. Shell smooth chestnut-brown veined, with flattish whorls and obtuse beak.
Chemn. conch. 10. vign. 21. fig. C, D.
Martyn. univers. conch. 2. fig. 55.
Inhabits *shores of New Zealand*.

Nausterium. Shell ovate ventricose black with a short spire: pillar depressed white: throat white: lip striate and crenulate within.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1449, 1450.
Martyn univ. Conch. 1. fig. 9.
Inhabits *shores of New Zealand*.

Ventricosum. Shell ovate-oblong, brown striate with white and slightly plaited.

Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 47.
Inhabits St. Georges Bay.

Tefudintum Shell ovate smooth with alternate whitish and brownish spots in interrupted rows.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 152. fig. 1454.
Zorn n. Danz. abb. 1. tab. 3. fig. 5.
Inhabits shores of New Zealand.

Catarrhac-
ta. Shell ovate rough, with crowded transverse grooves and flame-colour undulations.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 152. fig. 1455.

Tebitense. Shell tapering transversely ribbed and grooved, with a nodulous spiral stria at the suture of the whorls: aperture ovate: lip slightly plaited.
Inhabits Otaheite. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 154. fig. 1477.

Lamellatum Shell imperforate lamellate, white within purple: lip white.
Kemm. Cab. Rudolfst. p. 134. tab. 9. fig. 2.
Inhabits——Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

H. Tapering subulate smooth.

Maculatum Shell a little spindle-shaped, with smooth undivided very entire whorls.

Lister. tab. 846. fig. 74. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 30. A.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 317. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 313.

Gualt. test. tab. 56. I. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 11. A.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 56. fig. 4.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 23. fig. 2, 3? and 6. t. 19. f. 6.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 153. fig. 1440.

2. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 30. D. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 11.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 153. fig. 1442.

Inhabits Asia and Africa: 8 inches long. 2) India.

Shell yellowish barred with white and marked with circles of chestnut spots: spire with 14 or more whorls, the outer ones only transversely striate, in 2) all of them with horizontal curved striae.

Subulatum. Shell subulate smooth undivided very entire.

Lister. tab. 842. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 4. fig. 5r

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 118.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. B. *Gualt. test. tab.* 56. B.

Argenv. conch. tab. 11. A. *Martini. tab.* 153. fig. 1441.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 56. fig. 16, 23, 24, 27, 28.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 23. fig. 4.

Martini.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 153. fig. 1443. 1446, 1447.

3. *Lister. tab.* 841. fig. 845. c.

4. *Seba Musf.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 39.

Born Musf Cæs Vind test. tab. 10. fig. 9.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, 5 inches long; resembles the last, but the first whorl is not gibbous: shell pale with roundish or squarish ferruginous spots disposed in pairs on each whorl.

Crenulatum

Whorls of the spire bifid with a crenate margin.

Lister. tab. 846. fig. 75. *Rumpf. Musf. tab.* 30. E.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. L. *Seba musf.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 9, 10.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 8. fig. 7.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 154. fig. 1445.

2. *Born Musf. Cæs. Vind test. tab.* 10. fig. 8.

3. *Seba musf.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 35, 36.

4. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 11. fig. 1.

Inhabits Africa and India: above 5 inches long.

Shell brownish flesh-colour, often whitish; inferior margin of the whorls surrounded with a crenate callus, the crenatures striate with brown and marked with nearly square tubercles at the sides, each of them likewise surrounded with a row of brown dots the first of which is triple.

Reclitum.

Whorls of the spire bifid, the upper margin compressed tapering.

Gualt. test. tab. 56. C. *Seba musf.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 21.

2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 56. fig. D.

Inhabits Africa: 4 inches long. Shell white, each of the whorls surrounded with an obsolete band spotted with yellow.

Vittatum.

Shell substriate, with a double crenulate suture on each of the whorls.

Lister. tab. 977. fig. 34. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 4. fig. 2.

Klein ostr. tab. 7. fig. 121. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 36. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 155. fig. 1461—1463.

2. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 4. fig. 1. *Lister. t.* 997. f. 33.

Martini conch. 4. t. 155. f. 1468—1470.

3. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. 1. 22. f. 5.

Inhabits Africa and India: above 2 inches long.

Shell sometimes blueish-ash with white belts; sometimes white, the extreme whorls reddish cinereous or blueish: ovate tapering; with remote transverse striae: aperture large with a white polished margin.

Strigilatum

Whorls of the spire bifid and obliquely striate.

Lister. tab. 845. fig. 73. *Rumpf. musf. tab.* 30. H.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22. fig. 8, 9.

Martini conch. 4. t. 155. f. 1456.

2. *Lisler tab.* 679. *fig.* 36, 37. *Gualt. test. tab.* 57. O.
Argenv. conch. tab. 11. R, S.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. f. 10.
Chemn. conch. 4. p. 235. *vign.* 40. *fig.* 1.
 Inhabits Southern Seas of Asia: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
 Shell straw-colour or brown: spire with 16—20 whorls.

Duplicatum Whorls of the spire biparted and striate.

- Lisler, tab.* 837. *fig.* 64. *Gualt. test. tab.* 57. N.
Bonan. recr. Mus. Kirch. 3. *fig.* 110.
Knorr Vergn. 6. *tab.* 18. *fig.* 6. t. 24. f. 5.
Martini conch. 4. *tab.* 155. *fig.* 1455.
 2. *Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t.* 10. f. 13?
 Inhabits India: 4 inches long. Shell brown with paler belts and a narrow white band on the first whorl, or steel-blue, or reddish, longitudinally striate: the whorls divided by a broad flat belt.

Lanceatum. Shell smooth with entire whorls and longitudinal testaceous lines.

- Rumpf. mus. tab.* 30. G. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 11. Z.
Knorr Vergn. 6. *tab.* 24. *fig.* 4.
Martini conch. 4. *tab.* 134. *fig.* 1450.
 Inhabits India. Shell thin pellucid and very finely striate at the tip, hoary, with an acute spire: beak hardly refuse.

Dimidiatum.

Whorls of the spire bifid smooth.

- Lisler tab.* 843. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 30. C.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. *fig.* 107.
Gualt. test. tab. 57. M. 1?
Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 56. *fig.* 15. 19.
Knorr Vergn. 1. *tab.* 23. *fig.* 5. and 6. t. 18. f. 5.
Martini conch. 4. *tab.* 154. *fig.* 1444.
 2. *Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 10. *fig.* 7.
 Inhabits Africa and India; above 4 inches long.
 Shell laticostous with white waved spots and bands.

Murinum.

Whorls of the spire subangular, with 3 muricate striæ.

- Inhabits Africa. *Gualt. test. tab.* 57. P.
 Shell black with a gibbous base, the whorls often white at the base.

Tigrinum. Shell pellucid, white with reddish dots; all the whorls slightly emarginate on the back.

- Gualt. test. tab.* 56. G. *Seba mus.* 3. *tab.* 56. A.
Martini conch. 4. *tab.* 154. *fig.* 1448
 Inhabits—Shell very minute.

Acus.

Shell acute whitish with undulate horizontal lines: whorls bifid crenulate wrinkled: pillar spirally twisted.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 154. fig. 1449.

Inhabits—Shell about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Succineus.

Shell subulate, horizontally striate: all the whorls girt.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 154. fig. 1451.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: shell white or straw-colour.

Commaculatum.

Shell subulate varied with yellow or reddish patches: whorls flattish transversely striate and surrounded with an elevated belt.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 154. fig. 1452.

2. *Knorr Fern.* 6. t. 22. f. 8, 9.

Inhabits—Shell white or greyish.

Nastratum.

Shell a little ventricose; the whorls perpendicularly striate, with alternate brown and white bands.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 154. fig. 1453, 1454.

Inhabits—Shell hardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Aciculatum.

Shell white with brown bands of hollow dots.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 155. fig. 1457.

Phallus.

Whorls of the spire longitudinally ribbed, the base with a rugged future: lip a little prominent and emarginate above.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 155. fig. 1464, 1465.

Inhabits India. Shell thin, covered with a brown skin, under which it is yellowish brownish or reddish and semitransparent, with white ribs, within smooth: spire with 9 whorls, the ribs a little curved.

Flumineum.

Whorls of the spire convex distant transversely striate, the upper-ones horizontally ribbed.

Lister. tab. 118. *Mart. Berl. Mag.* 4. tab. 10. fig. 52.

Found in fresh waters: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Aperum.

Whorls of the spire ribbed, and transversely striate, the first gibbous: beak a little prominent.

Lister conch. tab. 925. fig. 17, 18?

Inhabits—Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Muricinum.

Shell reticulate wrinkled, with an incurved spire: aperture crenate: pillar wrinkled: lip thickened.

Inhabits

Inhabits——*Lister conch. tab. 926. fig. 19.*

Resembles *Murex clathratus*: probably not of this tribe.

Tuberculatum. All the whorls surrounded with a row of tubercles.
Inhabits——*Lister tab. 958. fig. 11. b. minute.*

Punctulatum. Shell subulate punctured transversely striate: aperture ob-
ovate: whorls of the spire surrounded with a band, the
first ventricose.
Inhabits——*Lister tab. 979. fig. 38. An inch long.*

Acicula. Shell subulate smooth very thin and finely striate transversely:
whorls of the spire contiguous.
Inhabits——in fresh waters. *Lister tab. 1055. fig. 7.*
Shell tapering to a fine point: aperture oval.

Fasciolatum. Aperture of the shell ovate-oblong: whorls ventricose distant
and horizontally striate, the striæ elevated and separated
by an intermediate band.
Inhabits——*Klein Ostr. tab. 7. fig. 123.*
Bonan. recr. and Musf. Kirch. 3. fig. 45.

Niveum. Shell subulate smooth, snowy with 2 bands: whorls of the
spire contiguous.
Inhabits——*Klein ostr. tab. 7. fig. 117.*
Bonan. recr. and Musf. Kirch. 3. fig. 109.

Mucronatum. Shell a little ventricose, white with brown undulations:
aperture oval.
Inhabits——*Bonan. Musf. kirch. 3. fig. 400.*
Shell above 3 inches long, with 5 whorls.

Digitellus. Shell coarse, with a subincurved obtuse tip.
Inhabits *India. Rumpf. musf. tab. 29. Q.*
Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, sometimes granulate grey and barred, some-
times very smooth and snowy.

Obliquum. Whorls of the spire entire with oblique decussate striæ.
Inhabits *India. Rumpf. Musf. tab. 30. F.*
Shell a finger's length and the thickness of a quill.

Chalybeum. Shell subangulate grooved.
Inhabits *India. Rumpf. musf. tab. 30. fig. 1.*
Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, steel-blue or dotted with white and black.

- Thurvillei*. Shell thin with contiguous whorls and slightly emarginate beak.
Rumpf. tab. 30. P. Mart. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 9. fig. 39.
 Inhabits muddy mouths of rivers in India: 4 5 inches long.
 Shell opaque, greenish-grey with sometimes black lines.
- Nakiatum*. Shell subulate, whitish with reddish rays: whorls convex, furrowed with granulate striae, the first ventricose and twice as large as the next.
 Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 52. D.*
- Lividulum*. Whorls of the spire longitudinally wrinkled and marked with transverse granulate striae, the first twice as large as the next
 Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 56. F. and inch long.*
- Edentulum*. Whorls spotted: aperture long, without teeth: pillar plaited.
 Inhabits—*Argenv. conch. tab. 11. O.*
- Pugio*. Shell longitudinally striate, with punctured spotted bands between the whorls.
 Inhabits—*Argenv. conch. tab. 11. Q.*
- Canicula-tum*. Shell spotted, with 17 grooved whorls.
 Inhabits—*Argenv. conch. tab. 11. T.*
- Variolosum*. Whorls of the spire convex and twice crowned, the first with 3 rows of punctures.
 Inhabits—*Seba mus. 3. tab. 56. fig. 17. 3½ inches long.*
- Cuspidatum*. Shell subulate spotted, with convex subremote whorls.
 Inhabits—*Seba mus. 3. tab. 56. fig. 20.*
- Cinereum*. Shell subulate smooth cinereous, with obsolete bands: whorls undivided and longitudinally striate at the suture.
Born mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 11, 12.
 Inhabits—near 2 inches long, with 14 whorls.
- Virginum*. Shell greenish-yellow with 2 red bands: whorls of the spire flattish: aperture large oval.
 Inhabits rivers of Virginia. *Lister tab. 113.*
Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 10 fig. 48.
- Proxima-tum*. Whorls of the spire bifid; the lower-one substriate, the upper-one filiform.
 Inhabits—*Mant. 2. p. 550. Shell subulate glossy.*

Manile. Whorls of the spire bifid; the upper-one grooved, the lower-one moniliform.
Inhabits——Mant. 2. p. 550: subulate yellowish-white.

Cingulatum Shell with 3 elevated belts grooved above and beneath.
Inhabits Iceland. Mant. 2. p. 550. size of a cherry.
Shell ovate cinereous transversely striate; the belts smooth, 3 on the belly and 2 on the spire: whorls flattish above: aperture obovate: pillar flattish.

Geminum. Whorls of the spire bifid, the lower-one substriate, the upper-one more protuberant.
Inhabits——Mant. 2. p. 550. White subulate.

Obtusulum Shell white glossy semipellucid: spire with 5 whorls: aperture oval.
Found at Faversham. Adams micr., p. 639. tab. 14. fig. 26.

77. STROMBUS. Animal a Limax: Shell univalve spiral: aperture much dilated; the lip expanding and produced into a groove leaning to the left.

These shells, in their younger state, want the lip, and have a thin turbinate appearance: many of them have therefore for this reason, been mistaken by authors, and referred to a Genus to which they do not belong.

A. Lip projecting into linear divisions or claws.

Fusus. Shell tapering smooth, with a subulate beak and toothed lip.

- Lister* tab. 854. *Seba* mus. 3. tab. 56. fig. 103.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 6. fig. 1; t. 7. f. 1.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 158. fig. 1496, 1497.
Spengler selt. Conch. tab. 3. B.
Chemn. Naturf. 9. tab. 6. fig. 2. *Schraët. Journ.* 5. t. 1. f. 2.
2. *Bonan.* recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 121.
Lister tab. 916. *Argenv.* conch. tab. 10. D.
Klein ostr. tab. 4. fig. 77. *Seba* mus. 3. t. 56. f. 28.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 159. fig. 1500.
Chemn. conch. 4. p. 344. vign. 41.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*: resembles a *Murex* in having the beak rather straight, but approaches nearer to the Genus *Strombus* in being smooth and having the lip toothed: shell brown, transversely striate at the base, the pillar white, beak black outwardly.

Pes Pele-
cani.

Lip with 4 pale palmate angular claws: mouth smooth.

Corvorant's Foot.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. tab. 4. Pennant tab. 75, f. 94.

Da Costa Brit Conchol. tab. 7. fig. 7.

Lister, tab. 865; 866. fig. 21, tab. 1059, fig. 3.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 85. 87.

Gualt. test. tab. 53. A—C. Arg. conch. tab. 41, M.

Klein ostr. tab. 2, fig. 41, 42. Lesser test. f. 80.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62, f. 17. Murray test. tab. 1, fig. 21.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 18, fig. 130, a, b.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 87. fig. 1, 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 85. fig. 848—850.

Inhabits *European and American Seas*: 2 inches long.

Shell pointed, whitish cinereous or reddish, within white, smooth, polished: *tubercles* tuberculate.

Chiragra.

Lip with 6 curved claws and recurved beak.

Lister, tab. 870. Rumpf. mus. tab. 35. A

Gualt. test. tab. 35, B. Lochn. mus. Besl. t. 21, f. 6.

Lesser test. f. 81. Mus. Gottw. t. 20, f. 141, b.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 82, fig. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12.

Knorr delic. tab. B. 11, f. 1. Vergn. t. 27, f. 1.

Martini conch. tab. 86. fig. 853, 854. tab. 87, f. 856, 857.

2. The younger shell. *Lister, tab. 875. 883.*

Bonan recr. 3. f. 314, 315. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 317.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 35, B, C. tab. 37, f. 1:

Gualt. test. tab. 26, B. tab. 35, A.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62, fig. 34. t. 73, f. 29. t. 83, f. 1, 2.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 21, fig. 144, B.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 85. fig. 851, 852. t. 92, f. 895—901.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: very rare and valuable.

Shell large, brown varied with white, the back tuberculate: lips striate: claws 6 including the beak, very long, the 2 hind-ones divergent and bent outwards.

Scorpius.

Lip with 4 knotty claws, the hinder one very long.

Lister. tab. 867. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 36, K.

Argerov. conch. tab. 14. K. Valent. abb. t. 3, f. 28.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 312, 313. Mus. kirch. 3. f. 316.

Gualt. test. tab. 36, C. Seba mus. 3. t. 82, f. 11, 15.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 21. f. 144, a. Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 3, f. 1.

Murray test. t. 1, f. 29. Mart. conch. t. 88. f. 860.

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Inhabits

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: 4 inches long.

Shell thick, the back transversely striate and tuberculate, mouth violet, striate and armed each side with white teeth.

Lambis.

Lip with about 7 straightish claws and smooth mouth.

Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 35, F, H. Gualt. *test.* t. 36, A, B.

Seba *mus.* 3. tab. 82, fig. 8. Lesser *test.* t. 82.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 20, fig. 141, a.

Martini *conch.* 3. tab. 86, fig. 855. t. 91, f. 888.

Chemn. *Naturf.* 9. tab. 6, f. 1, a.

2. Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 35, E. Gualt. *test.* t. 35, C.

Seba *mus.* 3. tab. 82, fig. 2, 3, 5, 16, 17, 20,

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 21, fig. 139. a. 142.

Martini *conch.* 3. tab. 87, fig. 87, fig. 858, 859.

Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 35, D, G. Gualt. *test.* t. 30, A.

Lister, tab. 866, f. 21. Seba *mus.* 3. t. 16, f. 9, 10.

Knorr *Vergn.* 2. tab. 27, fig. 4. & 3. t. 7, f. 1.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 18. fig. 128, b. t. 28, f. 205, a, b.

Martini *conch.* 3. t. 90. f. 884. t. 91, f. 889. t. 92, f. 902, 903.

3. Knorr *Vergn.* 5. tab. 4, fig. 3.

Chemn. *conch.* 10. tab. 158, fig. 1508, 1509.

4. Chemn. *conch.* 10. tab. 155. fig. 1478.

Inhabits Asia. Shell large, brown varied with white, the mouth reddish, claws not knotty.

Millepeda. Lip with 10 inflected claws and substriate mouth: back compressed, gibbous.

Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 36, I. Lister, tab. 868, 869.

Argenville *conch.* tab. 15. fig. B.

Bonan. *recr.* 3. fig. 311. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 315.

Martini *conch.* 3. t. 88. f. 861, 862. t. 93, f. 906, 907.

2. Chemn. *conch.* 10. t. 155. f. 1479, 1480. t. 157, f. 1494, 1495.

Inhabits the Southern coasts of Asia: rather rare.

Clavus.

Shell tapering, smooth, with a subulate beak and simple lip.

Inhabits——Arg. *conch.* tab. 10, A.

Martini *conch.* 4. tab. 159. fig. 1501, 1502.

B. Lobed.

Lentiginosus.

Lip thickened and 3-lobed on the fore-part: back warty and crowned with tubercles: beak obtuse.

Lister, tab. 861. Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 37, Q.

Bonan. *recr.* and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 300.

Gualt. *test.* tab. 32, A. Arg. *conch.* tab. 15, C.

Seba *mus.* 3. tab. 52, fig. 17, 18. tab. 61, f. 17, t. 62, f. 11, 30.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 178, fig. 128, a-d.

Knorr

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 13, f. 2. t. 26, f. 2, 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 78, fig. 800—802.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 158, fig. 1510, 1511.

Inhabits *Asia* and *America*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell ponderous, brown and greenish: lip and pillar polished.

Pasciatus.

Lip entire: back crowned with 3 rows of protuberances and rosy between them.

Lister, tab. 860, 883. *Klein ostr.* t. 6, f. 107.

2. *Bonan. recr.* 3. fig. 306. *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 307.

3. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 62, fig. 6--8.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 17, fig. 127.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 17, fig. 1, & 5. t. 16, f. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 82, fig. 833, 834. t. 9, f. 890.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 13. tab. 155, fig. 1483, 1484.

Inhabits *Africa*. Shell white with numerous whorls surrounded with a single row of tubercles; thinner and twice as long as the last, and the lip more acute and prominent.

Raninus.

Lip thin, rugged, repand above; back orange transversely striate and crowned with tubercles; aperture polished, white.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 29, fig. 8.

Gallus.

Lip mucronate on the fore-part and very long: back crowned with tubercles: beak straight.

Lister, tab. 874, 871. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 37, f. 5.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 307—309. *Mus. kirch.* f. 308—311.

Gualt. test. tab. 32, M. *Klein. ostr.* t. 6, f. 108.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 18, fig. 129. a. t. 19, f. 133. a.

Knorr delic. tab. B, iv, f. 3. *Vergn.* 4. t. 12, f. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 84, fig. 841—847.

Argenville conch. tab. 14, fig. K.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62, fig. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 27.

2. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 62, fig. 2, 3. t. 63, f. 6.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 158, fig. 1506, 1507.

Inhabits *Asia* and *America*: 6 inches long, the beak 1—2.

Shell sometimes uniformly brown, yellow or violet, sometimes varied with spots and rays; the back surrounded with smooth ribs which are sometimes simple, sometimes double; the first whorl crowned with tubercles which in the other whorls are more or less conspicuous.

*Auris
Dianæ.*

Lip projecting into a sharp point: back muricate: beak erect and acute.

Lister. tab. 871, 872. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 37, R.

Argen-v. conch. t. 14, O. *Gualt. test.* t. 32, D, H.

WORMS. TESTACEA. 77. Strombus.

Bonap. recr. 3. f. 301, 302. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 302, 303.

Klein ostr. tab. 6, fig. 106. *Lesser test. tab.* 79.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 29. f. 131. a-k. 132, 133.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 1, 2, 3-6.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 15. fig. 1, 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 84. fig. 838--840.

Martyn univ. conch. 1. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 156, f. 1485--1488.

Inhabits Southern coasts of *Aha*: 3 inches long.

Shell thick and generally variegated in colours; back crowned with 3 or 4 rows of tubercles, the interstices transversely ribbed: outmost whorl cancellate: mouth flesh-colour: pillar white: beak more or less erect and acute.

Pugilis.

Anterior lip prominent, rounded, smooth: spire spinous; beak 3-lobed, obtuse.

Lister, tab. 864. *Gualt. test. tab.* 31, G. tab. 32, B.

Bonap. recr. 3. fig. 229. 299. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 229. 301.

Argenw. conch. tab. 15. A. *Rumpf. mus. t.* 36. f. 6.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 17, f. 125. a, b. 126. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 9. fig. 1. & 3. tab. 16, f. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 81. fig. 830, 831.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 30, f. 1. & 6. t. 29. f. 6, 7.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 28, f. 202. a, b, c. 203. 204, a, b. 207. a.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 90. f. 882, 883.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 156, fig. 1493.

Inhabits South America. Shell flesh-colour, reddish or brownish, within paler and polished: lip slightly toothed within: back smooth: first whorl of the spire crowned with spines which in the others grow gradually less, the outmost whorls cancellate.

Alatus.

Anterior lip rounded, prominent, smooth: spire unarmed; beak 3-lobed, obtuse.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 91, fig. 894.

Schræet. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 454. tab. 2, fig. 14.

Inhabits——Shell brown with a white band spotted with brown: spire white, radiate and undulate with brown: belly and pillar pale bay: beak flesh-colour: mouth white: lip within polished, brown, blue and red, the margin flesh-colour: back smooth and crowned at the base with slightly curved tubercles.

Marginatus Lip a little prominent: back margined, smooth: beak entire.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 79. fig. 816.

Schræet. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 431. tab. 2, fig. 10.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 156, fig. 1489, 1490.

Inhabits

Inhabits——Shell yellow-brown with narrow white bands and brown interrupted threads: the first whorls pale brown, the last rosy: lip and pillar snowy, toothed within: back smooth: 4 first whorls margined.

Lutuanus. Lip a little prominent: back smooth: whorls rounded, equal.

Lister, tab. 849--851. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 37, S.

Gualt. test. tab. 31, H, I. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 14, N.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 61, fig. 11--14. 20. t. 62, f. 31, 32.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 16, fig. 5, ♂ 6. t. 15, f. 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 77. f. 789--791. t. 88. f. 865--869.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 88, fig. 191, a, b.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 17, fig. 2.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 157, fig. 1499, 1500.

Inhabits Southern coasts of *Asia*: 2½ inches long.

Shell white with numerous rays or transverse bands: pillar with black lines: throat red: lip reddish.

Gibberulus. Lip a little prominent: back smooth: whorls gibbous, unequal.

Lister, tab. 847. *Rumpf. mus. t.* 37, V.

Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 150.

Valent. abb. tab. 7, f. 64. *Gualt. test. t.* 31, N.

Argenv. conch. tab. 14, fig. N.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62, fig. 17--19. 51--53. t. 62, f. 48, 49.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 28, fig. 190. a--d. 195.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 14, fig. 3. ♂ 3. t. 13, f. 4.

Martini conch. tab. 27, fig. 792--798.

Inhabits the Southern shores of *Asia*. Shell white with numerous bands spots or clouds: lip striate within, and with the pillar partly blue and red.

Oniscus. Shell obovate, with knotty belts and a subulate smooth projection.

Lister, tab. 791. *Seba mus.* 3. t. 55, f. 23.

Valent. abb. t. 4, f. 33. *Gualt. test. tab.* 21, I.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 26, f. 179. b. 180.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. f. 4. & 6. t. 15, f. 4.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 34, f. 357, 358.

Inhabits *South American Ocean*: about an inch long.

Shell pale with blackish spots; the knobs disposed in 3 longitudinal rows: beak not projecting: spire very obtuse and surrounded with a single knotty belt: aperture white, longitudinal: pillar smooth: outer lip hardly repand.

C. Dilated.

C. Dilated.

Lucifer. Lip rounded and entire on the fore-part: belly doubly striate: spire crowned with tubercles, the upper ones minute.

Lister, tab. 877, 878. *Rumpf. mus.* t. 49, M.

Bonan recr. 3. f. 288, 303. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 289, 305.

Barrel. rar. t. 1327. f. 7. *Val. abh.* t. 10, f. 81.

Gualt test. tab. 54. M. t. 55. A, B.

Arg. conch. t. 14. I. *Klein ostr.* t. 4, f. 85.

Seba mus. 3. t. 62, f. 38—40. *Lesser test.* f. 75.

Mus. Gottw. t. 28. V. 199, b. 200, a--c. t. 31, f. 215--217.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 29, f. 1. & 3. t. 5. f. 4. t. 16. f. 4.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 90. f. 878, 879. 881. 885, 886.

2. *Valent. abh.* t. 10, f. 90. *Gualt. test.* t. 48, F?

3. *Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 86?

4. *Lister*, tab. 886? *Gualt. test.* t. 54, M.

Inhabits South America. Shell variegated, resembling the next but is thinner and armed with much less spines; probably a younger specimen of *St. gigas*.

Gigas.

Lip rounded and very large: shell crowned: belly and spire with conic expanded spines.

Lochn. Mus. Bessler. t. 20. *Column. aq.* t. 60, f. 5.

Bonan. recr. 3. f. 304. 321. 404, 405.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 304. 321. 385, 386.

Gualt. test. tab. 33. A. *Olear. mus.* tab. 32, f. 5.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 18, fig. 128. a.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 80, f. 824.

Inhabits South America: 10 inches long, 9 broad.

Shell glossy-white, within rich rose-colour.

Latissimus. Lip rounded and very large: belly unarmed: spire a little knotty.

Lister, tab. 856, 862. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 36, L.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 63, f. 1—3. t. 83, f. 12--14.

Martini conch. 3. t. 82, f. 832. t. 83, f. 835. t. 89. f. 874--876.

Inhabits Asia. Shell solid, 14 inches long, varied with brown and white, sometimes radiate: lip within white, mouth rosy.

Epidromis. Lip rounded, short: belly smooth: spire a little knotty.

Lister, tab. 853, f. 10. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 36, M.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62, fig. 21, 22, 26.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 33. f. 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 79, fig. 821.

2. *Bonan. recr.* & *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 342.

Inhabits Southern Asia: 3--3½ inches long.

Shell

Shell white, sometimes variegated: spire with knotty plaits, the outmost cancellate: lip semicircular, snowy within: pillar snowy.

Mindus.

Lip retuse gibbous: belly and spire with knotty plaits: aperture 2-lipped smooth.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 36. P. Gualt. test. tab. 31. L.

Schraet.. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 11.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 156. fig. 1491, 1492.

Inhabits India: hardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell testaceous or white with 2 bands above dotted with yellow and 2 chestnut ones beneath, and rays running through the whorls: lips whitish: mouth smooth yellow and not striate.

Canarium.

Shell somewhat heart-shaped with a rounded short retuse smooth lip: pillar smooth.

Lister tab. 853. fig. 9. Rumpf. mus. tab. 36. N.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 98. fig. 11. Argenv. conch. tab. 14. Q.

Klein ostr. tab. 4. fig. 73. Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 18. f. 5.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62. fig. 23—25. 28, 29.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 146, 147.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 79. fig. 817, 818.

2. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 16?*

3. *Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 13. fig. 3?*

4. *Mus. Gottwald. tab. 19. fig. 135? b.*

Inhabits Southern coasts of Asia: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell yellow or brown with sometimes brown angular transverse lines, very gibbous: pillar snowy.

Vittatus.

Lip rounded short: belly smooth: spire elongated, the whorls divided by an elevated future.

Lister tab. 852. fig. 8. t. 855. f. 12. a, b.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 36. O. Argenv. conch. tab. 9. F.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 62. fig. 18—20.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 19. fig. 136. 138. t. 28. f. 206.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 20. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 79. fig. 815. 819, 820.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 155. fig. 1481, 1482.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 157. fig. 1496.*

Inhabits Asia: about 4 inches long.

Shell whitish with brown bands, or brown with whitish spotted bands, rarely of one colour: resembles *St. epidromis* but has a longer spire with more distant and longitudinally plaited whorls.

Succineus.

Lip rounded retuse: belly smooth with 4 pale linear punctured belts.

Lister. tab. 859. fig. 16. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 37. X.

Gualt. test. tab. 33. B. Argenv. conch. tab. 10. C.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 16.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 19 fig. 134. a, b.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 79. fig. 815, 816. t. 89. f. 877.

2. *Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 14, 15.*

Inhabits *Asia*, Shell smooth testaceous, with a smooth subcarnate back surrounded with bigeminate lines dotted with white; spire with striate whorls and a small crenate ridge: outer-lip striate within, interior smooth gibbous and substriate on the fore-part.

Spinofus. Lip tapering entire slightly plaited and crowned with fine spines: spire prickly.

Gualt. test. tab. 55. E? Pet. Gaz. tab. 78. fig. 11.

Argenv. conch. tab. 29. fig. 10.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only: resembles *Voluta vesper-tilio*, but is not emarginate at the base and the pillar is not always plaited: shell whitish with numerous purplish parallel lines; above angular, and crowned with very sharp spines.

Fissurella. Lip continued into a longitudinal cleft ridge.

Argenv. conch. tab. 23. lin. 2. n. 6.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 73. fig. 7, 8. Murray test. t. 1. f. 30.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 158. fig. 1498, 1499.

Inhabits *India*, and is frequently found fossil in *Campania*:

Shell white, size of *Turbo clathrus*; the whorls with carinate ribs, except the largest which is smooth beneath: aperture oblong: outer-lip a little dilated, the inner-one united: beak short straight.

Urceus: Lip tapering retuse short striate: belly and spire with knotty plaits: aperture 2-lipped unarmed.

Lister. tab. 857. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 37. F.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 98. fig. 19. Valent. abb. t. 7. f. 65.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 144.

Gualt. test. tab. 32. E. G. Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 13. fig. 5.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 60. fig. 28, 29. t. 61. f. 24—30, 31. 57—59.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 28. fig. 193, 194. a, b. 196. a. d. 198. a—c.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 78. fig. 803—806.

2. *Rumpf. mus. 3. tab. 37. W. fig. 870.*

3. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 28, 29. 36, 37.*

4. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 32, 33. 35. 38, 39.*

5. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 60, 61.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: varies much in colours and marks.

Tridentatus.

Tridentatus Shell thin, white with orange spots and clouds: back smooth plaited: beak violet: whorls grooved: lip 3-toothed.

Lister tab. 858. *Gualt. test. tab.* 33. C, D.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 34.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 78. fig. 810—814.

2. *Cheun. conch.* 10. tab. 157. fig. 1503.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: resembles the last.

Dentatus Lip tapering short toothed: belly and spire plaited.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 61. fig. 25. 41—47. 55.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 12.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 61. fig. 65? 56?

Inhabits——resembles *St. urceus*, but the spire is obliquely plaited and the whorls are more distant and the striae on the aperture are more distinct: shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, sometimes variegated, or white spotted with brown at the margin, or pale yellow with white lines; sometimes thin and diaphanous, sometimes solid and opaque.

Cosslatus Lip very thick, first whorl crowned with tubercles, the interstices of the tubercles plaited, the next transversely ribbed, the rest transversely striate;

Lister tab. 863. *Martini* tab. 81. fig. 829.

2. *Mus. Gottwald. tab.* 17. fig. 824.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 91. fig. 887.

Inhabits——Shell thick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 5 broad; frequently pale yellow, and rosy between the tubercles.

Bryonia Shell conic with a mucronate 8-toothed lip and knotty spire.

Lister tab. 882. *Martini conch.* tab. 93. fig. 904. 905.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 63. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 10. tab. 159. fig. 1512—1515.

Inhabits——above 7 inches long: extremely rare.

Shell brown varied with white with a few blueish clouds: probably not of this division.

Affinis Shell transversely striate gibbous: spire unarmed, the first whorl crowned with tubercles.

Inhabits——*Lister, conch.* tab. 889. fig. 10.

Laetus Lip a little prominent and twice emarginate beneath: first whorl of the spire smooth in the middle and transversely striate each side, the others crowned with obtuse knots.

Inhabits——*Seba mus.* 3. tab. 63. fig. 4. 5.

Lævis. Shell smooth, silvery radiate with brown, with obsolete transverse plaits: spire elongated, with inflated rounded whorls.

Regenf. conch. 1, tab. 12. fig. 67.

Inhabits——something more than 2 inches long.

Vexillum. Shell solid subcylindrical, with alternate reddish and ochraceous bands: lip denticulate within: pillar flat glabrous and emarginate at the base.

Chemn. conch. 10 tab. 157. fig. 1504, 1505.

Kæmm Rudolst. Cabin: tab. 7. fig. 2, 3.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: very rare.

Norwegicus Shell oblong subulate white with round whorls: aperture spreading ovate: beak a little ascending.
Inhabits shores of Norway: of an uncertain division.

D. Tapering, with a very long spire.

Tuberculatus. Shell ovate-oblong tuberculate: lip thickened.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 21.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 16, 17.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1490.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. Shell very coarse, the whorls covered with rows of raised horny dots: lip gibbous: aperture ovate: beak very short recurved.

Palustris. Shell smoothish: lip separated behind.

Lister tab. 837. fig. 63. *Rumpf. Mus.* tab. 30 Q.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 13, 14, 17, 18.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 18 fig. 1. and 5. t. 13. f. 8.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 156. fig. 1472.

Inhabits Savannas of the Indian Ocean.

Shell thick yellow or brown, with 12—16 whorls, the first twice as large as the next, the rest longitudinally plaited and with 5—5 transverse striae.

Ater. Shell smooth: lip separated before and behind.

Lister tab. 115 *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 13, 14.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 13. fig. 16. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 13. R.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1227.

Inhabits Fens of Amboina: about 26 lines long.

Shell black-brown or bay, within white, very finely striate transversely: aperture ovate: spire subulate with 12 flattish conical whorls.

Lineatus.

Shell subulate brown with 7 spiral impressed lines: aperture ovate.

Lister tab. 116. Mart. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 10. fig. 50.

Inhabits——Shell 11 lines long, glabrous: mouth blueish with decussate striae.

Punctatus.

Shell subulate, yellowish with a white band striate with red near the suture: lesser whorls grooved.

Lister tab. 979. fig. 36. Pet. Gaz. t. 13. f. 16.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. P. Gualt. test. tab. 6. E, F f

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 8. fig. 7.

Martin. Berl. Magaz. tab. 9. fig. 39.

Inhabits——Shell thin pellucid glabrous, about 18 lines long: mouth and pillar whitish: aperture obovate: spire with 12 or 13 whorls, the 6 larger ones smooth.

Vibex.

Shell subulate cinereous transversely striate: whorls nodulous and marked with red streaks.

Lister tab. 119. Pet. Gaz. tab. 100. fig. 11.

Gualt. test. tab. 6. G. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 10. fig. 51.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1261, 1262.

2. *Martyn univ. conch. 1. tab. 12.*

Inhabits Coromandel 2) Friendly Islands: 4—14 lines long.

Aperture ovate; inner-lip glabrous: whorls 8—11, each with 2 rows of tubercles.

Auritus.

Shell barred with brown: whorls muricate: aperture ovate.

Lister tab. 121. fig. 16. Berl. Mag. 4. t. 10. f. 55.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1265, 1266.

Inhabits Africa: 16 lines long. Shell hard, yellow or white with a white mouth and pillar: outer lip repand: spire with 7 whorls, each with 7 yellow thick obtuse compressed tubercles.

Aculeatus.

Shell brown tuberculate; whorls minute: lip depressed crenulate.

Lister tab. 121, 122. Klein ostr. tab. 2. fig. 39.

Argenv. conch. tab. 11. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 11. fig. 58.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1267, 1268.

2. *Hercules club Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 13.*

Inhabits marshes of Africa: 18 lines long.

Shell hardish with a white mouth and pillar: spire with 12 whorls, each with 5 rows of tubercles which in the outer ones are conic and acute.

Agonatus.

Shell smooth, the lip very prominent and emarginate behind.

Inhabits——*Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 19.*

Dealbatus. Shell with transversely striate black whorls, the outer ones smooth and with the margin of the lip and pillar white.
Inhabits—*Seba mus.* 3. tab. 56. fig. 13, 14.

Fuscus. Shell brown, with numerous tubercles on the whorls: lip separated before and behind, within striate with brown.
Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 13. fig. 8.

Marginatus. Shell brown, the lowest whorl edged with white.
Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 22. fig. 5.

Lividus. Shell subangular, with spinous knots; lip separated on the fore-part.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 136. fig. 1269, 1270.
Shell brown, transversely striate.

Striatus. Shell convex striate, white with a few fulvous streaks; pillar sinuate inflected.
Buccinum Striatum. *Mall. Verm.* 2. n. 339.
Inhabits—Shell $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thin pellucid: aperture ovate-oblong: spire with 7 or 8 whorls with incumbent margins: probably a *Helix*.

Sinister. Whorls turned contrary: shell thin and longitudinally striate.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 114. fig. 982, 983.
Found hitherto in a fossil state only in *Helvetia*. Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with 10 whorls.

78. MUREX. *Animal* a *Limax*: shell univalve, spiral, rough with membranaceous futures: aperture oval, ending in an entire straight or slightly ascending canal.

A. Spinous, with a produced beak.

Hastellum. Shell ovate tuberculate, with a long subulate straight mucronate beak.

Lister tab. 903. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 26. F.

Argenv. conch. tab. 16. B. *Lesser lithol.* fig. 71.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 268. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 270.

Guatt. test. tab. 30. E. *Klein Ostr.* tab. 4. fig. 81.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 78. fig. 5, 6.

Knorr

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 12. fig. 2, 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 115. fig. 1066.

2. *Martini conch.* 3. t. 115. f. 1067, 1068.

Knorr Vergn. 3. t. 9. f. 4.

Inhabits *Asia America* and the *Red Sea*, and varies much in colour and length of the tubercles on the beak: *aperture* rounded, generally rosy, mouth sometimes white sometimes blueish.

Tribulus.

Shell ovate with a triple row of setaceous spines, the beak elongated subulate with similar spines.

Thorny Woodcock.

1. With spines shorter than the beak.

Lister tab. 902. *Da Costa conch tab.* 4. fig. 5.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 269. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 271.

Column. aq. t. 60. f. 6. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 26. G.

Gualt. test. tab. 31. A. fig. 1--3.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 78. fig. 4.

Lesser test. fig. 72. *Murray test. t.* 1. f. 15.

Knorr delic. t. B. v. f. 5. *Vergn. t.* 11. f. 3, 4.

Martini conch. 3. t. 113. f. 1053--1056.

2. With spines as long or longer than the beak.

Natur Miscell. tab. 460. *Gualt. test. t.* 31. f. A. 4.

Rumpf. mus. t. 26. f. 3.

Argenw. conch. t. 16. f. A:

Seba mus. 3. t. 78 f. 1--3.

Knorr Vergn. 4. t. 27. f. 1.

Martini conch. 3. t. 113. f. 1052.

Inhabits *Asia America* and the *Red Sea*: very rare.

Shell whitish or reddish transversely striate.

Cerataus.

Shell roundish and furrounded with subulate oblique spines: beak long subulate straight with a few short spines.

Lister tab. 901. *Column. aq. tab.* 60. fig. 3.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 8. fig. 20. *Gualt. test. tab.* 30. D.

Petiv Gaz. tab. 68. fig. 12. *Rumpf. mus.* t. 26. f. 5.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 283. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 284.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 78. fig. 7--9, 10, 11?

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 17. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 114. fig. 1057.

Inhabits Southern coasts of *Africa*: very rare.

Shell 8 inches long, transversely striate, white yellow or pale chestnut, within rosy: spines 2 inches long: *whorls* rounded inflated.

Brandaris.

Shell subovate furrounded with straight spines: beak moderate subulate straight and obliquely furrounded with spines.

Lister

- Lister*, tab. 900. *Ginan. adr.* 2. t. 8, f. 61, 62.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 68, f. 12. *Bytem. app.* t. 12, f. 60.
Arg. Zoom. tab. 4. C. *Regenf. conch.* 1. t. 6, f. 67.
Mus. Gottw. tab. 38, f. 262. a—d. 263. a—c. 264. a—d.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 18, f. 1, 2. t. 22, f. 4, 5.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 114, 115. fig. 1058--1065.
 2. *Bonan. recr.* 3. fig. 282. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 283.
Gualt. test. tab. 30. F.
 3. *Bonan. recr.* 3. fig. 281. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 283.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 26, fig. 4.
 4. *Favann. conch.* tab. 38. E. 1.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 164, f. 1571.
 5. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 161, fig. 1530--1535.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and Adriatic.
 Shell white, cinereous or brownish, with a triple row of small
 spines, the third row shorter, rarely a single row with the
 beak unarmed.

Trunculus. Shell ovate, knotty and surrounded with spines on the fore-
 part: beak short, perforated, truncate.

- Lister*, tab. 947. 952? 1010? *Gualt. test.* t. 31. C.
Column. purp. tab. 13. fig. 1. *Klein ostr.* t. 6, f. 104.
Bonan recr. 3. fig. 271, 272, 274.
Bonan Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 273, 274, 276.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 52. fig. 15, 16.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 38, fig. 256. c. 259. a--f. 261. a, b.
Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 13. fig. 1. 5. t. 13. f. 4. & 6. t. 19 f. 6.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 109, fig. 1018--1020.
 2. *Walch Petref.* 2. tab. C. iii. fig. 2? 7?
 3. *Spengler catal. raif.* tab. 2, fig. 2, 3.
 4. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 105. fig. 897, 898.
 5. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 161. fig. 1528, 1529.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and Jamaica.
 Shell very variable in colour, sometimes barred and transversely
 striate: beak sometimes straight, sometimes bent to the left.

Pomum. Shell ovate, knotty, with 3—7 protuberances: beak broad.
Lister, tab. 994. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 9, f. 22.
Arg. Zoom. tab. 3, E. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 9, f. 1.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 109, 110. fig. 1021--1025.
 Inhabits the Eastern shores of Africa; coarse and ponderous.

Decussatus. Shell ovate, transversely grooved, with convex ribs crossed
 by perpendicular knots: beak imperforate.

- Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 9, fig. 22.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 65?
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 23, fig. 3.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 110. fig. 1026--1028.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 61. fig. 1540, 1541.

Inhabits the Eastern coasts of *Africa*.

Margin of the *lip* membranaceous: *spire* with 7 distinct whorls.

Triacanthus.

Shell turgid, knotty, transversely striate, with a triple row of spines.

Walch Petref. 2. tab. C. i. fig. 5.

Found in a fossil state: *shell* shaped like a fig, with 5 or 6 horizontal belts crossing the *striae*: *beak* above an inch long: 3 outmost whorls knotty and a little prominent.

Melanamathos.

Shell transversely striate, with 8 rows of hollow black spines: *spire* a little knotty and prickly: *beak* subulate.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 108, fig. 1015.

Radix.

Shell white, with numerous rows of frondose black undulate spines.

Inhabits—*Argenv. Zoom.* tab. 11, K. Extremely rare.

Candidus.

Shell white with rows of spines and very short *beak*.

Inhabits—*Argenv. conch.* tab. 16. G.

Shell 2 inches long: some of the *spines* black.

Fasciatus.

Shell inflated, with rows of spines, white barred with brown: *spire* with 4 distinct turgid whorls.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 40. fig. 6.

B. Sutures expanding into crisped foliations: *beak* abbreviated. *Purpura*.

Ramosus.

Shell with a triple row of foliations and contiguous *spire*: *beak* truncate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 26. A, C. *Lister.* tab. 946.

Argenv. conch. tab. 16. C, E, H. *Zoom.* t. 4, D.

Column. aq. tab. 60. *Klein ostr.* tab. 4, fig. 82.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 275, 276. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 280, 281.

Gualt. test. tab. 37, D, G, H, I, L.

Seba. Mus. 3. tab. 52, fig. 21. tab. 77, f. 1--4. 7--12.

Mus. Gottow. tab. 37, fig. 255. 2. 256, b. tab. 38, f. 257, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 25, f. 1, 2. t. 26, f. 1--3. t. 9, f. 3.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 105, fig. 990, 991, 993, 994.

Inhabits *Asia*, *America*, *Perthia* and the *Red Sea*.

Shell transversely striate, varying very much in shape, colour and appearance of the foliations.

Foliosus.

Shell with a triple row of foliations: *aperture* 1-toothed.

Martyn

Martyn univers. conchol. 2. fig. 66.

Chemn. conch. 10. fig. 153.

Inhabits the Eastern shores of North America.

Scorpio. Shell with 4 rows of foliations: spire capitate: beak truncate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 26. D. *Gualt. test. tab.* 37. M.

Valent. abb. t. 4. f. 36. 37. *Arg. conch. t.* 16. D.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 77. fig. 13-16.

Kuorr. Vergn. 2. tab. 21. fig. 4, 5.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 106. fig. 998-1003.

Inhabits Southern Asia: extremely rare and valuable.

Shell white, brown or black: aperture orbicular: one of the whorls turgid and larger than the rest.

Saxatilis. Shell with 5 rows of foliations and contiguous spire: beak abbreviated.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 26. fig. 2. *Klein off. t.* 6. fig. 109.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 77. fig. 5, 6. *Murray test. t.* 1. f. 26.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 38. fig. 255. a a. b b. 256. a. 257. b, c.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 6. f. 6. *tab.* 9. f. 31.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 107, 108. f. 1004-1014.

2. *Walch. Retref. 2. tab.* C. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Asia, in great varieties.

Diaphanus. Shell white, diaphanous, with 6 rows of foliations; the foliations tipped with black.

Inhabits—*Argenville conch. tab.* 16. F.

Cichoreum. Shell ochraceous, transversely striate, with numerous rows of foliations.

Inhabits—*Argenville conch. tab.* 16. K.

Foliations not very prominent or crisped.

Verticolor. Shell varied with white and red, with flat acute foliations pointed with black.

Inhabits—*Kuorr. Vergn. 5. tab.* 4. fig. 1.

Erinaceus. Shell subangular; the whorls crowned with tubular and subspinous raised scales or points: beak short and covered.

Donovan's Brit. Shell. tab. 35. *Pennant iv. t.* 75. f. 95.

De Costa Brit. Conchol. tab. 8. fig. 7.

Gualt. test. tab. 40. H.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 79. f. 78, 79.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 110. fig. 1026-1028.

Inhabits European seas: about 2 inches long.

Shell extremely rugged, surrounded with tubular ribs, each rib ending with its mouth on the angle: aperture extremely oval: spire pointed, with 6 whorls: lip broad and crenate.

Striatulus.

Shell with 7 rows of foliations, white with elevated transverse brown striae.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 109. fig. 1016.

Gualt. test. tab. 30. fig. C?

Inhabits India. Spire with 7 whorls.

Tripterius.

Shell elongated, triangular, with membranaceous foliations at the angles.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 18, 19.

Found fossil in Campania. Shell snowy, transversely wrinkled, the wrinkles crossed by longitudinal striae: aperture oblong-ovate, granulate: spire with 7 whorls granulate between the sutures.

Sacellum.

Shell umbilicate with muricate ribs, the whorls flattish above with acute margins: lip crenate: beak straight, ascending.

Inhabits Nicobar. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 163, f. 1561, 1562.

Montacilla.

Shell triangular, knotty, transversely grooved, with a triple row of tubercles: beak long, subulate, straight: mouth white.

Inhabits India. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 163, fig. 1563.

Figueret.

Shell long, subulate, triangular, with reticulate ribs and straight closed beak.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 11, fig. 1. 2.

Shell white spotted with red: aperture elliptic, the lip crenate: spire pyramidal, with 6 whorls.

C. With thick protuberant rounded sutures.

Lyraus.

Shell with protuberances crossed by smooth belts: aperture ovate.

Inhabits Georges Bay. *Martyn univ. conch.* 2. tab. 43.

Rana.

Shell rough with opposite impressed protuberances, and a muricate belt or two: aperture commonly toothless and ovate.

Lisfr. tab. 995. fig. 58. tab. 949. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 100, f. 124

Rumpf. mus. tab. 44, G. *Gualt. test. tab.* 49, L.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 182. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 183:
Seba mus. 3. tab. 60, fig. 13. 15—19.
Mus. Gottw. tab. 36. fig. 232. a, b.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 13, fig. 6, 7. & 3. tab. 7, f. 5.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 133, fig. 1268—1276.

2. Lip crenate. *Lister*, tab. 995, fig. 59.

3. *Bonan recr.* 3. fig. 350. *Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 346.

Inhabits *Asia*. Shell white, grey or brown, with elevated transverse striae which are sometimes granulate.

Gyrinus.

Shell with opposite continued protuberances and barrel with tuberculate dots: aperture orbicular.

Lister, tab. 939. *Adanf. Seneg.* 1. tab. 8, f. 13.

Gualt. test. tab. 49. E. *Argenw. conch.* tab. 9, P.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 60, fig. 21--27

Mus. Gottw. tab. 35, f. 228. t. 36, f. 231. a, b. 235--237, 238.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 25. fig. 5, 6.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 127. f. 1224--1227. t. 128, f. 1229--1233.

2. *Valent. abb.* tab. 11, fig. 93?

3. *Martyn univers. conch.* 2. 41.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *Atlantic*, *America* and *India*.

Shell small, white or brown, with alternately less bands of elevated dots.

Affinis.

Shell turgid, with opposite continued protuberances: spire pointed, the whorls surrounded with a crown of tubercles, the outmost glabrous.

Inhabits———*Valent. abb.* tab. 11, fig. 95.

First whorl of the spire with a triple or quadruple crown of round tubercles.

Lampas.

Shell with nearly opposite protuberances, gibbous, the protuberances longitudinally tuberculate.

Lister, tab. 1023. *Rumpf, mus.* tab. 28. C, D.

Gualt. test. tab. 50, D. *Klein ostr.* tab. 3, f. 59.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 25, fig. 174. x. a, b.

Bonan recr. & *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 103.

Argenw. conch. tab. 9, D. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 28, f. 1.

Martini conch. 4. t. 128, f. 1236, 1237. t. 29. f. 1238, 1239.

Inhabits *India*; 4—14 inches long. Shell red or chestnut and rough with very minute tubercles: aperture oval, toothed each side, whitish flesh-colour, with an orange oval border within.

Olearium.

Shell with alternate protuberances and numerous tubercles: back unarmed behind and striate: aperture toothless.

Column. aq. tab. 53. *Gualt. test.* tab. 49, G.

Bonan

Bonan recr. & Mus. kirch. 3. f. 105.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 9. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 130, fig. 1242?

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3, f. 1.

2. *Walch. Petref. 2. p. 119. tab. C. ii fig. 5.*

3. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 57, fig. 34?*

Inhabits the Mediterranean and African seas.

Ventrale. Shell with decussate protuberances, triangular, wrinkled and knotty on the fore-part: aperture ovate, toothless.

Lister, tab. 941. Grew Mus. t. 11, f. 78.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 290. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 291.

Gualt. test. tab. 50, C. Argenv. conch. t. 10, B.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 63. fig. 7--10.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 32, fig. 218, a--i.

Knorr del. tab. B. iv. f. 2. Vergn. 4. tab. 16, f. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2, fig. 21.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 111, fig. 139.

Inhabits Asia, Guinea and America: 5--7 inches long:

Shell brown with transverse ribs which are white towards the aperture, with intermediate grooves transversely striate: beak turned inwards.

Cutaneous. Shell with a single protuberance, angular and a little wrinkled with knots: aperture toothed: pillar perforated.

Lister, tab. 942? Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 24, fig. 5.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 49, f. 63, 64. 71--73. t. 52, f. 10? 11.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 27, fig. 187. b.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 118, fig. 1085--1088.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 163, fig. 1559, 1560.

Inhabits Barbary, Guinea and South America: 3 inches long.

Shell brownish with a tinge of bloom, or white, with perpendicular undulate lines.

Litorium. Shell with decussate protuberances, angular with longitudinal tuberculous knots: beak flexuous: aperture toothed.

Lister, tab. 934, 937, 948. Rumf. mus. tab. 26, B.

Argenv. conch. tab. 10, fig. M.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 130. f. 1246, 1247. 1249.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3, f. 2.

2. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 57, fig. 30.*

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 21, fig. 1.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 131, f. 1252, 1253.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 169, f. 1634.

Inhabits the Mediterranean.

Pileare.

Shell with decussate protuberances and a little wrinkled with knots: aperture toothed; beak subascending.
Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 8. fig. 12? *Rumpf, mus.* tab. 49. 1.
Gualt. test. tab. 49. A. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 53. fig. 1, 2.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 35. fig. 227. a.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 130, 131. fig. 1243. 1248. 1250.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 1. p. 493. tab. 3. fig. 3.
 2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 52. fig. 3?
 Inhabits the Mediterranean.

Bufonius.

Shell with 6 opposite continued vaulted protuberances and knotty belts: beak oblique.
Argenv. conch. tab. 9. R. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 60. fig. 14. 20.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 39. fig. 234. b.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 129. fig. 1240, 1241.
 Inhabits——Shell rare, and resembling *B. gyrenus*.

Pyrum.

Shell varicose ovate transversely grooved and knotty, with a long flexuous subulate beak.
Lister tab. 935. fig. 29. *Gualt. test.* tab. 37. F.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 24. I, H. tab. 26. E.
Argenv. conch. tab. 10. O. tab. 16. I.
Klein ostr. tab. 3. fig. 64. t. 6. f. 110.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 7. fig. 2, 3. and 6. t. 26. f. 2.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 5. fig. 50. t. 6. f. 60.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 112. 1040—1044. 1048—1051.
 2. *Martyn univ. conchol.* 2. tab. 56.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean, in numerous varieties.
 Shell white, sometimes varied with brown, or chestnut, or yellowish-brown; angular, longitudinally striate and transversely grooved: aperture oval toothed: pillar sometimes toothed, sometimes toothless.

Caudatus.

Shell thin transversely striate, brown varied with white: beak subulate: spire a little prominent and tipped with brown, the whorls grooved, the first gibbous.
 Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 112. fig. 1045—1047.
 2. *Lister conch.* tab. 893. fig. 13?

Rubecula.

Shell with decussate protuberances, obtuse with knotty wrinkles; belly equal: aperture toothed.
Gualt. test. tab. 49. I. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 9. k.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 49. fig. 1—6.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 36. fig. 228. b—d. 229. a, b. 230. a, b.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 13. fig. 3, 4. and 3. t. 5. f. 2, 3.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 132. fig. 1259—1267.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 162. fig. 1456, 1457.
 Inhabits Africa India and South America: rather rare.
 Shell red or yellow and barred.

Scrobiculata. Shell with nearly opposite hollowed protuberances, smooth: aperture toothed.

Lister tab. 943. *Gualt test. tab.* 49. B.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 100. *fig.* 12. *Favann: conch. tab.* 32. E.

Schröt. n. litterat. 3. tab. 2. fig. 16, 17.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 163. *fig.* 1556, 1557.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.

Reticularis. Shell with nearly opposite protuberances, reticulate, with tuberculate spots: pillar almost toothless beak ascending.

Lister tab. 945. *fig.* 30. *Leffer test fig.* 64.

Bonan. recr. and Musf. Kirch. 3 fig. 193.

Gualt. test. tab. 49. *M. tab.* 50. A.

Murray test. tab. 1. *fig.* 18.

Born Musf. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. *fig.* 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 41. *fig.* 405--6. and 4. t. 128. f. 1228.

Schröt. n. litterat. 3. tab. 3. fig. 18, 19.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *America*: 6 inches long.

Shell transversely ribbed and longitudinally striate, with parti-coloured knots in the angles of section: aperture with a red border: lip toothed.

Lamellosus. Shell with membranaceous protuberances continued through the spire and terminated with a spine.

Inhabits *Falkland Islands*. *Martyn univers. conchob. 2. tab.* 42.

Nodatus. Whorls knotty: beak straight: aperture violet: lip toothed. Inhabits *New Holland*. *Mart. univ. conch. 2. tab.* 51.

Anus. Shell with a dilated membranaceous protuberance and lips, gibbous and reticulate with tubercles: aperture sinuous: beak erect.

Lister tab. 833. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 9. H.

Rumpf. musf. tab. 24. F. *Gualt. test. tab.* 37. B?

Pet. Gaz. tab. 74. *fig.* 9. t. 99. f. 10.

Bonan recr. 2. fig. 279, 280. *Musf. Kirch. 3. fig.* 278, 279.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 60. *fig.* 4. 6, 7.

Musf. Gottwald. tab. 76. *fig.* 177, 178. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 3. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 2. tab. 41. *fig.* 403, 404.

2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 31. D.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Asia*: 3 inches long.

Shell generally brown with white bands and subtriangular aperture.

Miliarius. Shell varicose with tuberculate belts: aperture a little toothed: beak elongated: whorls ventricose.

Valent:

Valent. abb. 2. tab. 14. a. 15. b. 16. c. 17. d. 18. e.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 29. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 3. p. 303. vign. 36. fig. 1—5.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 161. fig. 1532—1535.

Inhabits——Shell cinereous greenish rufous or white, the tubercles sometimes black, rarely rufous.

Senegalenfis Shell transversely striate, with spinous protuberances, the spines decreasing towards the head.

Adams seneg. 1. tab. 8. fig. 19.

Inhabits *Senegal*: about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell with 9 tubercles, alternately less, each of them armed with 8 spines: *spire* with 8 whorls.

• *Carinatus* Shell ventricose with 5 or 6 whorls forming angular ridges: aperture semicircular: beak a little reflected.

Inhabits *Europe*: 4 inches long. *Pennant, tab.* 77. fig. 96.

D. *More or less spinous and without manifest beak.*

Ricinus. Shell obovate, with subulate spines: aperture and lip toothed,

Rumpf. mus. tab. 24. E. *Guatt. test. tab.* 28. N.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 60. fig. 37. 39. 42. *Murray. t.* 1. f. 19.

Inhabits the *Asiatic Ocean*: about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Spines disposed in rows: *spire* prominent: mouth violet.

Nadus. Shell obovate with conic spines: lip toothed: pillar smooth coloured.

Inhabits——*Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 24. fig. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell less than *M. ricinus*: aperture flesh-colour.

Neritoides Shell with numerous rows of knots: lip with pointed angles: pillar flattish.

Lister tab. 804. *Klein ostr. tab.* 1. fig. 30.

Bonon. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 173.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 60. fig. 41. 48.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 11. fig. 81. a? b? c.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 25. fig. 5, 6.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 101. fig. 972, 973. t. 102. f. 976—979.

Inhabits *India* and resembles a *Nerita* or *Murex*.

Shell sometimes white with black tubercles and violet mouth, or yellowish-brown with brown tubercles and yellow aperture: first whorl with 4 rows of tubercles on the back: lip armed with 3 or 4 spines: pillar with 2—4 teeth.

Fucus.

Shell coarse ventricose striate transversely with 4 rows of knots: pillar impressed and with the outmost whorls flattish.

Lister

Lister tab. 990. *Gualt. test. tab.* 66. B. o.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 174.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 100. fig. 959—962.
 Inhabits—Shell rare, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
 Pillar marked with 2 or 3 black dots.

Shell obovate and knotty on the fore-part: aperture toothless and suborbicular.

Inhabits *Chinese Shores*. *Mol. Hist. Chil.* p. 180.

Shell 4 or 5 inches long: the inhabitant is eaten by the natives and contains a purple juice in a vesicle on the neck.

Shell subovate, with acute spines: aperture toothless repand.

Argenv. conch. tab. 14. P. *Gualt. test. tab.* 28. R. tab. 44. S.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 52. fig. 30, 31. t. 60. f. 33, 43, 47.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 32.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 101. fig. 974, 975,

a. *Walch petref.* 2. p. 120. tab. C. ii. fig. 9?

Inhabits—Shell sometimes bay varied with white, or yellowish-brown with or without spots: spines in 4 rows: aperture wide.

Shell ovate, with obsolete spines: aperture toothless: pillar transversely striate.

Lister tab. 956. fig. 8. t. 957. f. 9, 10.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 24. fig. 5. *Seba mus.* 3. t. 60. f. 45.

Argenv. conch. tab. 17. H. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. t. 29. f. 6.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 11. f. 80. c, d. t. 26. f. 126.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 9. f. 19, 20.

Martini conch. 3. t. 101. f. 966—968, 970. a, b. 971.

Schræt. Einl. in Verst. 4. t. 7. f. 7.

a. *Lister* t. 956. f. 7. *Martini conch.* 3. t. 100. f. 963.

3. *Adams seneg.* 1. p. 100. t. 7. f. 1.

Inhabits *Southern Asia*, 2) western shores of *Africa*.

Shell white, or brownish varied with white, more or less turgid: spines or tubercles blackish.

Shell ovate striate, with 3--5 rows of obtuse spines or tubercles: aperture transversely striate.

Lister tab. 958. fig. 11. t. 991, 896. 955. 990.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 24. C, D.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 381. *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 386.

Gualt. test. tab. 37. C. tab. 43. V.

Argenv. conch. tab. 14. L.

Klein ostr. tab. 3. fig. 58. t. 7. f. 112;

Seba mus. 3. t. 52. f. 22, 23, 27, 28, t. 60. f. 11, 12. 30—32.

Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 4. f. 2. and 6. t. 24. f. 2. t. 35. f. 3.

Mus. Gottwald. t. 38. f. 260. a? b? t. 26. f. 182.

Martini conch. 3, t. 99. f. 945, 946. t. 100. f. 954—958.

Inhabita

Inhabits *Guinea India* and the islands of the *Indian Ocean*.
 Shell transversely striate on the back, and armed with rows of
 obtuse spines or tubercles varying in numbers: whorls of the
 spire distant.

Sensicosus. Shell a little tapering, longitudinally ribbed and transversely
 cancellate: aperture striate.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 35.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 29. N. Gualt. test. tab. 51. G.

Argenv. conch. tab. 9. O. Seba mus. 3. t. 49. f. 45—48;

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 24. fig. 4, 5.

Martini conch. 4. t. 155. f. 1466, 1467.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: about 2 inches long.

Shell yellowish with a brown band on each of the whorls, the ribs
 prickly: aperture oblong: pillar with a single plait: spire
 pointed, with distant whorls.

Melangera. Shell obovate glaucous, with a subspinous whorl rather
 prominent spire and smooth aperture.

Lister tab. 904. Rumpf. mus. tab. 24. 2, 3. 6.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 186. 293. Mus. kirch. f. 186. 296.

Gualt. test. tab. 26. F. tab. 31. F.

Argenv. conch. tab. 15. H. Seba mus. 3. t. 72. f. 1--9.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 11. fig. 71, 72, 73. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 17. f. and 2. t. 10. f. 1.

Regenf. conch. 1. t. 5. f. 49. t. 10. f. 36.

Martini conch. 2. t. 39. 40. f. 389--397.

2. *Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 7. fig. 3. and 5. t. 4. f. 2.*

3. *Rumpf. mus. tab. 23. D. tab. 24. f. 4.*

Seba Mus. 3. t. 49. f. 80--82. t. 52. f. 19, 20. t. 60. f. 9, 10.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 11. fig. 74--78. t. 27. f. 187. a.

Martin. conch. 2. tab. 40. fig. 398--402.

4. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 164. f. 1568.*

Inhabits *India* and *America*, in great varieties: $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell generally brown barred with white: aperture oval large:
 spire with knotty whorls, rarely smooth, the first very large and
 turgid and mostly surrounded with spines.

Conful. Shell thick ventricose white transversely grooved and knotty:
 aperture repand ovate: lip sinuous, plaited inwardly
 and denticulate.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 160. fig. 1516, 1517.*

Lima. Shell brown subovate and slightly beaked, with crowded
 nodulous paler belts.

Inhabits *Georges Bay*. *Martyn univ. Conch. 2. tab. 46.*

E. *With a long straight subulate closed beak, and unarmed with spines.*

Cariosus. Shell without beak, slightly plaited, ovate, pointed: tip carious.

Found in the Aqueduct at *Seville*: size of a bean.

Shell oblong, pointed, cinereous, subdiaphanous, longitudinally grooved and emarginate at the base.

Babylonius. Shell tapering, with acute spotted belts and straight tail: lip cleft.

Lister, tab. 917. f. 11. Rumpf. mus. t. 29. L.

Argenv. conch. tab. 9. M. Zoom. t. 4. f. b.

Valent. abb. tab. 1. fig. 8. Gualt. test. tab. 52. N.

Knorr delic. tab. B. iv. f. 6. Vergn. t. 14. f. 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 1. f. 9.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 143. f. 1331--1335.

2. *Chemn. conch. 4. tab. 143. vign. 39. f. B, C.*

3. *Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 46.*

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 34. fig. 221. f.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 23. fig. 3.

4. *Martini conch. 4. tab. 145, fig. 1345, 1346.*

5. *Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 162. fig. 1550, 1551.*

Inhabits *India* and *American islands*: 4 inches long.

Shell surrounded with white belts and marked with square brown or black spots.

Javanus. Shell tapering, with immaculate knotty belts: lip with a separate scoop.

Lister, tab. 915. Mart. conch. t. 143, f. 1336--1338.

Inhabits *India*; resembles the last, but is white, immaculate and sometimes varied with yellowish-brown rays: beak longer or shorter: whorls carinate or tuberculate and substriate.

Sinensis. Shell ventricose, pointed, with a cancellate reflected beak: aperture oval: whorls with transverse granulate striae: base crowned with spines.

Lister, tab. 1018. fig. 80. Adans. Seneg. 1. t. 10. f. 3.

Gualt. test. tab. 56. M, N. Arg. conch. t. 11. F.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 23, 24.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1487? 1489.

2. *Lister, tab. 122. f. 18. Klein ostr. 1. 2. f. 40.*

3. *Schraet. fusc. conch. tab. 9. fig. 9.*

4. *Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 58.*

Inhabits *Senegal*. Shell spotted, with a single plait on the pillar.

Stramineus. Spire with elevated rings, the interstices filled with short straw-like projections: all the whorls crowned with tubercles at the base: aperture violet: lip undulate and with the pillar snowy.

Spengler Naturf. 17. tab. 2. fig. A, B.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 160. fig. 1520, 1521.

Favon. conch. tab. 79. S. *Mart. univ. conch.* 2. f. 53, 54.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean. Shell straw-colour, 3 inches long.

Australis. Shell ovate, longitudinally striate: lip undulate: whorls caniculate, the first turgid and 4-plaited, the next 3-plaited.

Spengler Naturf. 17. tab. 2. fig. C, D.

Inhabits the South Sea: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell straw-colour, with a yellow pillar and snowy lip.

Uncinatus. Spire pointed and transversely striate, the 4 first whorls with a callus armed with hooks in the middle, the fifth and sixth ribbed, the rest glabrous.

Inhabits———*Schraet. fusconch. tab.* 8. fig. 15.

Shell an inch long; aperture oval: lip toothed: spire with 9 whorls.

Turris. Shell tapering, the whorls crowned with tubercles and surrounded with a granulate belt, the first very finely striate transversely.

Inhabits———*Bonan. recr. & Mus. kirch.* 3. f. 79.

Shell white with a reddish band: resembles *M. babylonicus*, but the lip is entire.

Costatus. Beak a little reflected and obliquely striate: 3 first whorls of the spire ribbed, the other 4 cancellate, the first obconic: pillar with a single plait.

Arg. conch. tab. 29. f. 3. *Korr petrif.* 2. t. C. ii. f. 7.

Schraet Einl. in Verst. 4. tab. 8. fig. 3. 8.

Found fossil in *Campania*: the ribs of the first whorls terminating in spines above.

Asper. Shell longitudinally plaited and transversely ribbed: spire a little prominent: aperture ovate: lip crenulate.

Inhabits———*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 150. f. 1396, 1397.

Shell reddish, with 5 or 6 whorls; the ribs acute.

Colus. Shell tapering, striate, knotty, carinate. with a long straight beak: lip crenulate.

Lister, tab. 917. f. 10. t. 918. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 29. F.

Bonan.

- Bonan. recr.* 3. fig. 360? *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 353?
Gualt. test. tab. 52. *L. Argenv. conch. tab.* 9. B.
Klein ostr. tab. 78? *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 5. fig. 1.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 144. fig. 1342.
 2. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 2. fig. 52.
Favann. conch. tab. 33. A. 5. tab. 35. C. 1.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 160. fig. 1523. t. 161. f. 1536, 1537.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell white, transversely striate,
 round or angular: whorls separated by a groove and crowned
 with knots, the upper ones brown: beak nearly 3 inches long,
 beneath brownish.

Morio. Beak dilated: shell black with a white band: whorls a
 little knotty: pillar wrinkled.

- Lister tab.* 928. *Adams. seneg.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 31.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 357. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 350.
Seba Mus 3. tab. 80. *Knorr delic. tab.* B. v. fig. 4.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 29. fig. 209. a. t. 31. f. 209. b.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 20. fig. 1, 2. t. 6. f. 2.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 61.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 139, 140. fig. 1300—1303.
 Inhabits Africa: 6 inches long.
 Shell brown or cinereous and transversely striate.

- Cochlidium.* Beak dilated: whorls of the spire flat above.
Argenv. conch. tab. 9. A. *Favann. conch. tab.* 39. B. 3.
Seba mus 3. tab. 52. fig. 6. t. 57. f. 27, 28.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 164. fig. 1569.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

Spirillus. Shell with a long beak: spire mucronate, the whorls convex
 above.

- Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 24. fig. 3. *Spengl. felt. conch. tab.* 3. E.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 115. fig. 1069.
Schraet Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 4.
 Inhabits Tranquebar: resembles *M. caniculatus*, but the whorls
 are not separated by a groove: shell ventricose beneath, con-
 vex above: spire with a prominent obtuse knob in the centre,
 the whorls surrounded with an acute margin above: beak sub-
 cylindrical, not dilated towards the aperture of the belly:
 pillar with a transverse wrinkle.

Caniculatus Beak dilated: whorls of the spire separated by a small
 canal.

- Valent. abb. tab.* 11. fig. 92. *Gualt. test. tab.* 47. A.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 68. fig. 21? 22?
Knorr delic. nat. tab. B. vi. fig. 4.
Martini conch. 3. tab. 66. fig. 733—740. t. 67. f. 742.

Inhabits *Canada* and the *Frozen Sea*. Shell brown, sometimes larger and uniform, sometimes less and radiate smooth or transversely striate: margin of the back knotty.

Ficus. Beak dilated: shell striate, the whorls separated by a small canal; the outer-ones brown, the first crowned with knobs at the base.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 3. tab. 66. fig. 741.

2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 26. N.

3. *Cheumn. conch.* 10. tab. 163. fig. 1564, 1565.

Carica. Beak dilated; shell transversely striate: spire a little prominent, the whorls crowned with spines at the base.

Lister tab. 880. *Gualt. test. tab.* 47. B.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 30. fig. 4 and 6. f. 27. f. 1.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 67. fig. 774. t. 69. f. 756, 757.

Inhabits—about 8 inches long: pillar plaited.

Rapa. Shell solid umbilicate with a triple row of knots and transversely striate: aperture large striate.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 21. fig. 2. *Spengl conch.* 3. C.

Martini conch. 3. tab. 68. fig. 750—753.

2. *Lister tab.* 894, 895.

Inhabits *India*: resembles *Bulla rapa*.

Niveus. Beak dilated: shell snowy diaphanous; whorls of the spire separated by a small groove, the first with transverse carinate ribs.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 338. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 337.

Inhabits the Seas round *Brazil*.

Granum. Shell hemispherical glabrous diaphanous, with a spreading straight beak, crown papillary.

Lister tab. 881. *Ellis corallines. tab.* 33. A. 2.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 30. fig. 2, 5.

Inhabits *North America*. Whorls convex and growing gradually less towards the tip.

Aruanus. Beak dilated: spire crowned with spines.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 28. fig. A.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 101.

Cheumn. conch. 4. p. 143. vign. 39. D.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. Shell coarse ponderous, black or bluish, surrounded with rings; aperture angular: beak rather long: spire mucronate.

Perversus. Beak dilated and repand: spire turned contrary and slightly crowned.

Lister tab. 907, 908? *Gualt. test. tab.* 30. B.

Argenville conch. tab. 15. F. *Ellis Corall. tab.* 33. B.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 32. fig. 219. a, b.

Baister op. subces. tab. 6. fig. 1. B.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 107. fig. 906, 907.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. fig. 8, 9.

2. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab.* 107. fig. 904, 905.

Inhabits the American Ocean: exceedingly rare.

Spines sometimes pointed, sometimes more obtuse.

Antiquus. Beak dilated: shell oblong with 8 round whorls, the first ventricose.

Lister conch. tab. 962. fig. 15. *An, angl. t.* 3. f. 1--3.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 118. fig. 1--3.

Bonap. recr. 3. fig. 190. *Mus. Kirch. 3. f.* 192.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 39 fig. 75. t. 83. f. 3--6. t. 93. f. 3.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 138. fig. 1292--1294. 1296.

Hermann. Naturf. 16. tab. 2. fig. 7.

2. *Seba mus. 3. tab.* 83. fig. 7?

3. *Martin Mannigf. 4. t.* 2. f. 14?

Inhabits European and frozen Seas: 4--6 inches long.

Shell dark, dirty yellow, very finely striate transversely or longitudinally plaited: whorls of the spire separated by a groove, the middle-one sometimes crowned with tubercles, rarely turned contrary.

Despectus. Beak dilated: shell oblong striate and somewhat rugged: whorls 8, with 2 elevated lines.

Donovan's British shells. tab. 31. *It. Wgoth. t.* 5. f. 8.

Pennant. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 78. fig. 98.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 6. fig. 4.

Lister an. Ang. tab. 3. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 138. fig. 1295.

2. *Lister conch.* 1057. f. 1?

3. *Martyn univers. conch. 1. f.* 5. *Favann. Catal. t. A. f.* 946.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 163. fig. 1558.

Inhabits European Seas: about 5 inches long.

Shell coarse white, with a glossy orange-yellow aperture: the fish is sometimes eaten, but is oftener used as bait for Cod and Ray-fish.

Formicatus. Beak dilated: shell ovate-oblong, the whorls ventricose longitudinally striate and a little angular.

Inhabits Greenland Seas. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl.* 399.

Shell above 3 inches long, subdiaphanous smoothish and yellow, within white and glabrous: whorls 7, with wide transverse striæ.

Incrassatus.

Incrassatus. Shell oblong, transversely wrinkled and longitudinally striate; lip denticulate within and thickened without.
Inhabits—*Act. Nidros*. 4. p. 96. tab. 16. fig. 29.

• *Truncatus*. Shell oblong longitudinally ribbed: beak a little reflected, emarginate truncate.

M. costatus. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 79.

Act. Nidros. 4. p. 97. tab. 16. fig. 26.

Inhabits *European coasts*: very minute, with 6 whorls.

• *Acuminatus*. Shell narrow oblong ribbed, with a pointed spire.
Inhabits *England*. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 79. minute.

Argus. Shell gibbous with transverse tuberculate ribs; brown with darker bands, within white: aperture ovate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 49. *B. Klein ostr.* tab. 7. fig. 128.

Lesser test. fig. 62. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 3. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 127 fig. 1223.

2. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 57. fig. 33.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 131. fig. 1255, 1256.

Chemn. conch. 10. t. 160. f. 1522.

3. *Martyn univ. conch.* 1. tab. 3.

Inhabits *India*; 3) *Friendly and Society Islands*.

Maculosus. Shell cancellate, yellow with alternate white bands and chestnut patches: spire with 11 round whorls.

Lister tab. 1022. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 49. G.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 51. fig. 20, 21.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 132. fig. 1257, 1258.

Favann. conch. tab. 33. fig. X?

2. *Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirc.* 3. fig. 48.

Inhabits *India*: extremely rare.

Magellanicus. Shell ventricose umbilicate transversely striate, cinereous within violet: whorls of the spire with parallel ribs, the first very large.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 30. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 139. fig. 1297.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 164. fig. 1570.

Inhabits the *Straights of Magellan*: resembles *Buccinum harpa*.
Shell with an oval aperture: whorls with high acute foliaceous ribs.

Cancellatus. Shell ovate solid opaque cinereous: whorls of the spire cancellate and separated by a groove.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 27. fig. 3.

Scolopaceus.

- bullospacens*. Shell brown, whorls surrounded with grooves and with tubercles above, tip of the tubercles and aperture white.
Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 26. fig. 4.
2. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 26. fig. 5?
Var. 2) more elongated and dirty yellow, with an obsolete band on the whorls, the tubercles more globular.
- littoratus*. Shell ventricose tapering spotted with black: pillar with a single plait: beak short.
Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 11. fig. 14, 15.
Shell snowy, with a wide aperture: spire with 8 prickly whorls.
- trigonus*. Shell subtriangular cancellate: spire with inflated contiguous whorls, the first with a large distinct tubercle.
Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 8. fig. 14.
Shell 2 inches long: spire with 7 whorls.
- semilunaris*. Shell longitudinally ribbed and very finely striate transversely: spire with flattish distant whorls with rows of tubercles: aperture semilunar.
Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 8. fig. 15.
Shell an inch long, the whorls with a single row of tubercles the second with a double or triple row, first with 6 or 7 rows.
- costatus*. Shell with annular striæ and inflated round whorls, each of them with 9 rounded parallel spinous ribs.
Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 8. fig. 19.
Shell about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
- sulcatus*. Shell rounded, with annular grooves: aperture oval: first whorl of the spire turgid.
Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 25.
Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with 9 contiguous whorls, which are sometimes inflated, sometimes flattish.
- fusiformis*. Shell elongated, with numerous rows of very minute crowded tubercles.
Inhabits *Senegal.* *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 23.
Shell 6 lines long, with about 8 whorls, the first with 12—15 rows of tubercles, the second with 5.
- tritonicus*. Shell ventricose oblong smooth, with rounded whorls toothed aperture and short beak.
Lillier tab. 959. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 28, B. and 1.
Valent. abb. tab. 8. fig. 66, 67. *Gualt. test. tab.* 48, A.
Bonan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 188.

- Seba mus.* 3. tab. 81. *Knorr delic.* tab. B. vi. f. 1.
Mus. Gottwald. tab. 34, fig. 224. a. tab. 35. f. 225. b.
Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 16, f. 23. & 5. tab. 5. f. 1.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 134, 135. f. 1246, 1277--1283.
 2. *Lister.* tab. 960. *Mus. Gottw.* tab. 25. f. 224.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 136, fig. 1284, 1285.
 3. *Klein ostr.* tab. 7. fig. 127?

Inhabits India and the South seas: 2) the Mediterranean.
 Shell 16 inches long, white and appearing as if covered with brown, yellow and black scales: pillar white with transverse black striae: whorls of the spire separated by a nodulous suture, the first marked with striate grooves.

This is the species which is used by the natives of New Zealand as a musical shell, and by the Africans and many nations of the East as a military horn.

Pusio.

Shell ventricose, oblong, smooth: spire striate, with rounded whorls: aperture smooth: beak short.

Lister, tab. 914. *Adans.* *Seneg.* 1. tab. 4. f. 3.

Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 49. E. *Gualt.* test. t. 52, 1.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 147, fig. 1357.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Africa: very rare.

Shell about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, white with brown or fulvous spots often disposed in rows.

Tulipa.

Shell ventricose, oblong, smooth: whorls rounded, with a double suture: pillar with 2 plaits: beak dilated, striate.

Lister, tab. 910, 911. *Argenw.* *conch.* tab. 10, K.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 187. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 186.

Rumpf. *mus.* tab. 49, H. *Gualt.* test. tab. 46, A.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 71. fig. 23--31.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 29, fig. 220. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 18, fig. 5. & 6. tab. 29, f. 1.

Regenf. *conch.* 1. tab. 9, fig. 35.

Martini conch. 4. t. 136, 137. f. 1286--1291.

2. *Gualt.* test. tab. 45, fig. E?

Inhabits South America. Shell generally spotted and clouded, within transversely striate: whorls with rarely a single suture.

Clathratus. Shell oblong, beaked and grooved, with longitudinal sub-membranaceous plaits.

Lister, tab. 926. fig. 19. *Klein ostr.* tab. 3, f. 67.

Inhabits Iceland: resembles *Turbo clathratus*, but has a short beak and numerous erect compressed plaits.

Nassa.

Shell solid, black or pale brown with a white subdiaphanous band: whorls knotty: pillar a little plaited

Lister

Lister, tab. 828. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 20, f. 7.
Valent. abb. tab. 8. f. 71. *Regenf. conch.* 1. t. 7, f. 1.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 122, 123, fig. 1131—1134.
Spengler felt. conch. tab. 3, fig. F.
 Inhabits——A species between the *Voluta* and *Murex*.

Whorls of the spire plaited and knotty.

Lister, tab. 939, fig. 34. a. *Klein ostr.* t. 3, f. 56.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 49, fig. 70.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 123, fig. 1141, 1142.
 Inhabits, though rarely, in *India*.

Shell umbilicate, with distant wedged ribbed and transversely striate whorls: aperture heart-shaped.

Inhabits——*Mus. Leej.* fig. B.
Chemn. conch. 4. p. 1. vign. 37 fig. a, b, c.
 Shell reddish-white, sometimes yellow with pale brown bands.

Shell angular, longitudinally plaited and transversely striate: lip toothed: mouth violet: beak straight, short.
 Inhabits *China*. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 160, f. 1524, 1525.

Shell fastigate, with brown and yellowish bands: whorls above flattish with waved imbricate scales: beak straight, entire.

Inhabits *Mexico*. *Davil. Catal.* 1. tab. 9. A.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 161, fig. 1526, 1527.

Beak dilated, shell ovate, with a few elevated obtuse belts on the whorls.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 347.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 49, fig. 74¹ 75¹
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 3, fig. 5.

Inhabits the *Ocean*: size of a walnut.

Shell horny, tapering both ways, surrounded with numerous obtuse and very raised belts, 2 on the whorl: *pillar* perforated: aperture ovate, a little transverse forwards, excavated at the outer margin, and tapering behind into a hardly manifest and slightly emarginate canal.

Shell oblong, slender, white, the margins of the whorls complicated, the tip tubercular: aperture toothless: beak a little ascending.

Donovan's Brit. Shells, tab. 38.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 76, fig. 99.
Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 6, fig. 5.
Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 3, fig. 4.

Gualt. test. tab. 46. F.

Inhabits *British and North seas*: 3 inches long.

Shell white covered with a brown skin, transversely striate: *aperture* with 8 round whorls.

Lignarius. Shell oblong, coarse, with obtusely knotty whorls: *aperture* toothless: beak short, straightish.

Bonan recr. & Mus. kirch. 3. f. 32?

Seba mus. 3. t. 52, f. 4. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 26. f. 5.

Inhabits the *Ocean*: about a finger long. Shell smooth, coarse with a single row of knots on the whorls.

Trapezium. Shell oblong, obtusely angular, with slightly knotty whorls: *aperture* toothed: beak short and straight.

Lister, tab. 931. Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 20, fig. 1.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 29, E. tab. 49, K.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 287. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 288.

Gualt. test. tab. 46, B. Argenv. conch. t. 10, F.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 28. f. 208. t. 29, f. 210. a, b.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 139, f. 1298, 1299.

2. *Lister, tab. 920. Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 15, f. 3.*

Rumpf. mus. tab. 29, G. t. 49, F.

Gualt. test. tab. 52, T. Argenv. conch. t. 11, H.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 34, fig. 22, a, b.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 140, fig. 1310, 1311.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: often above 6 inches long.

Aperture transversely striate within: pillar plaited: *beak* wrinkled outwardly: each of the *whorls* with a double brown line and a row of obtuse tubercles.

Vespertilio. Shell solid, ventricose, smooth, with an oblong-oval *aperture*: beak and crowned spire striate, the outer whorls caniculate.

Lister, tab. 884, 885. Valent. abb. tab. 6, fig. 57, 58.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 31, fig. 203. a.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 142. f. 1323, 1324. 1326, 1327.

2. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 52. fig. 6?*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. 164. fig. 1566, 1567.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: above 4 inches long.

Shell chestnut, within flesh-colour.

Scolymus. Shell thin, diaphanous, ventricose and transversely striate: the middle of the back smooth: spire with obtuse undulate knots: pillar 3-plaited.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 142. fig. 1325.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 52. R?*

Inhabits—between the Genera *Voluta* and *Murex*.

Shell white, with 9 or 10 whorls on the spire; the tubercles hollow within: beak annulate.

Harpa.

Shell ventricose, longitudinally ribbed, the ribs transversely striate: spire a little prominent, the whorls distant. Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 4. tab. 142. fig. 1328—1330.

Tuba.

Shell fusiform, transversely striate, white with a brown tip to the spire: whorls distant and crowned at the base with knots.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 143. fig. 1333.
Inhabits China: nearly 6 inches long.
Beak rather long: spire with 8 whorls.

Syracusanus

Shell oblong, with striate plaited whorls covered with tuberculate ridges: aperture toothless: beak short.

Bonan recr. & Muj. kirch. 3. fig. 80.
Inhabits the Mediterranean: extremely rare.
Whorls testaceous with white divisions: beak moderate, obliquely striate outwardly.

Craticulatus.

Shell oblong, with rounded plaited and transversely reticulate whorls: aperture toothed: beak short.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. Shell whitish, slightly plaited longitudinally, with elevated ferruginous angles: whorls with elevated striæ: aperture striate within.

Scriptus.

Shell nearly without beak, fusiform, smooth, pale with longitudinal brown striæ: lip toothed.

Inhabits the Mediterranean: larger than a grain of barley.
Shell oblong, with subpiceous flexuous striæ.

Ternatanus

Shell transversely striate, with distant undulately tuberculate whorls: aperture oblong: beak straight, longish.

Lister, tab. 892. *Valent. abb.* tab. 1, f. 2.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 52. fig. 5.
Mus Gottw. tab. 31. f. 211. a--c. 212. a, b. 214.
Knorr Vergn. 6 tab. 15, fig. 4. t. 26, fig. 1.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 140, fig. 1304, 1305.
Inhabits Ternate Island: 4 inches long: yellow.

Infundibulum.

Shell umbilicate, undulately knotty, with elevated brown striæ: perforation funnel-shaped: pillar 2-plaited.

Lister, tab. 921, f. 14. *Seba mus.* 3. t. 50, f. 54.
Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. fig. 104.

Chemn. conch. 4. p. 143. vign. 39. 2.

Inhabits—Shell 4 inches long, with 9 whorls: very rare.

Polygonus. Shell a little ventricose, undulate with tubercles, striate grooved and obtusely angled: black with an oval aperture and short beak.

Lister tab. 922. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 19. L.

Bonan. recr. and Musf. kirch 3. fig. 75.

Gualt. test. tab. 52. P. *Musf. Gottw. tab.* 34. fig. 222. g.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 10. fig. 4 and 6. t. 15. f. 5. t. 37. f. 1.

Martini conch. 4. t. 140. f. 1306—1309 t. 141. f. 1315—1316.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell sometimes umbilicate, sometimes not: pillar with or without plaits.

Mandicus. Shell transversely striate, snowy covered with a brown skin: spire papillous at the tip with round whorls, the first very large and ventricose.

Inhabits Iceland: *Martini conch.* 4. tab. 141 fig. 1312, 1313.

Shell 5 inches long, with 6—9 whorls: aperture oblong: beak short: lip acute: pillar smooth.

Lævigatus. Shell fusiform: spire transversely striate, with distant flattened whorls, the first round and smooth: beak rather long.

Argenville conch. tab. 29. n. 6. fig. 4.

Martini conch 4 tab. 141. fig. 1319, 1320.

Schæf. Einl. in Verst. 4. tab. 10. fig. 7.

Found fossil in Campania: $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Aperture oval: beak sometimes a little bent.

Fossilis. Shell fusiform thin cancellate, with a long beak.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 141. fig. 1321, 1322.

Schæf. Einl. in Verst. 4. tab. 8. fig. 5.

Found fossil in Campaniæ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Whorls more or less distant: pillar plaited or smooth.

Candidus. Shell snowy transversely striate: spire with distant whorls carinate in the middle and crowned with tubercles: aperture oval: lip grooved within and denticulate at the margin.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 144. fig. 1339.

Inhabits—Shell $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Anfatus. Shell brown transversely striate: spire mucronate, the whorls distant convex and knotty at the base: beak long.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 62.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 144. fig. 1340.

Inhabits— $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long: the striae alternately less.

Undatus.

Uadatus.

Shell solid ventricose with waved angles and very finely striate transversely; spire mucronate, the whorls knotty at the base: lip denticulate.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 145. fig. 1343.

Inhabits India: $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and ponderous.

Shell white, with 14 whorls and slightly incurved beak.

Longissimus

Shell thin striate, with an obtuse knotty spire and long very straight beak.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 145. fig. 1344.

Inhabits India: 9 inches long. Shell white, with 10 whorls.

Lancea.

Shell narrowed: whorls of the spire transversely ribbed and longitudinally crenate: aperture ovate, ribbed with white within and toothed at the margin: pillar-2 plaited.

Inhabits Amboina. *Martini conch.* 4. tab. 145. fig. 1347.

Shell exceedingly thin and narrow, the younger ones reddish, the adult ones white, interstices of the ribs and aperture violet: spire with 11 or 12 whorls.

Angustus.

Shell narrowed: first whorl of the spire longitudinally plaited and transversely ribbed, the others smooth and round: beak transversely ribbed.

Inhabits—*Valent abb.* tab. 1. fig. 6. resembles the last.

Verrucosus.

Shell subcylindrical with an obtuse spire, the whorls round and striate, the lower-ones mostly glabrous.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 14. fig. 1.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 146. fig. 1348.

Inhabits India: shell brown variegated, rarely snowy; with 9 whorls.

Verrucosus.

Shell umbilicate and surrounded with belts, the middle ones more raised: whorls crowned with tubercles which are spotted with brown: beak inflected.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 146. fig. 1349. 1356.

2. *Martini conch* 4. t. 144. f. 1341.

3. *Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 88.

4. *Mus. Gottwald.* 1. 43. f. 221. c.

Inhabits the Red Sea.

Striatulus.

Shell thin transversely striate: spire mucronate, the whorls round: beak long: aperture ovate: lip crenulate.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 34. fig. 221. c, d.

Martini conch. 4. t. 146. f. 1351, 1352.

Inhabits—Shell 4 inches long, covered with a brown skin.

Pardalis.

- Pardalis*. Shell rounded, white with violet spots, longitudinally ribbed and transversely striate: spire obtuse: beak long.
Inhabits——*Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 9. fig. 4.
Martini conch. 4. t. 149. f. 1384.
2. *Bonan. recr.* and *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 145.
- Gigas*. Whorls of the spire turgid gibbous nodulous and anulate: beak reflected: lip denticulate beneath
Inhabits——*Lister tab.* 931. Shell 21 inches long.
- Lignosus*. Shell whitish; spire obtuse, the whorls slightly crowned with wrinkled unequal tubercles: beak transversely striate.
Inhabits——*Gualt. test. tab.* 52. O. Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
- Gibbulus*. Shell tapering orange: spire obtuse, the whorls distant with longitudinal ribs and flexuous transverse striæ: beak short.
Inhabits——*Knorr Vergn.* 5. tab. 10. fig. 4.
- Granularis*. Shell tapering: spire with contiguous whorls separated by a flexuous line, the first ventricose.
Inhabits the *Adriatic*. *Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 14. fig. 4.
- Vexillum*. Shell tapering transversely ribbed: whorls convex: aperture oval: lip denticulate: beak short.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 26. fig. 5.
Inhabits——Shell orange with brown belts.
- Vulpinus*. Shell oblong ventricose; the whorls with a striate margin: aperture glabrous: beak short and bent outwards.
Born. Mus. Gæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 11.
Inhabits——Shell middle-sized, tawny, with 8 whorls.
- Afer*. Shell ovate, transversely striate: spire with flattish whorls crowned with a row of rounded tubercles.
Inhabits *Senegal*. *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 8. fig. 18.
Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, fulvous or white varied with brown: whorls 9.
- Campanicus*. Shell ventricose: spire obtuse cancellate with carinate whorls, the first ventricose and smooth: beak long smooth,
Argenville conch. tab. 29. n. 6. fig. 5.
Schræt. Eul. in Verst. 4. t. 8. f. 7.
Found fossil in *Campania*: 3 inches long.

arenosus. Whorls of the spire with decussate ribs, the first very large the 3 outmost smooth: beak acute: aperture oval: lip toothed outwardly.

Spengl. schr. Den. ges. 1. tab. 2. fig. 8.

Inhabits the sandy shores of India: very small.

Moroccanus. Shell narrow brownish transversely striate: spire mucronate, with distant contrary round longitudinally ribbed whorls: beak prominent: aperture oval.

Martin. n. Mannig. 4. tab. 2. fig. 17—19.

Schratt. in Bau. conc. t. 4. f. 6.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 105. f. 896.

Inhabits shores of Morocco: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

lineatus. Shell oblong, whitish with transverse reddish striae: beak short straight.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Chemn.* 10. tab. 164. fig. 1572.

Peron. Shell a little tapering, the whorls carinate above, margined and flattened: beak long straight.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 164. fig. 1573, 1574.

Davil. catal. rais. 1. t. 5. f. L.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean.

Larva. Shell cylindrical: spire with a crenate callous belt, the upper-whorls with plaited knots, lower-ones flattish: beak straight short emarginate.

Inhabits———*Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 164. fig. 1575, 1576.

Merisoides. Shell solid thick coarse: spire exerted, the whorls transversely striate: aperture semiorbicular and striate: beak short straight.

Inhabits———*Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 165. fig. 1577, 1578.

Prismaticus. Shell ovate-angular, iridescent, longitudinally grooved and plaited: beak short: lip denticulate.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 169. fig. 1635, 1636.

Martyn. univers. conch. 1. fig. 2.

Inhabits India and the South Seas.

Columbarium. Shell with longitudinal plaited ribs and transversely grooved, angular spinous carinate, alternately varied with white and brown: whorls lessening suddenly: beak short straight: mouth violet.

Inhabits Pulo Condor. *Martyn. univers. conch.* fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 169. fig. 1637, 1638.

Asperimus. Shell ribbed, varied with brown yellow and white: whorls oblique with a tuberculate margin and brown band in the middle and another white one: beak short dilated ascending.

Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. tab. 9. fig. 7.

Inhabits—Shell nearly 2 inches long.

Undulatus. Shell white undulate with bay, with grooves marked with raised striæ: whorls nodulous at the margin: beak straight.

Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. tab. 10. fig. 1.

Inhabits Red Sea: above 4 inches long.

F. *Tapering, subulate, with a very short beak*

Verrugus. Whorls of the spire plaited above: beak ascending: pillar plaited within.

Lister tab. 1020. fig. 83. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 30. K.

Petiv Gaz. tab. 56. fig. 4. Gualt. test. tab. 57. D.

Bonan. recv. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 84.

Argenv. conch. tab. 11. P. Klein ostr. t. 11. f. 118.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 22. 42. 51. f. 24. 33. 34.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 40. fig. 4. 5.

Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 28.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 156, 157. fig. 1479, 1480.

2. *Lister tab. 1021. fig. 85. b. Gualt. test. tab. 57. F, H.*

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 43, 44.

Knorr Vergn. 3. t. 20. f. 3. and 5. t. 15. 6.

Martini conch. 4. t. 157. f. 1481, 1482.

Inhabits India: about 3 inches long, with 15 or more round whorls separated by a groove, the lower-ones smooth on one part: beak very short.

Aluco.

Whorls of the spire tuberculate with a spinous streak in the middle: pillar with a single plait: beak ascending.

Lister tab. 1025. Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. O.

Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 10. fig. 2. Gualt. test. tab. 57. G.

Bonan. recv. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 67.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 15, 16. 36.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 16. fig. 4.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 156. fig. 1473—1477.

2. *Lister tab. 1017. Argenv. conch. tab. 4. H.*

Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. N. Gualt. test. tab. 57. A, B?

Seba mus. 3. tab. 50. fig. 37. 39. 51. f. 22, 23. 25.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 16. fig. 8.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 156. fig. 1478.

3. *Spengl. Nat. 9. tab. 15. fig. 3. Favon. conch. tab. 79. N.*

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 162. fig. 1548, 1549.

4. *Shræt. Flusconch. tab. 8. fig. 11, 12.*

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. fig. 82.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean Red Sea and Atlantic: 4 inches long.

Shell generally whitish sprinkled with blueish or brownish dots: whorls transversely striate: lip rounded: aperture oval.

Annularis. Whorls surrounded with longitudinally striate belts, the first whorl transversely striate: beak ascending.
Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1486.*

Plicatulus. Shell ventricose with a transversely striate spire, the whorls with longitudinally knotty plaits: aperture oval.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1488.
Inhabits—Shell yellowish with white plaits: spire with 8 whorls: pillar with a single wrinkle.

Sordidus. Shell ventricose transversely striate and crowned with black knots: lip dilated.
Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1490.*
Shell generally blueish, with a hardly prominent beak: probably a variety of *Strombus tuberculatus*.

Cingulatus. Spire transversely striate and grooved, the whorls surrounded with 3 rows of granulations, the first a little knotty.
Inhabits *Tranquebar. Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1492.*

Fuscus. Shell brown rounded: first whorl of the spire gibbous, the following ones varicose, the last with numerous spines.
Inhabits—*Mart. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 10. fig. 54.*
Lister tab. 120. Klein ostr. t. 2. f. 38.

Fasciatus. Shell transversely striate: the spire crowned.
Lister tab. 121. fig. 16. Mart. Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 10. fig. 55.
2. *Lister t. 121, f. 17. Klein ostr. t. 2. f. 39.*
Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. t. 10. f. 56.
Inhabits Rivers of America.

Muriatilis. Shell brown: first whorls of the spire crowned with spines, the others with knots: aperture repand.
Inhabits—*Lister tab. 122 fig. 20.*
Martin. Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 11. fig. 58.

Alatus. Shell reticulate: spire mucronate, the first whorl grooved and transversely striate: lip winged.
Inhabits—*Martini conch. 4. tab. 159. fig. 1503, 1504.*
Spire annulate, with 9 whorls surrounded with a striate band.

Nodulosus. Shell transversely striate and alternately barred with brown and white: spire mucronate, the whorls distant with undulate knots.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 159. fig. 1505, 1506.

Inhabits——Shell with a slightly prominent lip.

Terebella. Shell with a triple moniliform belt on each of the whorls: aperture oval, with curved striae within.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 15. fig. 3.

Martini conch. 4. t. 155. f. 1458—1460.

Schræt. inn. Bau. conch. t. 5. f. 2.

2. *Bozan recr.* 3. fig. 327. *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 328.

3. *Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test.* tab. 11. fig. 16.

Inhabits——Shell 1-2½ inches long, chestnut or brown or whitish-chestnut; sometimes uniform, or chestnut with white belts, or white with chestnut belts: aperture often varied with blue and white.

Fuscatus. Spire with crenulate whorls, the upper stria denticulate.

Gualt. test. tab. 56. H. *Argens. conch.* tab. 11. the last figure.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell white covered with a brown skin, the base obtuse: whorls with each a knotty belt in the middle and a band each side, one of them granulate, the other crenulate.

Torulofus. Whorls of the spire with a slightly knotty zone above: beak short.

Inhabits——Shell white, smooth or marked with obsolete longitudinal striae, the tip plaited: zone of the whorls elevated gibbous obtuse.

Radala. Whorls of the spire tuberculate, with a double row of punctured striae.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Schræt. Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 3. fig. 6.

Shell reddish or brown: tubercles often tipped with white: aperture oval.

Asper. Whorls of the spire grooved transversely striate and muricate: beak ascending.

Inhabits *Guinea*. *Schræt. Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 3. fig. 7.

Shell milk-white with rows of brown dots, solid with 12—14 longitudinal grooves: aperture suboval: pillar with a single plait.

Grazulatus. Shell rough with decussate tubercles: beak acute ascending.

Lister tab. 1020. fig. 84. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 30. L.

Argen. conch. tab. 11. k. Klein ostr. tab. 7. fig. 119.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 31. fig. 35.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1483.

Inhabits *India*. Shell 2 inches long, white: the whorls longitudinally ribbed and transversely striate; aperture oval: pillar with a single plait.

Decollatus Whorls of the spire with longitudinal plaited grooves, the tip appearing as if broken off.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 69.

Inhabits *European Seas*; resembles *Helix decollatus*, but is emarginate at the base; aperture obovate: upper margin of the whorls tapering with longitudinal striæ and imbricate plaits, the grooves black opaque.

Moluccanus Shell striate: whorls of the spire transversely grooved with undulate longitudinal plaits: lip dilated crenulate: beak tubular.

Lister tab. 1021. fig. 85. b. Gualt. test. tab. 57. E.

Ronan. recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 68.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 30. fig. T.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 157. fig. 1484, 1485.

Inhabits marshes of *Molucca Islands*.

Minimus. Shell with transverse undulate striæ crossed by longitudinal lines: aperture orbicular.

Inhabits *Jamaica*. *Lister tab. 1018. fig. 81.*

Strigilatus. Shell longitudinally striate: whorls undivided, with a snowy belt at the suture spotted with rufous.

Inhabits———*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 10.*

Tuberculatus. Shell transversely striate and surrounded with glabrous knots: lip thickened.

Inhabits———*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 10. fig. 16, 17.*

Shell solid, a little gibbous, obtuse; the knots black tipped with white.

Gibbosus. Whorls of the spire margined: belly gibbous: lip cleft denticulate: beak short.

Inhabits———*Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. fig. 12, 13.*

Spire with 9 striate whorls and longitudinally plaited: beak straight short: shell with reddish spots.

Alutaceus Shell black, the whorls transversely striate and tuberculate: pillar with a single plait: beak straight.

Inhabits———*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 11. fig. 17, 18.*

Spire with 10 whorls: lip crenulate.

- **Contrarius* Shell with 4 contrary whorls marked with double striae; beak dilated.

Lister tab. 950. Regenf. conch. tab. 4. fig. 36.

Martin n. Mannigf. 4. tab. 2 fig. 14.

Favann. Conch. tab. 32 I. N. tab. 79. I. F. tab. 80. I. R.

Chemn. conch. 9 tab. 105. fig. 894, 895.

Inhabits European and North Seas.

- Eburneus.* Shell contrary hyaline, with 6 very finely crenulate whorls. Inhabits——*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 105. fig. 899.*

- Conditus.* Shell tapering, very rough with granulations; lip doubled emarginate each side and toothed within: aperture oval striate.

Inhabits——*Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 162. fig. 1544, 1545.*

- Clava.* Shell transversely striate and spotted: whorls with plaited knots: beak ascending: lip doubled dilated, pillar-lip replicated and glabrous.

Inhabits *Pullo Condore. Martyn univers. conch. 2. tab. 57.*

Chemn. conch. 10. p. 256. Vign. 22. A, B.

- Hexagonus.* Shell yellowish hexagonal with transverse granulate striae; first whorl tuberculate: aperture roundish: lip dilated.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 162. fig. 1554, 1555.

Inhabits the South Sea, and is frequently found fossil.

- **Minutissimus.* Shell with 5 spirally striate whorls and remote ribs: beak closed.

Inhabits the *Welch coasts. Linn. Trans. iii. p. 55.*

Shell very minute elegant and pellucid,

79. TROCHUS. *Animal a Limax: shell*
univalve, spiral, more or less conic; aperture somewhat angular or rounded, the upper-side transverse and contracted; pillar placed obliquely.

A. Erect, with the pillar perforated.

- Niloticus.* Shell conic smoothish subumbilicate.

Lister tab. 617, 619, 620. Olear mus. tab. 29. fig. 5.

Donan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 102.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 21. A. and 3, 4.

Gualt. test. tab. 59. B, C. Argenv. conch. tab. 8. C.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 39. fig. 265. a—c.

Regenf. conch. 1. t. 4. f. 42.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 12. f. 4. and 2. t. 5. f. 1. t. 6. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 167 f. 1605—1609. t. 168. f. 1614.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. Shell large ponderous with oblique red perpendicular striæ, and fine polished silvery when the outer coat is taken off; the tip obsoletely knotty, the whorls without knots: inner-lip obsoletely 2-lobed: *aperture* silvery: is distinguished from the next species by its smooth mouth and in not having the pillar denticulate, and the base of the belly is convex and smooth.

Maculatus. Shell conic tuberculate with an oblique perforation: inner-lip obsoletely 2-lobed.

Lister tab. 632? Rumpf. mus. tab. 21. B, C?

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 96.

Gualt. test. tab. 61. D. Murray. test. tab. 1. fig. 20.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 39. fig. 266. a? b?

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 168. fig. 1615—1618.

Schræet. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 9.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 169. fig. 1623, 1624.*

Inhabits *Aha* and *South America*: shell ponderous, surrounded with rows of tubercles varying in height, and marked with red brown white and green rays: *spire* with 9 flattish whorls.

Perspectivus. Shell convex obtuse margined, with a pervious crenulate umbilicus or navel.

Lister tab. 636. Rumpf. mus. tab. 37. L.

Argenv. conch. tab. 8. M. Petiv. amb. t. 2. f. 14.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 27, 28. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 26, 27.

Gualt. test. tab. 65. O. Lesser test. fig. 7.

Seba mus. 3. t. 40. f. 1, 2. 13, 14. 28. 41, 42.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 11. fig. 1, 2.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 6. fig. 61.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 326. vign. f. b.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 172. fig. 1691—1696.

2. *Lister tab. 633? Gualt. test. tab. 65. D.*

Inhabits *Asia* and *Africa*: $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and an inch high.

Shel. flat on one side, the perforation funnel-shaped with a double granulate belt: a most beautiful shell.

Hybridus. Shell convex: pillar 2-toothed: perforation crenulate.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 173. fig. 1702? 1705?

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: resembles the last, but is less and varied with white and brown, beneath white, and the perforation is harrower.

- Cruciatus*. Shell convex with callo-punctured striæ: pillar 1-toothed.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171, fig. 1674.
Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3, fig. 10.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean. Shell ferruginous or reddish with whitish bands: spire with 4 or 5 whorls.

- *Pharaonis* Shell subovate, striate, with concatenate globular dots: pillar and aperture toothed: umbilicus crenate.
Lister, tab. 637. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 8, fig. L. Q.
Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 13, fig. 3. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 14, f. 10.
Bonan recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 222, 223.
Gualt. test. tab. 63, fig. B.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 30, fig. 6. & 4. tab. 26, f. 3, 4.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171, fig. 1672, 1673.
 2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171, fig. 1678.
 Inhabits European and Asiatic seas. Shell red covered with alternate striæ of concatenate white and black dots and red ones.

- *Magus*. Shell obliquely umbilicate and convex: the ridges of the whorls rising into obtuse tubercles.
Donovan's Brit. Shells, 1. tab. 8.
Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 3, fig. 1.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 80, fig. 107.
Borlase Cornwall, p. 278. tab. 28, fig. 6.
Lister, tab. 641. f. 32. *Argenv. conch. t.* 8. S.
Gualt. test. tab. 62, L, tab. 64, C?
Seba mus. 3. tab. 41, fig. 4—6.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 27, fig. 4.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171, fig. 1656--1660.
 2. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 12, fig. 8?
 Inhabits European and African Coasts.
 Shell generally white with fine red zig-zag stripes and waves, or dull yellow with dark brown stripes: spire with 4 or 5 obsoletely striate whorls: when the outer coat is taken off, is of a rich silvery perlaceous colour.

- Modulus*. Shell striate, above plaited, beneath more convex: aperture ovate, 1-toothed.
Lister, tab. 653, fig. 52. *Chemn.* 5. t. 171, f. 1665.
Schræt. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3, f. 11.
 2. *Lister, tab.* 653, f. 53. tab. 654.
 Inhabits the Red sea: size of *Tr. pharaonis*.
 Shell subenticular, whitish with purplish spots: mouth striate.

- Muricatus*. Shell subumbilicate, ovate with muricate tubercles.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Gualt. test. t.* 64, H.
 Shell white, with an ovate smooth aperture, and minute oblong perforation: size of a nut,

Shell subovate, with alternate larger moniliform grooves.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171, f. 1667?
Shell blackish with a yellowish aperture.

Shell obliquely umbilicate, convex, with slightly margined whorls.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell pale with greyish bands, surrounded with an obsolete margin.

Shell obliquely umbilicate, ovate with rounded whorls.
Donawan. tab. 74. *Da costa. tab.* 3. f. 4.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 127. n. 106.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171. fig. 1686.
Common on the *European shores*. Shell cinereous with oblique pale bands, or white with dirty-brown spots: size of a pea.

Shell subumbilicate, the perforation nearly consolidated; ovate, the lowest whorl more remote.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Greenland seas*.
Shell green barred with red dots.

Shell conico-convex, with an exactly cylindrical pervious perforation: the whorl slightly emarginate.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 80, f. 106.
Lister, tab. 641. *Anim. Ang.* t. 3. f. 15.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171, f. 1666.
Inhabits *European shores*: shell dirty-white with purple waves: perforation white within: varies much in colours.

Shell convex, conic, with spinous margined whorls: aperture semi-heart-shaped.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 20, fig. K.
Martin Neust. Mannig. 1. tab. 2, f. 15.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 173, f. 1700, 1701.

2. Gold-colour with brown rays.
Lister, tab. 622. *Seba mus.* 3. tab. 59, fig. 1—4.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 366, 367. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 359, 360.
Klein ostr. tab. 1, f. 19. *Lesser testac.* fig. 15.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 8, f. 2. & C. t. 26, f. 4.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 174, f. 1716, 1717.
Schrat. Journ. 5. f. 9. the lid.

Inhabits *India* and *America*: 2 inches in diameter.
Shell whitish, transversely striate: the margin of the whorls serrate with spinous projections.

Shell depressed, oblique, white with brown lines: spire transversely striate and longitudinally ribbed, the first whorl ventricose: aperture orbicular.

Lister, tab. 653. f. 51. Gualt. test. t. 64. f. 6.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 6. fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 165. fig. 1567, 1568.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 165. fig. 1569, 1570?*

3. *Lister, tab. 654. f. 54. Favon. conch. 2. t. 8. D.*

Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. tab. 12. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 165. fig. 1583, 1584.

Inhabits———resembles an *Helix*: pillar with a brown border: first whorl twice as large as the rest.

Conus.

Shell conic, white spotted with red: whorls round, with moniliform belts of granulations.

Inhabits India. *Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 167. f. 1610.*

Perforation reaching through the first whorl only.

Spinosus.

Shell subequal, mucronate: whorls of the spire spinous beneath: a band each side lineate with white and black, and a triple row of knots.

Inhabits———*Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 167. fig. 1611.* Very rare.

Shell violet and blackish: spire with 9 whorls.

Fujubinus.

Shell lateritious spotted with white; the base flat, with concentric lines of concatenate dots: whorls caniculate, tessellate at the lower margin with white and chestnut, and surrounded each side with elevated dots.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 39. fig. 269?

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 107. f. 1612, 1613.

Inhabits South America: resembles *Tr. ziziphinus*.

Alveare.

Shell with knotty plaits and transverse granulate striae; with belts of concatenate dots: perforation funnel-form: pillar crenulate.

Chemn. 5. tab. 168. f. 1619. Gualt. test. t. 60. P.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 168. f. 1622.*

Inhabits India. Shell green and white, within perlaceous, very finely annulate.

Concavus.

Base of the shell and continued perforation funnel-form: spire with contiguous undulate-plaited whorls: aperture denticulate at the margin.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 168. fig. 1620, 1621.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 63. fig. A.*

3. *Lister, tab. 627. Klein ostr. tab. 1. f. 20.*

Inhabits India: about 2 inches broad and high.

Shell a mixture of sea-green, red and violet: aperture compressed each side.

Vernus.

Shell surrounded with granulations and knots, green, towards the tip whitish, the very tip varied with black dots.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 169. f. 1625, 1626.

Conspersus.

Shell covered with white, greenish and buff-colour spots, the tip with red and black ones, within perlaceous, the base white spotted with red: whorls with many rows of knots, the lower margins glabrous.

Inhabits *India*. *Gualt. test.* t. 60. B.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 169. f. 1627.

Ventorium.

Shell with wrinkled plaits, covered with a hyaline cuticle under which it is sea-green, within perlaceous: whorls knotty beneath with concatenate dots in the middle.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. t. 169. f. 1628.

Two first whorls very distant: perforation funnel-form.

Ochroleucus.

Shell with wrinkled plaits, obliquely crenate and transversely striate: the base flat, white with red dots.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 169. f. 1629.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 169. f. 1632.

Stellatus.

Shell with plaited wrinkles, sea-green: whorls with concatenate dots, the upper-ones with a radiate spinous margin.

Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 169. f. 1630.

Spengleri.

Shell surrounded with numerous rows of ochraceous knots and granulations waved with red: one part of the base smooth.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 169. fig. 1631.

Costatus.

Shell with elevated concatenate dots: whorls with oblong white knots beneath, and intermediate purple grooves.

Inhabits—*Argenw. conch.* tab. 8. T.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 169. fig. 1633, 1634

Shell white at the base, striate and punctured, radiate with red towards the spire.

Inaequalis.

Shell rough with unequal knots and granulations: whorls with many rows of knots, each marginal row with larger tubercles.

Inhabits—*Gualt. test.* tab. 60. O.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1635, 1636

Shell generally green with chefnut clouds and rays; the base white granulous, with rosy rays.

Regius.

Shell transversely striate with many rows of knots, white with a rosy shade: each margin of the whorl a little prominent: perforation funnel-form.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1637.

Shell with a white flat base, surrounded with concentric granulate striæ.

Verrucosus.

Shell conic, white radiate with purple; perforation funnel-form immaculate: margin of the whorls nodulous.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1638.

Cylindricus

Shell cylindrical brownish, with convex whorls marked with transverse crenulate striæ; perforation a little crenate.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1639. a, b.

Inhabits—Shell middle-sized and very rare.

Radiatus.

Shell pyramidal radiate with red: whorls with concatenate dots: perforation funnel-form.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1640.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1641, 1642. a, b.

3. *Gualt. test. tab.* 61. fig. E?

Inhabits *South America* and the adjacent islands.

Viridis.

Shell green, with 5 rows of knots on the first whorl and 4 on the next, the rest glabrous.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1643, 1644.

Perforation funnel-form, not following the direction of the whorls.

Ruficus.

Shell obtusely pyramidal, black-brown.

Inhabits *China.* *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1645, 1646.

Nigerrimus

Shell deep black: spire transversely striate, the whorls flattish: pillar 1-toothed.

Inhabits *China.* *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1647.

Fanulum.

Whorls of the spire ochraceous with spotted tubercles, separated by a spotted wrinkled groove.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 25. fig. 5.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 396. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. fig. 372.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1648, 1649.

Strigosus

- Strigatus*. Shell pyramidal transversely striate, ochraceous varied with black at the tip: whorls of the spire flattish, the margin a little tumid and spotted with red.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1650. 2) 1651:
Inhabits shores of Morocco; very small.
- Pyramis*. Shell pyramidal with chestnut spots and clouds: whorls with a vaulted nodulous margin.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1652. 2) 1653.
Inhabits—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch 2) an inch high, with granulate striæ between the tubercles of the margin.
- Copensis*. Shell depressed, varied with white and chestnut; the base convex with a scarlet ring marked with deeper spots.
Inhabits the Cape. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. figs 1661, 1662.
- Egyptius*. Shell depressed, white spotted with red: whorls distant, transversely striate and plaited: pillar 1-toothed.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171. fig. 1663, 1664.
Inhabits the Sea near Suez: $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.
- Depressus*. Shell depressed, whitish radiate with red and red at the tip: whorls girt with a belt of moniliform dots.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1668, 2) 1669.
- Levigatus*. Shell pale brown, with a subconvex base: whorls smooth, obsoletely striate transversely: perforation funnel-form and white.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 170. fig. 1670. minute.
- Grœnlandicus*. Shell pellucid flesh-colour, with a convex base: whorls convex and very finely striate transversely.
Inhabits Greenland. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1671.
Spire with 6 whorls: aperture suborbicular.
- Rosæus*. Shell convex rosy grooved, with a very minute perforation.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 171. fig. 1675.
Inhabits the Cape of good Hope: very small.
- Patholatus*. Shell depressed, brown with whitish spots.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1676. very minute.
- Viridulus*. Shell greenish obliquely radiate with white: whorls convex, with a belt of moniliform granulations: pillar toothed.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1677.

- Urbanus*. Shell convex, with numerous rows of granulations: perforation denticulate: aperture crenulate.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1679.
Granulations partly white partly flesh-colour.
- Guineensis*. Shell clouded with brown and grey, with numerous rows of granulations and knots: aperture crenate: perforation toothed.
Inhabits *Guinea*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1680.
Shell 8 lines broad and above 6 high.
- Nodulus*. Shell cinereous with moniliform belts of granulations: perforation white toothed: aperture crenate.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1681.
- Carneus*. Shell depressed, pale flesh-colour with crowded moniliform belts of granulations: perforation large 1-toothed.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1682.
- Tessellatus*. Shell transversely striate: spire with distant whorls and numerous square spots.
Inhabits *European Seas*. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1683.
- Crocus*. Shell convex chestnut: spire with convex whorls, the outer ones saffron.
Inhabits *Africa*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1684.
- Obliquatus*. Shell depressed convex with oblique subviolet rays: spire with convex whorls.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1685.
- Vittatus*. Shell convex chestnut: whorls with a fillet varied with red and white at the upper margin.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 171. fig. 1687.
Argenville conch. tab. 9 fig. E.
- Schæpteris*. Shell depressed pyramidal, with a concave base: whorls transversely striate and obliquely ribbed, the first with a carinate margin: perforation funnel-form.
Fossil in *Campania*. *Schærat. Einl. in conch.* 2. t. 7. f. 2. 3.
- Indicus*. Shell conic-convex, with unarmed whorls: aperture semi-heart-shaped.
Inhabits *India*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 172. fig. 1697, 1698.
Shell hardly an inch high, very finely striate obliquely: perforation spiral: spire with 5 hyaline whorls.

Infundibuliformis

Shell depressed chesnut: whorls flattish with numerous rows of granulations, transversely striate and crenate: perforation pervious and crenulate.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. t. 173. f. 1706, 1707. very rare.

Stramineus

Shell straw-colour, the whorls convex crenate decussately striate and separated by a groove: perforation pervious.

Lister tab. 635 *Chemn.* 5. tab. 172. fig. 1699.

Inhabits shores of *Tranquebar*: spire with 5 or 6 whorls.

Variegatus

Shell white with brownish rays and marked with crenate striæ: perforation pervious crenate.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 173. fig. 1708, 1709.

Areola

Shell convex transversely striate, white with square reddish spots: perforation crenulate.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 173. fig. 1710, 1711.

Whorls of the spire separated by a white streak.

Luermis

Shell greenish-yellow with longitudinal plaited ribs terminated by a spine: aperture compressed: perforation wrinkled.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 173. fig. 1712, 1713.

Imperialis

Shell conic, olive covered with rows of raised violet scales: whorls inflated with a spinous radiate margin: perforation funnel-form white.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 173. 174. fig. 1714, 1715.

Inhabits the *South Seas*; rather large: spire with 7 whorls.

Planus

Shell depressed straw-colour with darker ribs: whorls of the spire plaited: perforation pervious.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 174. fig. 1721, 1722.

Albidus

Shell conic white with oblique brown bands: whorls caniculate near the suture.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 10. fig. 19, 20.

Fuscatus

Shell conic, the base greenish-grey spotted with brown: whorls round: perforation cylindrical.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 12. fig. 1, 2.

Fasciatus

Shell conic smooth, white spotted with brown and barred with rosy: whorls round, flattish at the suture.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 12. fig. 3, 4.

Corallinus,

Corallinus. Shell conic, red dotted with white, slightly perforated; whorls round, the first with 15 rows of tubercles, the next with 6.

Inhabits Senegal. *Adans. seneg.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 4. 2) 5.
Shell 4 lines long: spire with 6 whorls.

Grisus. Shell grey with whitish spots: whorls flattish and transversely grooved.

Inhabits Senegal. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 6.

Ferrugineus Shell convex, the whorls turned contrary.

Martin reussl. Mannigf. 4. tab. 1. fig. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 114. f. 977. a, b

Found near *Scaphusia*, converted into Iron ore.

Novus. Shell pyramidal with contrary round whorls, 3 of them with a quadruple trifarious row of tubercles, the fourth exceedingly flintant.

Spengl. n. Samml. Dæn. ges. 1. tab. 1. fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 113. f. 970.

Inhabits—Shell with a flat base and compressed aperture.

Fragilis. Shell extremely thin and wax-colour: first whorl of the spire large, with a brown band in the middle.

Inhabits—*Schræt. Einl. in conch.* 1. tab. 3. fig. 16. minute.

Callosus. Shell obtusely pyramidal: spire with 4 elevated contiguous whorls, tumid at the margin.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 122. fig. 1051.

Schræt. fuyconch. tab. 6. fig. 10. 2) fig. 12.

Inhabits—Shell with a compressed aperture and pervious perforation.

Afer. Shell convex, grey with whitish spots: whorls flattish.

Inhabits Senegal. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 6.

Shell about 6 lines long and twice as much broad.

Neritoides Shell subovate, convex-depressed, smooth reddish glabrous.

Inhabits Greenland. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p.* 393. n. 391.

Shell 2 lines long, the inhabitant blueish-black.

Perlatus. Shell reddish with elevated dots, unequally ribbed: spire depressed, the whorls convex.

Inhabits—*Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst.* tab. 12. fig. 1. small.

Terrestis. Shell minute, conic, livid.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 8, fig. 108.
 Found on the mountains of Cumberland.

Paucus. Shell opaque, brown, margined, with 5 spires and roundish aperture.
Adams Microscope, p. 638. tab. 14, fig. 24.
 Found common at Sandwich.

B. Imperforate, erect, the umbilicus or navel closed.

Vestiaris. Shell conic-convex, with a gibbous callous base and somewhat heart-shaped aperture.

Lister, tab. 649—652. Pet. Gaz. tab. 11, f. 6.
Gualt. test. tab. 65, fig. A, B E--H.
Bonan. -scr. 3. fig. 208—210. 355, 356.
Bonan. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 208, 209. 211. 348, 349.
Klein ostr. tab. 1, fig. 13—15.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 21. fig. 4. & 6. tab. 22, f. 7.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166. fig. 1601. a--h. 1602. 1—3.
Schroët. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3, fig. 12, 13.
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and Asia: very small.
 Shell smooth, above glaucous with transverse waves or zigzag lines, beneath with a broad whitish convex callus: varies much in its markings.

Labi. Shell ovate, substriate: pillar 1-toothed.
Lister, tab. 584. fig. 42, tab. 645. Rumpf. mus. t. 21. E.
Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 12, fig. 2. Ang. conch. t. 6. K,
Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 12, fig. 7, 8.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166, fig. 1579--1581.
 2. *Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 10, fig. 7.*
 3. *Martyn univers. conchol. 1. tab. 34.*
 Inhabits Asia, Africa and New Zealand: resembles a Turbo.

Ruber. Shell a little depressed: whorls subcarinate, and nodulous at the upper and lower margin.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 74. fig. 12. Argenv. conch. t. 8. I.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 3. fig. 2. & 4. tab. 4, f. 3, 4.
Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 12, fig. 76.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164, f. 1561. t. 165, f. 1572--1576.
 2. *Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 3, fig. 27.*
 Inhabits the Mediterranean and South America.
 Shell ponderous, green with various marks, sometimes 2 inches in diameter: whorls longitudinally ribbed: probably a Turbo.

Striatus. Shell conic: the last whorl a little angular: aperture obovate.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Gualt. test. tab. 61. N.*
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 162, fig. 1527, 1528.
 Shell minute, white with oblique black lines.

- *Comulus*. Shell conic, smooth: whorls separated by a prominent line.
Donovan's Brit. shells, tab. 8. fig. 2, 3.
Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 2, fig. 4.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 80, fig. 104.
Lister, tab. 616, fig. 2. Gualt. test. t. 61, fig. B. G. M.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166, fig. 1588--1591.
 Inhabits *European seas*, and is hardly distinct from the next.
 Shell red or yellow with chestnut bands or rays; the tip tubercular: whorls flattened, the outer ones knotty.

- *Zizyphus*. Shell conic, livid, smooth, transversely striate: whorls margined.
Donovan's Brit. shells, ii. tab. 52.
Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 3. fig. 2.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 80, fig. 103.
Lister, tab. 616, f. 1. Anim. Ang. t. 3. f. 14.
Gualt. test. t. 61. C. Arg. conch. t. 8. N.
Klein ostr. tab. 2, f. 36. Rumpf. mus. t. 21. f. 1?
Knorr Vergn. 3. t. 14, f. 2, 3. and 6. t. 27. f. 5.
Born. Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 12, f. 9, 10.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166, fig. 1592--1598.
 Inhabits *European and African coasts*. Shell generally livid or pale red variegated with deeper red or brown streaks and marks: whorls contiguous, the upper ones very finely granulate.

- *Obeliscus*. Shell conic, surrounded with numerous rows of white or green moniliform granulations: pillar 1-toothed.
 Inhabits *India*. *Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 12.*
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 160, fig. 1510--1512.
 Shell 2 inches high and as much in diameter.

- *Distertus*. Shell solid, white, polished, striate, distorted and obtuse at the tip: first whorl gibbous: aperture compressed, ovate.
Pallas spicil. zool. 10. tab. 3. fig. 7, 8.
Martin. Berl. Samml. 7. tab. 1, fig. 4, 5.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 160. fig. 1513, a, b.
 Inhabits—*Spire with 7 whorls; of an uncertain tribe.*

- *Virgatus*. Shell pyramidal, with rosy and white stripes and numerous rows of knots: the base with concentric white and red circles.

Inhabits

Inhabits India. *Lister*, tab. 631. fig. 17.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 160. fig. 1514, 1515.

2. *Mus. Gottwald.* tab. 39. fig. 268, 270.

Pervolatus. Shell cinereous variegated with greenish, whitish and reddish: whorls of the spire tuberculate at the lower margin, the outmost hollowed round.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 161. fig. 1516--1519.

Inhabits the Red sea: whorls 13: pillar 1-toothed.

Diaphanus. Shell thin, pellucid, with alternate chefnut and white moniliform belts of granulations: whorls convex.

Spengl. Naturf. 9. tab. 5. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 161. fig. 1520, 1521.

Inhabits shores of New Zealand: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, and as much broad: aperture large.

Shell covered with a smooth coat, under which it is bluish with reddish angular and undulate lines, and shining with rich iridescent colours; striate.

Walch Naturf. 4. tab. 1. fig. 5, 6.

Zorn Naturf. 7. tab. 2. fig. C. 1. C. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 161. fig. 1522, 1523.

2. *Martyn univers. conch.* 1. tab. 24.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean.

Shell with an acute spire and 7—9 contiguous whorls.

Rostratus. Shell pyramidal, transversely striate, varied with white and red, the tip green, pellucid.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 161. fig. 1524, 1525.

Inhabits the South sea: an inch high: whorls 7.

Notatus. Shell with decussate striæ, within grooved: the tip deep red.

Inhabits—*Schræb. Journ.* 5. p. 438. fig. 10, 11.

Schræb. Einl. in conch. 1. tab. 3. f. 14.

Elegans. Shell pyramidal, striate, brownish purple.

Inhabits the South sea. *Zorn. Nat.* 7. t. 2. f. D. 1, 2.

These 2 last are probably varieties of *Tr. rostratus*.

Melanostoma. Shell obtusely pyramidal spotted with greenish: aperture deep black within.

Inhabits the South sea. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 161. f. 1526. a, b.

Erythroleuca. Shell minute, pyramidal, striate with white and red.

Inhabits Morocco. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 162. f. 1529. a, b.

Punctulatus Shell very minute, red, punctulate.

Inhabits Morocco. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 162. fig. 1530.

Imbricatus Shell pyramidal, obliquely grooved, plaited and ribbed: whorls a little prominent at the margin.

Lister, tab. 628. *Gualt. test.* tab. 60. Q.

Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 12. fig. 19, 20.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 162, f. 1531.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. tab. 29. fig. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 162, f. 1532, 1533.

Inhabits South American seas.

Americanus Shell longitudinally grooved, ochraceous: whorls transversely striate: lip denticulate:

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 162, f. 1534, 1535.

Inhabits South America: spire with 6 whorls.

Caelatus. Shell sea-green, with protuberances and oblique scaly plaits: whorls of the spire transversely striate and grooved in the middle, the lower margin of the first whorl rough with concave spines.

Lister conch. tab. 646. tab. 647. fig. 40.

Bon. recr. 3. f. 11. 167. 394. *Mus. Kirch.* 3. f. 11, 12. 167. 380.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 60. fig. 1, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 12. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 162. fig. 1536, 1537.

2. *Favos. conch.* 1. 79. 1? *Martyn conch.* 1. f. 53.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 165. fig. 1581, 1582.

Purpureus. Shell purple, with plaited tuberculate whorls, and very minute moniliform belts of granulations: aperture suborbicular.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 162, f. 1538, 1539. very rare.

Cookii. Shell sea-green with numerous rows of tubercles and oblique undulate plaits: whorls of the spire caniculate each side, the first above convex, beneath flattish.

Spengler Naturf. 9. tab. 3. fig. 5, 6,

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. fig. 1540. and a, b. t. 164. f. 1551.

Inhabits Cooke's Bay: 4 inches long and as much broad, and covered with a horny lid.

Nodulosus. Shell brownish with a convex base: whorls with a single row of tubercles, the first with 2: each lip margined.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. f. 1545, 1546.

Inhabits the South seas and America: tubercles white.

Mauri-

Mauritia-
nus.

Shell pyramidal, white varied with reddish and green: whorls spinous, with an obtuse lower margin: pillar emarginate, plaited.

Lister, tab. 625. Gualt. test. tab. 61. D. F.

Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 90.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. fig. 1547, 1548.

Inhabits the islands *Bourbon* and *Mauritius*: whorls 10—12.

Penetratus

Shell white, pyramidal: whorls of the spire longitudinally ribbed, with transverse moniliform belts of green granulations.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 21. f. 7. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 2. f. 13.

Gualt. test. tab. 60. N. Mus. Gottw. t. 39, f. 267.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. f. 1549, 1550.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *South seas*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

Pillar slightly incurved, with an excavated tooth.

Helicinus,

Shell convex each side, solid: spire smooth, the 2 first whorls obliquely ribbed and excavated in the middle: aperture nearly semilunar.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 6. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164. fig. 1560.

Inhabits *South American seas*.

Argyrosto-
mus.

Shell ovate, with undulate ribs and transverse striae: aperture a little compressed: whorls of the spire ventricose, the first subcarinate at the base.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 165. fig. 1562, 1563.

Inhabits the *South sea*: 2 inches broad and high.

Shell black, the ribs of the first whorl ending in a row of tubercles: pillar fine green,

Sinensis.

Shell obtusely pyramidal, black with a purple band at the base: pillar white: all the whorls of the spire rounded.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 3. fig. 1.

Inhabits *China*: spire with 5 or 6 whorls, the band at the base often spotted with white, and yellow.

Lagubris.

Shell black with a subconvex granulate base: whorls grooved, with moniliform belts of alternate black and white granulations.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 165. fig. 1571.

Inhabits the *South sea*. Shell minute, with 5 whorls.

Asper.

Shell obtuse: whorls round, with many rows of tubercles, grooved and transversely striate: pillar toothed: aperture lunate.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 166. f. 1782.

Shell cinereous or testaceous; pillar-lip plaited and wrinkled within.

Tessellatus. Shell conic-convex, transversely striate, with oblong square spots disposed in rows: aperture large, subcompressed: pillar-lip spotted with black: pillar white, tooth-like.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 12. fig. 5, 6.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166. fig. 1583.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 166. fig. 1585.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 166. fig. 1586, 1587.

4. *Lilher, tab.* 642. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. t. 12. f. 1.

Bonan. recr. & *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 201.

Gualt. test. t. 63. f. D, E. G. *Klein ostr. t.* 2. f. 53, 54.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 10. fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166. f. 1584.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, 4) *Africa*.

Whorls of the spire round, the spots blackish or cinereous, rarely reddish.

Citrinus. Shell conic-convex, citron with angular black lines; the 2 first whorls shaded with brown.

Inhabits *Asia*. *Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 10. f. 7.

Granatum. Shell pyramidal, white variegated with scarlet, the base subconvex: whorls convex with moniliform belts of granulations, the 2 first very large.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 170. fig. 1654, 1655.

Inhabits the *South sea*: about 2 inches high and nearly as much broad: spire with 9 or 10 whorls.

Crocatus. Shell smooth, conic, white with a saffron tip: whorls round and separated by a groove at the suture.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 12. f. 11, 12.

Conchyliophorus. Whorls round and obsoletely plaited, the first brownish: aperture compressed, brownish: mouth and concave base brown.

Martin. besch. Berl. Naturf. 2. tab. 12. f. 2, 3.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 12. fig. 21, 22.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 172. fig. 1688—2690.

Inhabits *South America*: 2 inches high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and is often found with stones, corals and testaceous substances adhering to it: spire with 6 whorls.

- Pantherinus*. Shell convex, white with green brown and fulvous spots: whorls with 2 rows of tubercles, the second whorl plaited carinate.
Inhabits Senegal. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 9. 2) fig. 10.
Shell about 8 lines long and something broader.
- Grandinatus*. Shell rough with concatenate globules, the base convex with concentric granulate striæ: lip doubled toothed.
Inhabits Palmeston Island. *Martyn. univers. conch.* 1. fig. 38.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 169. fig. 1639.
- Inequalis*. Shell depressed, with belts dotted with white beneath: whorls crowned with spines and a double row of raised dots.
Inhabits Friendly Islands. *Martyn univ. conch.* 1. tab. 31.
- Tigris*. Shell subovate, grey with red stripes and transversely striate with white.
Inhabits New Zealand. *Martyn univ. conch.* 2. fig. 75.
- Pulligo*. Shell conic, brown obliquely striate with black.
Inhabits Georges Bay. *Martyn univ. conch.* 2. tab. 76.
- Parvus*. Shell conic white, with 4 tuberculate whorls.
Found on the Pembrokeshire coast. *Transf. Linn. Soc.* iii. p. 65.
- C. *Tapering, with an exerted pillar, and falling on the side when placed upon the base.*
- Telescopium*. Shell imperforate striate, with a spiral pillar.
Lister tab. 624. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 11. B.
Bonac recr. and *Mus. kirch.* 3. fig. 92.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 21. fig. 12. *Gualt. test.* tab. 60. D, E.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 50 fig. 1—12. *Murray test. t.* 1. f. 27.
Knorr del. tab. B. iv. fig. 9. *Vergn.* 3. t. 22. f. 2, 3.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 326. *vign. fig.* d.
Chemn. conch. 5. p. 160. fig. 1507—1509.
Inhabits the Indian Ocean: about 4 inches long
Shell tapering, like a telescope when drawn out; brown liver-colour or blackish, the first whorl generally barred with white: pillar a little prominent, with a tooth or plait in the middle: whorls flattish.
- Dolabratus*. Short umbilicate glabrous: pillar with recurved twisted plaits.
Lister tab. 844. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 11. L.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 29. fig. 2. Walch. Nat. 1. t. 3. f. 3.
Chemn. conch. 5. t. 167. f. 1603, 1604.

2. *Lister tab. 844. fig. 72. b.*

3. *Pet. Gaz. t. 118. f. 15. Gualt. test. tab. 4. M.*

Inhabits *South America*. Shell white, generally surrounded with yellow lines and a few brown ones: *whorls* roundish, separated by a fine groove: *aperture* toothed: *pillar* with 3 plaits.

Perversus. Shell imperforate glabrous: whorls contrary, with a double row of excavated dots.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: small, horn-colour.

Whorls cylindrical, with crenate punctures: *aperture* square: *pillar* a little prominent at the base.

Pusillus. Shell flat at the base, with fine transverse striæ crossed by oblique finer ones: *aperture* compressed: whorls contrary.

Spengl. n. Schrift. dæn. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 113. fig. 996.

Inhabits the *Indian Seas*, and is generally found among the sand within side larger shells; hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long: probably a variety of the last.

Undulatus. Shell flat at the base, with longitudinal ribs crossing flexuous transverse striæ: *aperture* semilunar: whorls contrary.

Spengl. n. Schr. dæn. 1. tab. 1. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 113. fig. 967.

Inhabits the *Indian shores*: less than the last.

Ventricosus. Shell cancellate, glabrous at the base: *aperture* subovate: whorls contrary, the upper-ones ventricose and turgid.

Spengl. Schrift. dæn. 1. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 113. f. 968.

Inhabits the *Indian sands*: size of the last.

Annulatus. Whorls of the spire contrary and ribbed each side: *aperture* nearly square.

Spengl. Schr. dæn. 1. tab. 1. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 113. f. 969.

Inhabits the *Indian Sands*: size of the last: *whorls* 12—15.

Flumineus. Shell subpyramidal umbilicate smooth, white with a reddish tip: whorls separated by a groove: *aperture* semilunar.

Inhabits — *Shræt. Flusconch. tab. 2. fig. 16.*

- Punctatus*. Shell imperforate, the whorls with a triple row of prominent dots.
Inhabits *Southern Europe and Africa*: size of a barley-corn.
Shell ferruginous, covered over with obtuse: aperture square: pillar hardly visible and caniculate.
- Striatellus*. Shell imperforate, with longitudinal oblique parallel striæ.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: small, white tip with violet.
- Ziczac*. Shell substriate and painted with darker angular lines: aperture suborbicular.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166. fig. 1599. a, b.
2. *Lister tab.* 583. fig. 38.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 166. fig. 1600. a, b.
Inhabits—*Whorls* 5 or 6: of an uncertain genus.
- Lunaris*. Shell contrary, moderately convex smooth and slightly umbilicate: whorls 5.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 113. fig. 971.
- Hortensis*. Shell pyramidal, nearly imperforate, white with a reddish band.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 122. fig. 1055, 1056.
Found in gardens, in warmer climates.

80. TURBO. *Animal* a *Limax*: shell univalve, spiral solid: aperture contracted orbicular entire. *Wreath.*

A. *Pillar-margin of the aperture dilated imperforate.*

- Obtusatus*. Shell roundish smooth and very obtuse, ventricose above.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 23. fig. 8.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 185. fig. 1854. n. a—f?
Inhabits *Northern Seas*: shell brown variegated with white.
- Neritoides*. Shell ovate glabrous and rather obtuse.
Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 23. fig. 9.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 185. fig. 1854. n. 1—11?
Inhabits the *Mediterranean and America*: minute.
Shell sometimes uniformly yellow red or brown, sometimes variegated or marked with bands and lines: aperture ovate: resembles a *Nerita*.

- *Littoreus*, Shell subovate acute striate.

Perriwinkle.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. i. tab. 33. fig. 1, 2.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 81. fig. 102.

Baſter op. ſubſec. 3. tab. 14. fig. 1.

Lister tab. 585 fig. 43. Anim. angl. t. 3. f. 9.

Gualt. teſt. tab. 45. A. C. G.

Argenw. conch. tab. 6. L. Zoomorph. tab. 3. A.

Born Muſ. Cæſ. Vind. teſt. fig. 13, 14.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 185. fig. 1852, 1853. 1855.

2. *Lister conch. tab. 1059. fig. 6—8.*

Inhabits moſt *European Shores*, and are ſaid by Sailors to indicate ſtormy weather if ſeen crawling high up the rocks, and calm weather when they deſcend; the ſiſh is very frequently eaten.

Shell about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, very finely ſtriate tranſverſely, ſometimes blackiſh with white lines, or brown with darker lines; or reddiſh yellowiſh or whitiſh with various hues and markings; whorls 5—7 contiguous, the firſt very large: aperture ſubovate.

- *Tumidus*, Shell pale red, with 5 diſtinct tumid elegantly ſtriate whorls; the firſt ventricole.

Penn. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 82. fig. 110.

Inhabits woods of *England*: very rare.

- *Rudix*, Shell ſmooth, with 5 diſtinct tumid whorls: lip thick and gloſſy within.

Donovan's Britiſh ſhells. i. tab. 33. fig. 3.

Inhabits weſtern coaſts of *England*: very much reſembles *T. littoreus*, but the whorls are more diſtinct and tumid and not ſtriate: colour greeniſh with a pale margin to the aperture.

- *Lineatus*. Shell ſomewhat conic, cinereous variegated with fine zigzag black ſtreaks: pillar with a wide tooth.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii. tab. 71.

Da Coſta Brit. Conch. p. 100. tab. 6. fig. 7.

Inhabits the ſouthern and weſtern coaſts of *England*.

Shell large thick, top-shaped, with irregular black or pale brown or reddiſh-brown irregular lines; when the outer coat is worn off, the ſhell appears of a fine perlaceous colour.

- *Muricatus*. Shell umbilicate ſubovate acute, ſurrounded with ſtriae of raiſed dots: pillar-margin a little obtuſe.

Lister tab. 30. fig. 28. Gualt. teſt. tab. 45. E.

Adams. Seneg. 1. tab. 12. fig. 2.

Born Muſ. Cæſ. Vind. teſt. tab. 12. fig. 15, 16.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 177. f. 1752, 1753.

Inhabits *Europe America and Africa*: an inch high.

Shell

Shell blueish white with a brown mouth: *whorls* transversely striate and distant.

Littor. Shell subovate smooth: aperture lateral margined: umbilicus covered.

Inhabits *Pulo Condore*. *Martyn univ. conchol.* 1. tab. 27.

Punctulatus Shell subovate smooth brown, with paler flat dotted belts: aperture clay-colour.

Inhabits—*Martyn. univ. conch.* 1. tab. 36.

B. Solid imperforate.

Cimex. Shell oblong-ovate with decussate striae and eminent dots.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 10. fig. b?

Da Costa Brit. conch. 1. 8. f. 6. 9.

Gualt. test. tab. 44. fig. X.

Inhabits *European Coasts*: very minute.

Shell thick whitish, without gloss: lip bordered with white within: first whorl of the *spire* 4 times as large as the rest,

Pallus. Shell ovate smooth, variegated red and white: aperture a little angular forwards.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. tab. 2. fig. 2—4.

Da Costa Brit. Conchol. 1. 8. f. 1. 3.

Born Mus. Cæj. Vind. test. tab. 12. fig. 17, 18:

Inhabits *European seas*, shell minute thin transparent glossy, white or rose-colour with reddish marks in various directions.

Fasciatus. Shell oblong, white marbled or fasciate with black: spire with 6 tumid whorls.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. 1. tab. 18. *Lister tab.* 19.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 82. fig. 119.

Inhabits the *Welch Coasts*: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

Perforatus. Shell convex smooth: the aperture somewhat angular.

Inhabits *India*. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 19. fig. 1.

Shell cinereous dotted with brown: resembles a *Nerita*.

Resolatus. Shell ovate smooth glossy: the whorls somewhat angular on the upper-part.

Natur Miscell. tab. 359. *Lister tab.* 584. fig. 39.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 19. D. and fig. 5, 6, 7.

Argem. conch. tab. 6. k. *Zoom. tab.* 10. D.

Valent. abb. tab. 6. fig. 55. *Gualt. test. tab.* 64. F.

Klein ostr. tab. 2. fig. 51. Knorr delic. t. B. T. iii. f. 7.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 3. fig. 4. and 2. t. 22. f. 1, 2, 3. t. 3. f. 3.
t. 23. f. 4. t. 28. f. 2—5.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 18. t. 9. f. 27.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 183, 184. f. 1826—1839.

2. *Seba mus. 3. t. 74. f. 3, 5, 7, 8, 16.*

3. *Gualt. test. tab. 63. 1. Valent. abb. t. 2. f. 27.*

Inhabits India and South America: shell glabrous, chefnut with
 particoloured bands, very finely striate longitudinally: whorls
 round: pillar yellowish-green.

Cochlus. Shell ovate striate, with a single thicker stria on the back.

Lister tab. 584. fig. 40. tab. 586. Klein ostr. t. 2. f. 55.

Valent. abb. t. 6. f. 53, 54, 56. Seba mus. 3. t. 74. f. 30.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 3. f. 5. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 1. f. 12.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 182. f. 1805, 1806.

Schraet. Einl. in conch. 2. t. 3. f. 17.

2. *Argenv. conch. t. 6. f. C?*

3. *Knorr delic. t. B. iii. f. 6? Vergn. 1. t. 3. f. 3?*

Inhabits India: shell green or greenish-brown varied with white,
 and girt with white bands spotted with brown, with very fine
 longitudinal striae and a single thick transverse one on the back:
 aperture silvery.

*Chryso-
 mus.* Shell subovate wrinkled: whorls surrounded with 2 rows
 of vaulted spines.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 19. E. Argenv. conch. tab. 6. D.

Gualt. test. tab. 62. H. Klein ostr. t. 7. f. 126.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 74. fig. 9—11.

Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 14. f. 2 and 5. t. 13. f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 178. f. 1766.

Inhabits India. Shell yellowish radiate with brown, gilt within:
 pillar and lip white: whorls distant, transversely striate and
 marked with longitudinal lines, the upper-ones plaited.

Echinatus. Shell subovate wrinkled, with obtuse vaulted spines on the
 whorls: pillar-lip expanded crenate.

Martyn univers. Conch. 1. tab. 26. 2) tab. 3.

Inhabits the South sea and Friendly Islands.

*Tectum
 persicum.* Shell ovate, with obtuse depressed spines, beneath papillous.

Argenv. conch. tab. 8. P?

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. fig. 1543, 1544.

2. Spines pointed. *Gualt test. tab. 60. M?*

Inhabits India. Shell cinereous with brown bands: whorls 6,
 transversely wrinkled, with 2 rows of spines: mouth white
 grooved.

Pagodatus

Pagodus. Shell conic, with obtuse concatenate spines, beneath with papillous striæ.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 21. D. Argenv. conch. tab. 8. A.

Lister tab. 644. Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 25. fig. 3, 4.

Klein ostr. tab. 2. fig. 37. Seba mus. 3. t. 60. f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 163. fig. 1541, 1542.

Inhabits India. Shell 3 inches high, rough, with undulate plaits and wrinkles: testaceous, with an ochraceous aperture: spire with 8 or 9 whorls, the first with 2 rows of spines.

Sulcatus. Shell subconic, variegated with black and grey and covered with hollow scales: aperture margaritaceous crenulate. Inhabits Friendly Islands. *Martyn univ. conch. 1. tab. 35.*

Calcar. Shell nearly imperforate depressed: whorls rough, with compressed hollow spines above.

Lister tab. 608. fig. 46. Rumpf. mus. tab. 20. I.

Argenv. conch. tab. 6. R. tab. 8. H.

Gualt. test. tab. 65. N. P. Klein ostr. t. 1. f. 21? 27.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 59. fig. 5, 6.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 4. fig. 2—4. t. 6. f. 2. t. 7. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164. fig. 1552, 1553. t. 124. f. 1718—1720.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 180. f. 1786, 1787.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 1650. f. 1585, 1586.*

Inhabits India, 2) the Mediterranean. Shell greenish with 5 distant knotty whorls.

Rugosus. Shell subovate striate: whorls rugged above.

Lister tab. 647. fig. 41. Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 20. f. 1.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 12, 13. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 12—14.

Gualt. test. tab. 63. F. H. Argenv. conch. tab. 8. O.

Klein ostr. tab. 2. fig. 50.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 180. fig. 1782—1785.

2. *Chemn. 5. t. 181. f. 1803, 1804. Gualt. tab. 63. C.*

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Adriatic, 2) New Zealand.

Shell greenish clouded with cinereous or white: pillar red: throat silvery: whorls with obsoletely knotty wrinkles on the upper side.

Marmoratus. Shell subovate smooth: whorls with 3 rows of protuberances: beak dilated behind.

Lister tab. 587. Gualt. test. tab. 64. A.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 74. fig. 1, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 26. fig. 1. t. 27. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 179. fig. 1775, 1776.

Inhabits South America: resembles *T. olearius*, but is thinner and has 2 incomplete rows of knots: shell dull green, with bands composed of white brown and reddish spots.

Sarmaticus.

Sarmaticus. Shell convex obtuse: whorls knotty above and separated by a canal.

Bonan recr. and *Mus. Kirch* 3. fig. 166?

Argenv. conch tab. 8 V *Regenf. conch* 1. tab. 1. fig. 7.

Chemn. conch 5. tab. 179 fig. 1777, 1778, 1781.

2. *Knorr. deluc. tab.* B iii. fig. 2. *Vergn* 1. t. 3 f. 1.

Inhabits Asiatic and African Seas. Shell covered with a yellowish-orange coat, under which it is deep black, within silvery: whorls with many rows of knots, those of the upper row very large.

Olearius. Shell convex obtuse smooth angular.

Bonan recr. and *Mus. Kirch* 3. fig. 9. 181.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 19. A. B. *Gualt. test. tab.* 68. A.

Klein. ostr. tab. 7. fig. 184. *Knorr. Vergn.* 2. t. 9. f. 1.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 178 fig. 1771, 1772.

2. *Bonan recr.* 3. fig. 406. *Mus. Kirch* 3. f. 386.

3. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 5. fig. 52?

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 178. fig. 1773, 1774?

Inhabits India. Shell with 3 rows of knots on the back: first whorl oblique gibbous.

Cornutus. Whorls of the spire round, with decussate striæ; the first with 3 rows of imbricate spines;

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 179. fig. 1779, 1780.

Inhabits China. Shell rather large, olive.

Radiatus. Shell rugged: whorls round, distant, transversely striate, and armed with small imbricate spines.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 180 fig. 1778, 1779.

Inhabits the Red Sea. Shell whitish with chestnut rays, or brown radiate with white; within silvery.

Imperialis. Shell glabrous glossy-green, within snowy: aperture silvery: pillar-lip callous above.

Inhabits China. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 180. fig. 1790.

Whorls of the spire very convex.

Coronatus. Shell wrinkled, white with greenish clouds, the tip orange: whorls crowned with spines and knots: pillar produced into a beak.

Lister. tab. 575. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 180 fig. 1791, 1792.

2. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 6 Q. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 180. fig. 1793.

Inhabits seas of Malacca: extremely rare.

Caniculatus. Shell grooved and transversely striate, greenish-white with a few chestnut marks: whorls very convex.

Regenf.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 44.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 181. fig. 1794.

Inhabits India. Shell ponderous, with 6 whorls.

Stylus. Whorls of the spire cylindrical grooved and transversely striate: outer pillar-lip crenate.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 10. C. Gualt. test. tab. 64. B.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 181. fig. 1795, 1796.

Inhabits India. Shell with piceous spots and white and chestnut rays placed alternately: whorls 6.

Sparverius. Shell oblong with broad smooth striæ, yellowish spotted with brown.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 181. fig. 1798.

Inhabits India. Shell with unequal striæ and 6 round whorls: aperture shining like mother of pearl.

Spinosus. Shell oblong, transversely striate, the striæ spinous: aperture filvery.

Inhabits India. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 181. fig. 1797.

Shell whitish and yellow radiate with black: whorls 6.

Melchianus. Shell filvery-grey with transverse yellow and orange bands: whorls with moniliform belts of granulations, above plaited knotty and armed with hollow spines.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 181. fig. 1799, 1800.

Aperture perlaceous: pillar filvery.

Spenglerianus. Shell variegated white and yellowish: whorls round, transversely striate, and separated by a canal.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 181. fig. 1801, 1802.

2. *Herman Naturf.* 16. tab. 2. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, very rare: aperture filvery within.

Cassanea. Shell transversely striate, chestnut-brown spotted with white: whorls surrounded with rows of knots.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. fig. 1807—1810.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 182. fig. 1813, 1814.

3. *Regenf. conch.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 70.

Inhabits South America. Spire with 5 whorls.

Granulatus. Shell filvery-grey surrounded with many rows of knots: aperture milk-white within.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 182. fig. 1811, 1812.

Smaragdus.

Smaragdus. Shell ponderous, slightly depressed, smoothish and obliquely wrinkled: spire with 4 whorls, the first round and larger.

Zorn Naturf. 7. tab. 2. fig. A. 1. A. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. f. 1815, 1816.

Inhabits New Zealand: 2 inches broad and high. Shell green.

Papyraceus. Shell pellucid, very thin and finely annulate, the first whorl very large, the next with a band varied with white and red: aperture oval.

Inhabits—Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. f. 1817, 1818, 1819?

Æthiops. Shell transversely grooved, black with fine striæ on the first whorls, the rest silvery: each lip bordered with brown.

Inhabits—Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 340. vign. f. b.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. fig. 1820, 1821.

Shell middle-sized, with a dilated aperture.

Nicobaricus. Shell brownish, reticulate: whorls surrounded with belts: aperture with a pellucid greenish border: pillar with a citron callus: throat golden.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. f. 1822, 1823.

2. Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 182. fig. 1824, 1825.

3. Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. fig. 16, 17.

Inhabits Nicobar islands: middle-sized.

Cidaris. Shell smooth, with compressed roundish whorls, the first round and very large: aperture compressed, silvery-green: pillar a little prominent.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 184. fig. 1840--1847.

Valent. abb. tab. 4. f. 35. Argenv. conch. t. 6. B. O.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 74. fig. 13--15.

Schriæt. Einb. in conch. 2. p. 82, 83.

Inhabits India and China, in infinite varieties of colours and marks.

Nigerrimus. Shell smooth, deep black: whorls with an excavated margin and distant.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 185. f. 1848. 2) 1849.

Inhabits the Southern Ocean.

Helicinus. Shell smooth, nearly imperforate, roundish with contiguous convex whorls: pillar thickened.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 12. fig. 23, 24.

Inhabits—Shell purple and greenish with a silvery throat.

Pandanus.

- Punctatus*. Shell ovate, thick, with a mucronate spire: whorls smooth, flattish, the 2 first very large.
Inhabits *Senegal*. *Adanf. Seneg.* 1. tab. 12. fig. 1.
Shell 6 or 7 lines long, plumbeous, sometimes reddish, with rows of white dots, within coffee-colour.
- Hemastomus*. Shell ovate, solid, glabrous, with 6 striate whorls: aperture margined, oval.
Inhabits—*Scopol. delic. Ins.* 1. tab. 25. fig. B.
Shell 3 inches long, white: whorls ventricose, contiguous, the first reddish above: aperture brownish within.
- Torquatus*. Shell ovate, with convex transverse grooves and rugged striæ: whorls with a knotty belt: mouth silvery.
Inhabits *New Zealand*. *Martyn conch.* 2. fig. 71.
Chemn. conch. 10. p. 295. vign. 24. fig. A, B.
- Undulatus*. Shell ovate-convex, with longitudinal undulate streaks: spire obtuse: mouth silvery.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 196. fig. 1640, 1641.
Mart. univ. conch. 1. tab. 29.
Inhabits *New Zealand* and *Holland*.
- Niveus*. Shell spiral, snowy, diaphanous, transversely striate: whorls often distorted.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 165. fig. 1578, 1579.
Kemm. cab. Rudolft. tab. 8. fig. 4, 5.
Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*.
- Helicoides*. Shell horny, subdiaphanous, with 3 ribs, smoothish: first whorls distant: aperture triangular.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 165. fig. 1589, 1590.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: probably an *Helix*.
- Nitidus*. Shell smooth, opaque, obtuse, with 4 whorls: aperture oval.
Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*. *Linn. Transf.* iii. p. 65.
- Scriptus*. Shell smooth, opaque, with 3 whorls, and brown lines resembling characters: aperture roundish.
Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 65. tab. 13. f. 11, 12.
Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
The lines exactly resemble those on the *Lichen scriptus*.
- Costatus*. Shell opaque, with 4 whorls deeply ribbed longitudinally and transversely striate: aperture oval.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 13, 14.

Found on the Pembrokeshire coast. Shell minute, white: aperture margined: ribs glossy.

- *Subluteus*. Shell opake, with 5 longitudinally ribbed whorls: aperture rounded, margined.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. f. 15, 16.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute, pale yellow.

- *Albulus*. Shell opake, with 5 longitudinally ribbed whorls: aperture roundish, not margined.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 17, 18.

On the Pembrokeshire coast. Shell minute.

- *Reticulatus*. Shell white, opake, with 4 reticulate whorls: aperture roundish.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 19, 20.

Adams Microsc. p. 636. tab. 14. fig. 14.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute.

- *Ruber*. Shell opake, smooth, with 5 whorls: aperture roundish.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 21, 22.

Adams Microsc. p. 637. tab. 14. fig. 15.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute.

- *Interstinctus*. Shell pellucid, smooth, with 5 whorls separated by a thin rib.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 23, 24.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute.

Shell white, with a roundish aperture.

- *Striatus*. Shell pellucid, white, with 5 spirally striate whorls: aperture oval.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. f. 25, 26.

On the Pembrokeshire coast. Shell minute.

- *Subarcuatus*. Shell pellucid, white and a little curved towards the tip, with 10 longitudinally ribbed whorls.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. f. 27, 28.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute.

- *Arcus*. Shell pellucid, with longitudinally ribbed whorls: aperture suboval.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. tab. 13. f. 29, 30.

On the Pembrokeshire coast: minute.

Shell brassy between the ribs, the ribs white.

• *Elegans*:

Elegans. Shell pellucid, with 6 spirally striate whorls, and remote ribs: aperture oval.

Transact. Linn. soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 31, 32.

Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.

Pellucidus Shell pellucid, white, with 5 reticulate whorls: aperture roundish.

Transact. Linn. soc. iii. tab. 13. fig. 33, 34.

Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.

Canaliculatus. Shell pellucid, whitish, with 5 longitudinally grooved whorls: aperture roundish.

Coast of Pembrokeshire. Linn. Transf. iii. p. 253.

Shell minute, the spires separated by an elevated line.

Divisus. Shell pellucid, white, with 4 whorls, each divided into two parts; the upper one smooth, the lower one spirally striate: aperture suboval.

Transact. Linn. soc. iii. p. 254.

On the *Pembrokeshire sands*. Shell minute.

C. Solid, perforated.

Pica. Shell conic, rounded, smooth, with a small tooth near the umbilicus.

Lister, tab. 640. f. 30. Gualt. test. tab. 68. B.

Argenville. conch. tab. 8. G. Adans. Seneg. 1. t. 12. f. 7.

Petit. Gazoph. tab. 7. f. 9. Klein ostr. t. 2. f. 52.

Bonani. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 29, 30.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 10. f. 1. & 2. t. 21. f. 3?

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 6. f. 66. t. 11. f. 57.

Chemn. conch. 4. t. 151. f. 1420, 1421. & 5. t. 176. f. 1570, 1751.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 185. f. 1850? 1851?*

3. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 178. f. 1769, 1770?*

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits moist seas: shell solid, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, radiate with black: pillar thin, white: whorls 6, convex; umbilicus or navel with a double canal.

Sanguineus. Shell slightly umbilicate, conic-convex, striate, smooth; whorls slightly grooved.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 177. f. 1756, 1757.

Inhabits *Africa*. Shell convex, red, size of a pea: navel sometimes perforated, sometimes not.

Argostomus. Shell subovate, with higher dorsal transversely striate lines.

Argenville conch. t. 6. F. Knorr Vergn. 3. t. 15. f. 5.

- Rumpf. mus. t. 19. f. 2. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 11. f. 50.
 Gualt. test. tab. 64. D. Seba mus. 3. t. 74. f. 6.
 Chemn. conch. 5. t. 177. f. 1758—1761. 1763—1765.
 2. Valent. abb. tab. 9. fig. 79—81.
 3. Seba mus. 3. tab. 74. fig. 20—22.*

Inhabits India. Shell whitish radiate with brown, the lip sometimes red: spire with 6 whorls, the first much larger than the rest: aperture silvery.

Margaritaceus. Shell subovate, with higher smooth dorsal lines.

- Rumpf. mus. t. 19. f. 3, 4. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 10. f. 43.
 Argenz. conch. t. 6. A. Seba mus. 3. t. 74. f. 4.
 Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 177. fig. 1762.
 Schräet. Einl. in conch. 2. t. 3. f. 18.*

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell ventricose, brown varied with green and yellowish: spire with 5 or 6 whorls.

Vericolor. Shell glabrous, with very fine transverse striae, varied with green and white: whorls flattish, contiguous, the first very large and rounded.

- Lister conch. tab. 576. fig. 29.
 Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 176. fig. 1740, 1741.
 2. Chemn. conch. 5. t. 176. f. 1347. a--d.*

Inhabits the South sea. Spire with 4 whorls: lip a little cleft and crenate: aperture shining like mother of pearl.

Delphinus. Shell with a rough umbilicus: whorls with branched spines.

- Argenz. conch. tab. 6. H. Rumpf. mus. t. 20. H.
 Lister, tab. 608. f. 45. Valent. abb. tab. 5. f. 41.
 Petiv. Amb. tab. 3. fig. 1. Grew. Mus. t. 11. f. 5, 6.
 Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 31.
 Gualt. test. t. 68. C, D. Seba Mus. 3. t. 59. f. 12—27.
 Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 23. f. 4, 5. & 4. t. 7. f. 2, 3. t. 8. f. 1.
 Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 14.
 Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 175. fig. 1725--1736.*

Inhabits India. Shell brown, blackish or reddish varied with white, in great varieties of size and disposition of spines: never rough with spines and scales: whorls transversely striate, with usually 2 rows of spines, the outmost flattened.

Nodulosus. Shell depressed, knotty, with transverse granulate striae: first whorl with an unequally tuberculate ridge on the back.

- Inhabits India. Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 174. fig. 1723, 1724.
 Shell reddish-white with black granulations.*

Distortus. Shell submucronate, every where covered with smooth spines.

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 175. fig. 1737—1739.

Schætt. Enl. in conch. 2. tab. 3. fig. 19

Inhabits India. Shell rosy. the base white with many rows of red knots: aperture and perforation smooth yellow: spire with 6 prominent distant whorls separated by a groove and marked with a knotty ridge in the middle.

Stellaris: Shell greenish with a convex base: whorls radiate with spines, the first with 12 very large spines.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164. fig. 1553.

Inhabits the South sea: small.

Aculatus: Shell with a convex base: whorls crowned with lacinate spines, the first with 9 very large ones, the outmost flattened

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164. fig. 1554—1557.

Inhabits Nicobar Islands: Spines sea-green.

Stellatus: Shell yellowish subpyramidal, with a flattened base: whorls spinulous at the lower margin.

Inhabits—*Knorr Vergn.* 4. tab. 4. fig. 5.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 164. fig. 1558, 1559.

Mespilus: Whorls convex and separated by a band tessellate with brown and white: aperture silvery: pillar white.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 176. fig. 1742, 1743.

Inhabits the South sea: resembles a medlar in colour.

Granulatus: Shell surrounded with granulate or knotty rings, dirty green with a reddish tip: aperture silvery within: pillar-lip spotted with orange.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 176. fig. 1744, 1745.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 176. fig. 1746.

3. *Lister conch.* tab. 575. fig. 28.

Inhabits the Indian and South seas.

Lindus: Shell impressed above, concave beneath: spire annulate, the first whorl very large: perforation spoon-shaped.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 176. fig. 1748, 1749.

Inhabits the South sea. Shell white and green with obscure violet green red and generally tessellate spots.

Atratus: Shell blackish with double alternate black and cinereous moniliform belts of granulations: pillar 1-toothed.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 177. fig. 1754, 1755.

Inhabits Nicobar Islands: size of a nut.

- Dentatus.* Shell depressed orbicular, white varied with brown: lower margin of the pillar denticulate.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 178. fig. 1767, 1768.
- Diadema.* Shell dirty green varied with brown and surrounded with numerous crowded threads: whorls 4, the first very large.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 145. vign. 43. fig. A, B.
Inhabits *New Zealand*: large.
- Cinereus.* Shell smooth roundish, cinereous varied with white and black: whorls substriate ventricose and flattened at the future.
Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 12. fig. 25, 26.
- Carinatus.* Shell thin diaphanous white round pyramidal: spire with 6 carinate whorls: perforation spiral.
Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 13. fig. 3, 4.
- Afer.* Shell thin smooth, with flattened whorls.
Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 12. fig. 3. 2) fig. 4.
Inhabits *Senegal*: 2 lines long. Brown fulvous or grey.
- Planorbis.* Shell depressed smooth opaque brown.
Inhabit. *Greenland*, under stones. *O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p.* 394. n. 323.
Shell with 4 whorls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line in diameter.
- Marginellus.* Shell hyaline smooth subcarinate, with 6 rounded whorls: lip fringed reflected.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 123. fig. 1063.
- Helicoides.* Shell white, with angular brown lines above; whorls rounded: perforation deep wide and funnel-form.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 123. fig. 1067, 1068.
- Foliaceus.* Shell pyramidal with foliaceous wrinkles, variegated white and rosy: perforation large.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 123. fig. 1069, 1070.
- Anguis.* Shell transversely striate, green striped with black, within margaritaceous.
Inhabit.—*Martyn univers. conchol.* 2. tab. 70.
- Porphyrites.* Shell granulate, variegated green black yellow and white, slightly umbilicate, within margaritaceous.
Inhabits *New Caledonia*. *Mart. univ. conch.* 2. tab. 72.

Amazodus. Shell quite glabrous striate green.
Inhabits New Zealand. Mart. univ. conc. 2. tab. 73, 74.

D. Cancellate.

Greenellus. Shell with a flattish spreading navel: whorls round, with crenate striæ.
Inhabits—size of a lupine. Shell solid rufous, above plano-convex, beneath concave with longitudinal striæ.

Thermalis. Shell umbilicate somewhat oblong and obtuse: whorls round smooth.
Found in fresh water near the Baths in Tuscany.
Shell white minute, with 4 whorls.

Scalaris. Shell conic, with distant longitudinally ribbed whorls.
Wentle-trap,

1. Shell perforate with 8 whorls.

Argenville conch tab. 11. B. *Rumpf. muj.* tab. 49. A.
Petro. amb. tab. 2. fig. 9. *Valent. abb.* tab. 12. fig. 101.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. Z Z. *Spengl. felt. conch.* tab. 1. B.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 22. fig. 2, 3. and 5. t. 23. f. 1. t. 24. f. 6.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 152, 153. fig. 1426, 1427. 1430—1433.
Murray testaceol. tab. 1. fig. 7.

2. Shell imperforate, with 10 whorls.

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. tab. 3. fig. 5, 6.
Martini Berl. samml. 7. tab. 7. fig. 1, 2.
Martini conch. 4. tab. 152. fig. 1428, 1429.
Inhabits Barbary, 2) Coramandel. 2 inches long and very valuable.
Shell white or reddish with white ribs: pillar 0: whorls rounded, with thin carinate suboblique longitudinal continued ribs: probably a variety of the next.

Clasbrus. Shell taper, not umbilicate: spire with longitudinal ribs, the whorls smooth ventricose and separated by a deep canal.
False Wentletrap,

Donovan's Brit shells. tab. 28. *Lister* tab. 558. fig. 50.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 7. fig. 11.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 81. fig. 111. A.

Rumpf. muj. tab. 29. W. *Gualt. test.* tab. 58. H.

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 111.

Klein ostr. 3. fig. 66. *Planc. conch.* tab. 5. fig. 7, 8.

Ginan. adr. 2. tab. 6. fig. 54. *Bytemm. app.* t. 12. f. 54.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 11. fig. 5, 4. t. 71. f. 5. t. 20. f. 4—6.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 153. fig. 1434—1438.

2. Pellucid with very thin ribs. *Pennant. p.* 129 n. 111.

3. Lip produced into a beak. *Lister* tab. 558. fig. 50.

Inhabits European and Indian Seas: 1—2 inches long.

Shell

Shell generally white, sometimes mixed with brown, or marked with transverse interrupted ferruginous rings, sometimes marked with dots or lines: *whorls* with 12—16 ribs. From this shell was procured the violet dye of the ancients.

* *Tuberculatus.*

Shell dusky with 12 finely tuberculate whorls.

On the *Northumberland coast*. *Pennant, tab. 82. fig. * 111.*

Ambiguus.

Shell tapering perforated, with contiguous smooth ribbed whorls.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, and very much resembles *T. clathrus*, except in being perforated: *whorls* pale with 2 or 3 ferruginous lines; the ribs twice as many as in *T. clathrus*.

Crenatus.

Shell taper subcancellate, with contiguous ribbed whorls crenate above.

Inhabits—*Mus. Lud. ulr. 659. fig. 353.* resembles *T. clathrus*.
Shell white, nearly an inch long: *spire* with 8 whorls, the ribs rounded and in some places obsolete.

Læteus.

Shell taper, with crowded longitudinal raised striae.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Ginan. adr. tab. 6. fig. 55.*

Shell size of a barley-corn, snowy; the striae not membranaceous.

Striatulus.

Shell subcancellate taper, with contiguous whorls and interrupted varicose belts.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: size of a barley-corn.

Shell white, the whorls surrounded with small membranaceous striae, and convex callous wrinkles: *aperture* obovate; beneath subangular.

Uva.

Shell ovate obtuse, with contiguous whorls and imbricate longitudinal striae.

Lister tab. 558. fig. 47—49. Pet. Gaz. t. 27 f. 2.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3 fig. 140.

Gualt. test. tab. 58. D. Seba mus. 3. tab. 55. fig. 21.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 25. fig. 4

Born Mus. Cæ, Vind. test. p. 340. vign. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 152. fig. 1439. a, b.

2. *Chemn conch. 9. tab. 113. fig. 947.*

3. *Lister tab. 40. Chemn. 9. tab. 112. fig. 956.*

Inhabits *South America*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell white cinereous: or chestnut, umbilicate, with about 12 whorls, the first thrice as large as the next, the intermediate grooves with equal striae: *aperture* 1-toothed.

Corneus.

Shell umbilicate rounded and rather acute: whorls round, with decussate striæ: aperture reflected.

Inhabits—*Mus. Lud. Utr.* 660 n 355.

Shell pellucid, brown or horny: aperture white within: navel pervious.

Lineata.

Shell oblong obtuse, with wrinkled striæ: aperture with a dilated flat crenate border.

Lister tab. 26. *Sloan Jamaic.* 2 *tab.* 240, *fig.* 12, 13.

Pet Gaz. tab. 118. *fig.* 11. *Klein ostr. t.* 3. *f.* 71, a, b.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 123. *fig.* 1060. a—e.

Martini Berl. Mag. 3. *tab.* 5. *fig.* 54.

Inhabits Jamaica and adjacent islands: 8 lines long.

Shell hard pellucid umbilicate, with 5 whorls.

Lunulatus.

Shell cylindrical white reticulate: aperture remote.

Inhabits—Shell hard, pellucid, 7 lines long: whorls 5, marked with 4 or 5 reddish transverse lunate lines.

Labeco.

Shell oblong umbilicate brown striate, with convex dots: lip white dilated.

Lister tab. 25. *Brown Jamaic. tab.* 40. *fig.* 5.

Bonan. recr. and Mus kirch. 3. *fig.* 43.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 123. *fig.* 1061, 1062.

Inhabits Jamaica: about 15 lines long.

Shell pellucid, with shining dots: mouth brown glabrous: whorls 5, protuberant: navel pervious.

Striatus.

Shell ovate imperforate ventricose, whitish variegated with red, and very finely striate spirally:

Donovan's Brit. shells. ii. *tab.* 59.

Da costa Brit. conch. tab. 5. *fig.* 9.

Lister tab. 27. *An. angl. tab.* 2. *fig.* 5. *Exerc anat. tab.* 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 4. *fig.* A, B. *Pennant tab.* 82. *fig.* 110.

Argenv. conch. tab. 28. *fig.* 11, 12. *Zoom. t.* 9. *f.* 9.

Martini Berl. Mag. tab. 1. *fig.* 4—6.

Schraet. fusconch. tab. 9. *fig.* 15. a, b.

Inhabits woods of Europe: about 6 lines long.

Shell hard, with 5 convex whorls, and covered with a horny lid marked with very fine radiate striæ.

Reflexus.

Shell umbilicate, convex and a little prominent: whorls round substriate: aperture reflected.

Inhabits Southern Europe: resembles the last.

Dubius.

Shell umbilicate oblong: whorls equal, with decussate striæ: aperture dilated.

Inhabits—*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 13. *fig.* 5, 6.

Limbatu:

Limbusus. Shell subovate, wrinkled, perforated, white.

Inhabits *Coromandel*. *Chemn. conch.* 9, tab. 123, f. 1075, a, b.

E. Tapering.

Imbricatus. Whorls of the spire imbricate downwards.

Gualt. test. 1, 58. E. *Mart* 4 t. 152, f. 1422.

Seba Mus 3. tab. 56, fig. 26. 31 33, 34.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 27, fig. 1. & 6. tab. 25, f. 2.

Inhabits *American Islands*: 4 inches long.

Shell brown, variegated, rarely cinereous: whorls 8-12, within white, flattened, transversely striate, the striae very finely granulate.

Replicatus. Shell smooth, the whorls imbricate upwards.

Bonan. recr. & *Mus Kirch.* 3. fig. 24.

Argenw. conch. tab. 11. E. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. t. 25. f. 3?

Martini conch. 4. tab. 151. f. 1412.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 590. fig. 55.

Inhabits *Tranquebar*: above 3 inches long.

Shell horny or brown, very finely striate transversely: spire with about 10 whorls: aperture oval.

Acutangulus. Whorls with a single prominent acute transverse rib.

Lister, tab. 591, f. 59. *Gualt. test.* 1, 58. B.

Bonan. recr. & *Mus Kirch.* 3. f. 117?

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 19. fig. 5.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 151, fig. 1413.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 19, fig. 5.

Inhabits shores of *Tranquebar*: above 4 inches long.

Shell horny, cinereous or ochraceous, rarely hyaline, with 15-17 transversely striate round whorls.

• *Duplicatus*. Whorls with 2 prominent acute transverse ribs.

Lister Anim. Ang. tab. 3. fig. 7.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 81, f. 112.

Bonan. recr. and Mus Kirch. 3. f. 114.

Gualt. test. tab. 58, C. *Seba Mus* 3. t. 56. f. 7, 8.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 151, fig. 1414.

Inhabits *British* coasts and *Coromandel*: 5 inches long.

Shell flesh-colour, horny, blueish or violet, sometimes barred: whorls 12-16, transversely striate.

• *Exoletus*. Whorls with 2 prominent obtuse distant transverse ribs.

Donovan's Brit. Shells, tab. 22, fig. 1.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 7. fig. 8.

Lister, tab. 591, f. 58. *Arg. conch.* 1. 11, f. 10.

Bonan

Bonan recr. and Mus. Kirch 3. fig. 113.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 152, f. 1424, 1425.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 39, fig. 2.

Schraet. fusconch. tab. 8, fig. 10.

Inhabits Europe and Guinea: about 2 inches long.

Shell dark brown or variegated white and brown, rarely blueish or white: whorls contiguous and transversely striate.

Terebra. Whorls with 6 prominent acute striæ.

Donovan's British shells, tab 22. fig. 2:

Lister. tab. 590, f. 54. *Anim. Angl.* t. 3, f. 8.

Pennant, tab. 81, fig. 113. *Rumpf. mus.* t. 30. M.

Adanf. Serieg. 1. tab. 10, fig. 6, 7.

Bonan recr. and Mus kirch. 3. f. 23. 115.

Column. aq. tab 53, fig. 2. *Gualt. test.* t. 58 A.

Argen-v. conch. tab. 11. D. *Zoom.* t. 4. F?

Seba mus. 3. tab. 51, fig. 12 18. 25. 32. 40.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 8. fig. 6.

Martini conch. 4. tab. 151. fig. 1415—1419.

2. *Regenf. conch* 2. tab. 12, f. 57. *Martyn conch.* 1.

Cbema. conch. 10. tab 165. fig. 1591--1593.

Inhabits European, African and Chinese shores: 2—6 inches long.

Shell white or cream-colour with variously disposed markings of pale red or orange: whorls 30—36; a little convex, each with 5—9 ribs.

Lewis. Shell with 8 smooth whorls, nearly obsolete.

Inhabits shores of Anglesea. *Pennant.* iv. t. 79.

Shell minute, about a third of an inch long.

Albus. Shell white, with 8 transversely striate whorls.

Inhabits British coasts. *Pennant*, iv t. 79.

Variegatus. Whorls of the spire flattish, with 7 obtuse striæ.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 112.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 56, fig. 30 37. 58.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 16, fig. 8?

Martini conch. 4. tab. 152, fig. 1423.

Inhabits South America and Barbary: 2—3 inches long.

Shell variegated brown or yellowish-brown, very nicely striate transversely: whorls subconvex with a few spotted streaks.

Ungulinus. Whorls of the spire with 10 obsolete striæ.

Inhabits European and Mediterranean seas: 2—4½ inches long.

Shell white varied with brown, yellow or chestnut, with about 24 whorls.

The fish is ventricose, with a very long projectile proboscis globular at the tip and armed with many cirri.

Crystallinus. Whorls of the spire ribbed: aperture ovate.
Inhabits Denmark. Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2929.

Albulus. Shell imperforate, glabrous, with rounded striate whorls.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 394. n. 392.
Inhabits deeps of the Greenland seas, among the branches of
Sertulariæ: not 2 lines long Shell pellucid, whitish, fragile,
longitudinally grooved: whorls 5.

Annulatus. Whorls with a prominent margined future.
Inhabits——Gualt. test. tab. 58. L.
Shell white, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with a suboval aperture.

**Bidens*. Shell pellucid, with contrary whorls and subcrenate futures:
aperture 2-toothed behind.
Pennant, iv. tab. 81. Lister, t. 41. larger figure.
Bonan recr. & Mus. kirch. 3. f. 41.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. D. E. Gnan. adr. 2. t. 3. f. 23.
Stræm. Aët. Nidros. 3. tab. 6.
Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 3. f. 12.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 112, f. 960--964.
Inhabits Europe, at the roots of trees: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.
Shell glabrous, brown, with sometimes a mixture of orange:
whorls 10--12, armed with papillæ or very minute white
teeth at the junctures.

**Perversus* Shell pellucid, with contrary whorls not crenate: aperture
3-toothed.

Donovan's Brit. shells, ii. tab. 72.
Da Costa Brit. conch. p. 107. t. 5. f. 15.
Morton Northampt. p. 416. tab. 13. f. 1.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 82. f. 116.
Lister, tab. 40, 41. Anim. Angl. 2. f. 10, 11.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. C. Arg. conch. t. 28. f. 11. 19. 20.
Argenv. Zoom. tab. 9. f. 13, 14. Murray test. t. 1. f. 2.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 112. fig. 956--959. a, b.
2. Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 114. fig. 980.
3. Lister conch. tab. 20, fig. 16.
Inhabits among moss and in old walls of Europe: $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch
long.
Shell brown, thin, glabrous, with about 11 whorls: aperture white.

Fusulus. Shell obtuse, with curved grooves and 11 whorls: aperture
toothless.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 109. n. 309.
Inhabits——Shell about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Shell obtuse, white, with straight grooves and 9 whorls: aperture toothed.

Inhabits—*Bonan recr.* 3, fig. 140.

Shell fusiform, with a lunate aperture: lip reflected.

Shell obtuse, white, with oblique grooves: aperture nearly square: lip reflected.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1231, 1232.

Inhabits—Shell 12 lines long, subpellucid, white, immaculate and a little ventricose: whorls 8: aperture perpendicular.

Shell contrary, yellowish: aperture 4 toothed.

Lister, tab. 40, fig. 38.

Inhabits *Barbary* and *Italy*: 5 lines long.

Shell glabrous, with 9 whorls: aperture curved: lip a little reflected and with the teeth white.

Shell whitish, with a 3-toothed aperture.

Gualt. tab. 4. F. *Chemn. conch.* 9. f. 135. f. 1236.

Inhabits *Italy*: 5 line long: shell glabrous, very minutely striate: whorls 7: aperture curved: lip a little reflected.

Shell ovate, obtuse, pellucid, brittle, with 4—6 whorls: aperture toothless, oval.

Donovan's Brit. Shells, iii. tab. 80.

Da Costa Brit. Conchol. 1. 5. f. 16.

Pennant Brit. Zool. tab. 82. fig. 118.

Lister conch. tab. 41. the least figure.

Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 6.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 9, fig. 11. *Geoffr. test.* 20.

Strøm. Aët. Nidroy. 3. tab. 1. fig. 7.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 3. tab. 5, fig. 63.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 1, fig. 7.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 123. fig. 1076. 1, 2.

2. *Lister Anim. Angl.* 2. fig. 8?

Argenv. conch. tab. 28, fig. 17.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 3. tab. 5, fig. 55.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 1, fig. 6.

Found among moss: about a line long.

Shell thin, glabrous, pale brown: aperture with a white border, in 2) with 8 teeth.

Shell deep brown with 4 spires, the first ventricose: aperture oval.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 86, fig. 120.

On the *Ulvæ* *Lactuca*: size of a grain of wheat.

3 R 2

**Trifa-*

- **Trifasciatus*. Shell imperforate, smooth, with 5 nearly obsolete whorls transversely barred: aperture oval.
Transact. Linn. soc. 5. p. 5. tab. 1. fig. 12, 13.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Shell pellucid, whitish with 2 transverse red bands on the first whorl and one on the second.
- **Membranaceus*. Shell smooth, with 5 obliquely barred whorls: aperture suboval.
Transact. Linn. soc. 5. tab. 1. fig. 14, 15.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Shell yellowish brown, thin, pellucid, imperforate, with oblique yellow-brown stripes: is readily distinguished by its membranaceous appearance.
- **Interruptus*. Shell smooth, with 5 subobtuse whorls: aperture roundish.
Transact. Linn. soc. 5. tab. 1. fig. 16, 17.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Shell glossy, pellucid, white, imperforate: whorls with interrupted longitudinal bands of a rich ochraceous colour.
- **Subrufus*. Shell smooth, with 5 whorls somewhat angular above.
Transact. Linn. soc. 5. tab. 1. fig. 18, 19.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Shell opaque, dull red, the upper-part of each whorl marked with a white transverse band.
- **Strigatus*. Spire with 3 whorls, the first with 3 transverse ridges: aperture suboval.
Adams Microsc. p. 637. tab. 14, fig. 16. minute.
 Found at *Seafatten*: rare. Shell white, opaque.
- **Albidus*. Shell with 7 ridged whorls and oval aperture.
Adams Microscope, p. 637. tab. 14, fig. 17. minute.
 Found at *Seafatten*: rare. Shell white, opaque.
- **Carinatus*. Shell carinate, with 7 whorls: aperture contracted, margined.
Adams Microscope, p. 637. tab. 14, f. 18. minute.
 Found at *Sandwich*: rare. Shell white, opaque.
- **Clathratus*. Shell barred, with 6 whorls: aperture oval, margined.
Adams Microscope, p. 637. tab. 14, fig. 19. minute.
 Found at *Sandwich*: very rare. Shell white, opaque.
- **Crassus*. Shell thick, barred, with 5 whorls: aperture round, margined.

Adams Microscope, tab. 14, fig. 20. minute.
Found at Sandwich; rare. Shell opaque, white.

Purpuratus Shell reversed, with 9 dotted whorls: aperture contracted.
Adams Microscope, tab. 14, fig. 21. minute.
Found at Sandwich. Shell light brown, opaque.

Strepeta-
nus. Shell with 6 reticulate whorls and submargined oval aperture.
Adams Microscope, p. 638, tab. 14, fig. 22. minute.
Found at St. Japoy Island. Shell semipellucid, white.

Sand-
ensis. Shell with 3 elegantly reticulate spires; aperture oval and toothed.
Adams Microscope, tab. 14, fig. 23.
Found at Sandwich; minute. Shell white, pellucid.

Obolus. Shell fragile, with 5 distinct transversely striate whorls barred with whitish.
Inhabits—*Scopol. deliq. Inf. 1. tab. 25. C.*
Shell reddish, as long as the little finger, imperforate: whorls roundish, each with a whitish band, the first with a double one: aperture subovate, with a grey lid.

auriscal-
pium. Shell white, very smooth: aperture with a flattish concave obtuse reflected lip.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Argen. conch. tab. 32 f. 19.*
Shell subulate, milk-white, with 7 or 8 whorls: aperture dilated like an ear-picker and margined,

Politus. Shell imperforate, glabrous, with an ovate aperture.
Inhabits the Mediterranean. Shell snowy, opaque, finely polished, size of a barley-corn; whorls separated by a fine excavated line.

Nautilus. Shell flattish, with annulate whorls crested on the back.
Roes. Inf. 3. tab. 97. fig. 6, 7. Geoffr. test. 8.
Hofer Act. Helvet. 4. tab. 9 fig. 21, 22.
Cberrn conch. 9. tab. 123, fig. 1077. A. 2.
Inhabits Europe, among plants in stagnant water: minute.
Shell pellucid, very brittle, white, pale or cinereous, above flat, beneath convex and umbilicate: aperture long.

Obolus. Whorls of the spire with 2 obtuse approximate ridges.
Inhabits—*Born. Mus. Caf. Vind. test. tab. 13. fig. 9.*

Quinquedentatus.

Shell subumbilicate whitish: aperture 5-toothed.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. fig. 9
 Inhabits——Shell subpellucid with 12 whorls.

Pyramidalis Shell horny pellucid ventricose pyramidal: aperture a little compressed above.

Inhabits Germany. *Schræt. erdconch. tab. 1. fig. 8.*

Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, grey but turning whitish and opaque after exposure to the sun and air.

81. HELIX. *Animal* a Limax: shell univalve, spiral, subdiaphanous, brittle: aperture contracted, femilunar or roundish.
Snail.

A. Whorls with a carinate acute margin.

Scarabæus. Shell ovate, both edges carinate: aperture toothed.

Lister tab. 577 fig. 31, 32. Gualt. test. tab. 40. S.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. I. Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 23, 24.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 4. fig. 10. Amboin. tab. 12. fig. 8.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 385 Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 370.

Argenv. conch. tab. 9 T. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 19. fig. 2, 3.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. 1. p. 364. vign. fig. 2.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 3. tab. 6. fig. 67.

Fawann. conch. tab. 65. tab. D 1, D 2. D 4.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1249—1253.

Martyn univ. conch. 1. tab. 25.

Inhabits mountains of *Asha* and the *Friendly Islands*, and was formerly supposed to have fallen in showers from the clouds: shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, variegated white and brown: whorls contiguous, the first convex: aperture narrow compressed, a little flexuous: lip 3-toothed each side, the outer lip acute and unequal.

**Lapicida.* Shell umbilicate, convex each side: aperture transverse margined ovate.

Donovan's Brit. shells. tab. 39. fig. 2.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 4 fig. 9

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 83. fig. 121.

Lister tab. 69. An. angl. tab. 2. fig. 14.

Lister Exerc. anat. 2. 182. tab. 5. fig. 4.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 92. fig. 11. Geoffr. test. 10.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. tab. 3. fig. 36.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1107.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Europe*, among rocks, in woods and hedges, and about the bodies of old trees: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter.

Shell reddish horn-colour with ferruginous marks, or brown varied with white, rarely hyaline: *whorls* 5: *navel* pervious.

Marginata Shell subumbilicate, a little depressed, obliquely striate, white with rufous bands: aperture transverse.

Inhabits—*Mull. hist. Verm.* 2. p. 41. n. 241.

Shell 9 lines in diameter, above convex, beneath flattish: *whorls* 4 glabrous, the first with 3 bands the rest with 2: aperture somewhat triangular.

Cicatricosa. Shell umbilicate, a little depressed and wrinkled, yellowish with concentric rufous lines: *whorls* contrary.

Argenv. conch. app. tab. 1. C. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 76. fig. 6?

Kæm. cab. Rud. tab. 11. fig. 6. *Favann. conch.* tab. 63. K.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 119. fig. 123. *vign.* 19. l. 2.

Inhabits—Shell thin pellucid, above convex, beneath gibbous: *whorls* 5, the outmost with rufous bands: *navel* pervious: aperture nearly square, within white.

Egophthalmos. Shell umbilicate, a little depressed, greenish immaculate, with 7 *whorls*.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. P. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 21. fig. 6.

Argenv. conch. tab. 6. E. *Brown Jamaic.* tab. 40. A, B.

Inhabits *India Barbary* and *South America*; an inch across.

Shell horny, pale yellowish-green, very finely striate transversely: *whorls* 6 or 7, slightly carinate when young: *navel* pervious: aperture lunate acute: mouth white.

Oculus capri Shell subcarinate umbilicate convex: aperture margined.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. O? *Klein ostr.* tab. 1. fig. 10?

Argenv. conch. tab. 8. fig. F.

2. *Martyn univ. conch.* 1. tab. 28.

Inhabits trees in *Asia*. Shell whitish with a brown centre, glabrous: *whorls* a little depressed, yellowish-brown: aperture white, beneath yellow: *navel* pervious.

Albella Shell umbilicate flattish, beneath gibbous: aperture somewhat heart-shaped.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 85. fig. 122.

Lister tab. 64. 80. 140. *An. Angl.* tab. 2. fig. 13.

Gualt. test. tab. 3. F.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1005, 1006.

Inhabits rocks and dry sandy banks of *Europe*: small.

Shell glabrous, white immaculate, or striped along the spines with brown and white: *whorls* 5, rounded on the out-side, very finely striate transversely.

Maculata.

- Maculata*. Shell perforate flattish subcarinate, white dotted with brown beneath gibbous with linear bands,
Inhabits—*Mull. Hist. Verm.* 2 p. 25, fig. 227.
Shell near 5 lines across, white with 2 bands of brown dots: whorls 3.
- Albina*. Shell perforate flattish white, beneath gibbous: aperture quadrangular.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 25. n. 226. *Lister tab.* 86?
Inhabits—resembles the last. Shell immaculate, 3 lines across: whorls 3: probably not a distinct species.
- Striatula*. Shell subcarinate umbilicate convex striate, beneath more gibbous: aperture roundish lunate.
Inhabits *Algira* and waterfalls of *Lombardy*: minute.
Shell grey or clear white, very finely striate transversely: whorls 4 or 5.
- Algira*. Shell subangular umbilicate convex, with 6 whorls: navel pervious.
Favann. conch. tab. 63. L.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 125. fig. 1093, 1094.
2. *Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 14. fig. 3, 4.
Inhabits *Mauritiana*: resembles the last, but the spire has 6 whorls, the perforation is very much dilated, and the whorls have an obsolete angle.
- Leucas*. Shell subcarinate umbilicate convex smooth, beneath gibbous, navel very minute: aperture roundish lunate.
Inhabits *Africa*. Shell whitish, with a purplish band above and lines beneath.
- Lævipes*. Shell perforated subdepressed subcarinate contrary, pale with a rufous band united to a white one.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 108. fig. 915, 916.
Inhabits—resembles the next, but the whorls are contrary.
Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, pellucid thin, beneath more convex: whorls 5, very finely striate transversely: aperture with an acute margin.
- Exilis*. Shell perforated depressed subcarinate, pale with a rufous band joined to a white one: whorls striate.
Inhabits *Tranquebar*. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 129. fig. 1149.
Shell 10 lines across, pellucid, thin, beneath convex: whorls 5: aperture with an acute margin.

Vermiculata.

Shell subglobular depressed rough imperforate, dotted with white, with 4 brownish bands: lip reflected white.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 15. fig. 11. Favann. conch. tab. 64. k. 2, 3.
Chebn. conch. 9. tab. 129. fig. 1148. a—c.
 Inhabits Italy and Portugal.

Candida.

Shell umbilicate, convex each side: aperture not margined;
Martin. n. Mannigf. 4. tab. 3. fig. 22, 23.
 Inhabits—resembles *H. lapicida*, but is thinner, 5 lines high and 10 broad and the navel is narrower.

Spadicea.

Shell perforate subdepressed umbilicate chefnut, with 5 whorls.
 Inhabits—*Kæmm. cab. Rudolff. tab. 11. fig. 2.*
Shell 7 lines high, 11 broad: umbilicus or navel and margin of the lip whitish.

Incarnata.

Shell perforate subglobular subcarinate horny, with 6 whorls: lip flesh-colour.
Schrætr Erdeconch. p. 174. n. 52—54. tab. 2. fig. 18.
Chebn. conch. 9. tab. 133. fig. 1206.
 Inhabits woods of Denmark and Germany: 6 lines broad.
Shell immaculate, with a pale edge, and very narrow perforation.

Sericea.

Shell perforate subglobular subcarinate, each side convex tormentose.
Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 62. n. 258.
 Inhabits Denmark in gardens: 3 lines in diameter.
Shell horny transparent, with a pale ridge.

Grenulata.

Shell perforate globular subcarinate striate, white with a brown band.
 Inhabits Lyons. *Lister conch. tab. 85.*
Shell $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide, very finely striate, white with a brown tip: lip acute: whorls 5.

Planorbis

Shell subcarinate umbilicate flat, above concave: aperture oblique ovate and acute each side.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 83. fig. 121.
Lister An. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 27. Gualt. test. tab. 4. E. E.
Swamm. Bibl. nat. t. 10. f. 5. Klein ostr. t. 1. f. 8.
Mart. Berl. Magaz. tab. 8. fig. 18.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 14. f. 5, 6.
Schrætr. flusconch. tab. 5. fig. 13—15.
2. Lister conch. tab. 138. fig. 42.

Petiv. gaz. tab. 10. fig. 11. t. 100. f. 216.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1102. n. 1, 2.

Inhabits Ponds and rivers of *Europe* and *Barbary*: small.

Shell pellucid horny, rarely opaque, very finely striate: *whorls* 4 or 5, the first much larger than the rest.

Cœmplanata Shell carinate downwards, umbilicate convex, beneath flat: aperture semi heart-shaped.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1121—1123.

Schræt. fusconch. t. 5. f. 22—25.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. t. 4. f. 1.

2. *Martini conch. 4. tab. 8. fig. 22?*

Schræt. fusconch. tab. 5. fig. 27?

Inhabits ponds and rivers of *Europe* & *Barbary*; 1—6½ lines in diameter: the inhabitant black, with rufous tentacula.

Shell brown or pale, subpellucid, very finely striate transversely: *whorls* 5 or 6.

Ringens.

Shell subcarinate imperforate convex, with an inverted ringent aperture: lip 4-plaited behind.

Shaw Natur Miscell. tab. 374. the lesser figures.

Lister tab. 99. Argenv. conch. tab. 28. fig. 13, 14.

Bonan recr. 3. fig. 330, 331. Mus. Kirch. 3. f. 331, 332.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. t. 4. f. 42. a, b.

Favann. conch. tab. 63. fig. F. 10.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 109. f. 919, 920.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. t. 14. f. 11, 12.

2. *Lister tab. 83, 84. 87.*

Inhabits *India*: 1½ inch wide, Shell yellowish-brown or cinereous with ferruginous spots, or white with brown spots: aperture oblong-oval, with 4, 5, 6 or 8 plaits or teeth: *whorls* 6.

Sinuata.

Shell imperforate subcarinate, reddish-brown with a white ridge: aperture transverse toothed and 3 plaited behind.

Lister tab. 97, 98. Chemn. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1110—1112.

Klein ostr. tab. 11. fig. 31. d. 1. Argenv. conch. tab. 63. F. 8?

2. *Lister. tab. 96. Argenv. conch. tab. 63. F. 4.*

3. *Lister tab. 93. Klein ostr. t. 1. f. 22.*

Inhabits *America*: about 9 lines in diameter.

Shell roughish, flattish each side, with 5 roundish whorls: lip reflected.

Lucerna.

Shell imperforate white, above flattish, beneath gibbous: aperture transverse 2-toothed.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1108, 1109.*

Shell 13 lines broad, white not striate, with very depressed whorls: *Lampas.*

Lampas. Shell imperforate, above flattish, beneath gibbous: whorls scarred, the outmost divaricate.
 Inhabits—very rare. *Mull. Hist. Verm.* 2. p. 12. n. 211.
 Resembles the next, but is 31 lines across, very finely striate, fulvous with a whitish ridge and yellowish mouth: lip orange glabrous and very much reflected: whorls 4, broad flattish.

Caracolla. Shell imperforate, a little convex each side, with transverse white lip.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. 374. *Lister t.* 63. 1055. f. 5.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 125. fig. 1090—1092.

Favann. conch. t. 63. f. 12. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 8. D.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 40. fig. 16, 17.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 5. fig. 2, 3.

Born Mus. Cap. Vind. test. t. 14. f. 9, 10.

Inhabits India: 18 lines wide. A land species.

Shell generally chestnut with black rays, sometimes beneath white, or pale yellow and white beneath, or blackish with a pale throat and white lip: whorls 5 or 6 subconvex: aperture something triangular.

Lychnuchus. Shell imperforate top-shaped: white with fulvous bands: aperture transverse 2-toothed.

Inhabits—*Lister conch. tab.* 90.

Shell with a double band on the upper-part of the whorl.

Cepae. Shell subglobular umbilicate subcarinate, yellowish with a whitish band: aperture transverse 2-toothed and sinuate behind.

Inhabits—*Lister tab.* 88. about an inch in diameter.

Shell convex each side, with 5 contiguous whorls: aperture lunate: lip a little reflected: pillar-lip reflected thick.

Cornu militare. Shell subcarinate imperforate convex: aperture with a wide margin

Gualt test. tab. 3. I. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. t. 32. f. 2.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 129. fig. 1142, 1143?

Inhabits India; rather large. A land species.

Shell glabrous, white covered with a brown skin: aperture fulvous with a brown border: whorls obtuse.

Pellis serpentina. Shell subcarinate, with flame-colour red and white bands, beneath surrounded with 4 rows of dots: aperture fringed.

Lister tab. 66. *Pet. Gaz. t.* 156. f. 1.

Favann. conch. tab. 63. fig. G. 3.

Inhabits warm parts of America.

- * *Vortex*. Shell flat thin, above concave: aperture oval flat.
Donovan's Brit. shells. iii. tab. 75.
Da Costa Brit. conch. p. 65. tab. 4. fig. 12.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 183. fig. 124.
Lister tab. 138. fig. 43. Anim. angl. t. 2. f. 28.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 92. fig. 6. Gualt. test. tab. 4. G. G.
Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 9. Mart. Berl. Mag. t. 8. f. 19.
Schræb. Musconch. tab. 5. fig. 15, 17.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1127. a, b.
 Inhabits ponds and rivers of Europe: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lines wide.
 Shell with very minute transverse striae, yellow when it is empty;
 whorls 5—7, a little convex on one side: aperture with a thin
 acute margin. The inhabitant is rufous with white tentacles,
 and extremely tenacious of life.
- Scabra*. Shell subcarinate imperforate ovate pointed striate.
 Inhabits——Shell with brown divided bands, the lower whorl
 with an elevated line,
- Gothica*. Shell convex each side, horny with subferruginous bands.
 Inhabits woods of Sweden.
- Gualteriana*. Shell imperforate depressed, with decussate striae: aperture
 acute each side.
Gualt. test. tab. 68. E. Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 13. f. 12, 13.
Chemn. conch. 5. p. 237. vign. 44. fig. A—C.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1100, 1101.
Schræb. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 2, 3.
 Inhabits India; very rare. A land species.
 Shell dirty grey, beneath convex: aperture triangular caniculate,
 with a white border.
- Tricarinata*. Shell top-shaped subumbilicate acuminate, with convex
 spiral striae and triple ridge: aperture dilated.
 Inhabits——*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 126. fig. 1103, 1104.*
 Shell 11 lines wide, pale with transverse yellow streaks and
 obsolete spiral striae: whorls 5: aperture nearly circular: lip
 white with an acute margin.
- Isognomostomos*. Shell brownish depressed, the first whorl round: aperture
 contracted, nearly triangular, 3-toothed and margined.
Lister tab. 93. Klein. ostr. tab. 1. fig. 22.
 Inhabits Virginia and Alsace. Shell nearly imperforate.
- Oculus communis*. Shell depressed umbilicate: whorls contiguous, the first very
 large: aperture oblong-ovate, with a pale fulvous
 border within.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 40. fig. 3—5.

Martini Naturf. 2. tab. 79 fig. 1.

Inhabits—Shell large solid, flesh-colour, grey or alternately brownish and yellow, with generally 6 or more brown or blueish bands: whorls 6, the outmost mucronate: aperture compressed, the lid red on the outside, knotty and glossy.

Affinis.

Shell umbilicate, convex each side, variegated white and chestnut: aperture winged and slightly margined.

Inhabits—*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 14. fig. 1, 2,

Marginella

Shell umbilicate, obliquely striate, above convex: beneath a little depressed: first whorl carinate: apertures triangular transverse margined.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 14. fig. 7, 8.

Chevz. conch. 9. tab. 125. fig. 1097.

Inhabits— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, 8 lines high: white with a brown band.

Simulosa.

Shell subcarinate imperforate, convex each side, with hollow dots: whorls subconvex contiguous: aperture transverse 7-toothed.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 14. fig. 13, 14.

Inhabits—Shell with 6 whorls.

Maculosa.

Shell umbilicate subcarinate, obliquely striate and a little depressed, beneath convex: aperture lunate, with a margined lip.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 14. fig. 15, 16.

Inhabits—Shell white with fulvous spots.

Punctata.

Shell subumbilicate subcarinate a little depressed and rounded: whorls round: aperture transverse oblong, with a margined 3-toothed lip: pillar thickened emarginate

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 14. fig. 17, 18.

Shell brown with a narrow transverse yellow band on the back and dotted rays towards the suture: aperture reddish.

Vitrea.

Shell ovate subumbilicate semipellucid glabrous: whorls 5, the first gibbous, the rest carinate: aperture oblong-ovate.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab.* 15. fig. 15, 16.

Shell 2 inches high, yellowish-brown with longitudinal undulate sulphur bands.

Annulata.

- Annulata*. Shell umbilicate, a little depressed, white: whorls 4, the first gibbous and bicarinate.
Inhabits——*Schraet. fusconch. tab. 5. fig. 30.*
Shell 2 lines in diameter, with an ovate aperture.
- Rhenana*. Shell umbilicate white, depressed above: whorls carinate, with irregular striæ, the last brown.
Inhabits the *Rhine*. *Schraet fusconch. tab. 5. fig. 31. a, b.*
- Nevia*. Shell a little depressed umbilicate, white with longitudinal black spots above and 5 bands beneath.
Inhabits *Santa Cruz*. *Gualt. test. tab. 3. Q.*
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 133. fig. 1207.
- Corrugata*. Shell umbilicate wrinkled, and obliquely striate, grey: aperture lunate, lip flesh-colour, reflected within.
Inhabits *Jamaica*. *Lister conch. tab. 55.*
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 133. fig. 1208.
- Faba*. Shell imperforate smooth, saffron with brown margin and base of the whorls: aperture blue.
Inhabits *Otaheite*. *Mart. univ. conch. 2. tab. 69*
- Grewata*. Shell rounded brown: whorls carinate: aperture sinuous.
Inhabits *New Zealand*. *Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 69.*
- * *Carinata*. Shell striate carinate, with 3 whorls: aperture suboval.
Adams. Microsc. p. 635. tab. 14. fig. 10.
Found in a fresh water stream near *Faversham*: minute.
Shell pellucid, light brown.

B. *Umbilicate, the whorls rounded.*

- * *Cornea*. Shell above umbilicate flat blackish, with 4 round whorls.
Donovan's Brit. Shells. tab. 39. fig. 1.
Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 4. fig. 13.
Pennant. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 125, 126.
Lister tab. 137. An. angl. tab. 2. fig. 26.
Lister exerc. anat. p. 59. tab. 2. fig. 1—4.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 2. fig. 95. Gualt. test. tab. 4. D D.
Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 316. Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 312.
Swammes. Bibl. nat. tab. 10. fig. 3, 4.
Argenv. conch. tab. 27. fig. 2. 8. Zoom. t. 8. f. 7.
Seba mus. tab. 39. fig. 17. Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 22. f. 6.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1113—1120.

Inhabits

Inhabits fresh waters of *Europe* and *Coromandel*, from a line to an inch in diameter: *shell* chestnut, brown, rufous, whitish, yellowish or blueish, polished and very finely striate transversely: *whorls* 4 or 5, rarely turned contrary: the *inhabitant* is black, with dirty-grey tentacula, and produces a scarlet but not durable dye.

Shell concave each side, flat, whitish, with 5 rounded whorls.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 8. fig. 20.

Inhabits stagnant waters of *France* and *Germany*.

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ line diameter, pellucid, yellowish and hardly striate: *whorls* 4 or 5: *aperture* slightly lipped.

Shell flattish, orbicular: *aperture* oval, the lip fringed.

Inhabits—*Born, Mus. Cæs. test. tab. 14. fig. 19, 20.*

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1124, 1125.

Shell subumbilicate, flat each side, equal: *aperture* linear, arched.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 92. fig. 8. Schræt. flusc. t. 5. f. 29.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 8. fig. 21.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. f. 1126.

Inhabits stagnant waters of *Europe*: 1--2 lines wide.

Shell opaque, brown, chestnut or fulvous, with a pellucid centre: *whorls* 3--7, very closely united: the *inhabitant* grey, with tentacula edged with white.

Shell polished, yellowish, above convex, umbilicate, beneath flat, perforated.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 8. fig. 22.

Schræt. flusconch. tab. 5. fig. 27.

Inhabits ditches of *Denmark*: 1--3 lines in diameter.

Shell diaphanous, highly polished, sometimes brown: *whorls* 3--5, the outmost much broader than the rest: *aperture* heart-shaped: *inhabitant* black, the tentacula tipped with white, when young entirely white.

Shell white, umbilicate each side: *aperture* dilated.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 92. fig. 7. Schræt. flusc. tab. 5. f. 12.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 8. fig. 23.

Inhabits *Denmark*, on aquatic plants: 1--2 lines wide.

Shell pellucid, above flattish, beneath convex; *whorls* 4, round, with very fine decussate striæ, the outer larger than all the others: *aperture* large, oblique: *inhabitant* grey, with white tentacula and black eyes.

Similis

- Similis.* Shell pellucid, umbilicate above, striate with dots.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 11. fig. 64. B.
 Inhabits ditches in *Denmark* and *Berlin*; very much resembles
 the younger shell of *H. cornea*.
- Cornu arietis.* Shell umbilicate, flattish, with an oval aperture.
Lister. tab. 136. *Seba Musf.* 3. tab. 39. f. 14, 15.
Klein ostr. tab. 1. f. 7. *Schraet. fusc.* tab. 9. f. 13.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 2. fig. 4; 5. & 2. tab. 13. f. 4.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 112. fig. 952, 953.
 Inhabits *China*: 12—16 lines in diameter.
 Shell generally white with 3, 4, 5 or 7 red bands, hard and very
 finely striate transversely: whorls 4, convex: lip dilated.
- **Hispida.* Shell umbilicate, convex, hispid, diaphanous, with 5 whorls;
 aperture roundish-lunate.
Helix rufescens. *Pennant, iv. tab.* 85. f. 127.
Lister Anim. Ang. tab. 2. fig. 12.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 93. fig. 13. *Aët. Helv.* 5. tab. 3. f. 13.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. tab. 3. f. 34.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 122. fig. 1057, 1058.
 Inhabits woods of *Europe*. Shell pellucid; pale brownish red
 mottled with white, horny, brown, fulvous, yellowish or
 grey: whorls 4--6, the first slightly carinate: inhabitant black.
- Ampullacea* Shell subumbilicate, subglobular, glabrous, the whorls more
 ventricose above: aperture very large, ovate-oblong;
 umbilicus or navel nearly covered.
Lister, tab. 130. *Rumpf. conch.* tab. 27. Q.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 12. f. 14. *Gualt. test.* t. 1. R.
Seba Musf. 3. tab. 38. fig. 1—7. 58, 59.
Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 5. fig. 2. *Favon. conch.* t. 61. D. 8.
Schraet. fusc. conch. tab. 6. f. 2. tab. 9. f. 14.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 3. tab. 6. fig. 68.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 128. f. 1133—1135.
 2. *Lister, tab.* 125. *Chemn.* 9. t. 128. f. 1136.
 3. *Lister, tab.* 128. *Seba Musf.* 3. t. 40. f. 3—5.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 129. f. 1144, 1145.
 4. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 17. B.
 Inhabits *Asia* and *America*: 1—5 inches wide.
 Shell polished, yellowish or brown, with generally a few bands;
 first whorl very large: the snail is eaten.
- Piscinalis.* Shell globular, perforated, reddish-brown.
 Inhabits fishponds of *Denmark*. *Mull. Verm.* 2, n. 358.
 Shell hardish, opaque, very finely striate transversely, with a white
 fish throat and 4 whorls.

Psilla.

Shell globular, perforated, greenish: aperture rolled spirally inwards.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 8. fig. 26.

Inhabits lakes of Germany: resembles the last, but is much less: pillar-lip whitish.

Sphærica.

Shell globular, horny, with an obtuse crown.

Inhabits seas of Denmark: 1—2 lines wide.

Shell white or cinereous, immaculate, glabrous, with 4 convex whorls, the first ventricose.

Pomatia.

Shell subumbilicate, subovate, obtuse, with a roundish semilunar aperture; reddish-brown with obsolete paler bands.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 84. fig. 128.

Lister, tab. 48: Anim. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Lister exercit. anat. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1—6.

Argenv. conch. tab. 28. fig. 1. Gualt. test. t. 1. A.

Martini Berl. Mag. 2. tab. 1. fig. 1. & 3. t. 2. f. 13.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 128. fig. 1138. a—c.

2. *Gualt. test. tab. 2. B. Born Mus. Cæs. t. 14. f. 21, 22.*

3. *Lister, tab. 45. 47. 49. 51. 52. 1055. f. 2.*

4. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 108. fig. 908—912.*

Inhabits woods of Europe, and was introduced into England by Sir KENELM DIGBY, for medical purposes.

The snail is in many parts of Europe used as an article of food during Lent; and was a favorite dish with the Romans; it is oviparous, very tenacious of life, and towards winter covers its aperture with a calcareous lid.

Shell with 5 whorls, the first very ventricose.

Glanca.

Shell umbilicate, roundish, pointed: lip margined: aperture oval.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 5. fig. 3. Seba Mus. 3. t. 38. f. 8?

Inhabits—Shell pale brown with 4 transverse darker bands: aperture yellowish.

Citrina.

Shell subumbilicate, convex, obtuse, yellowish with a brown band.

Lister, tab. 54. 60. Gualt. test. tab. 3. D, E.

Argenv. conch. tab. 28. fig. 10. Seba Mus. 3. t. 39. f. 1, 2.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 22. fig. 7. Favann. conch. t. 6. F. 1.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. f. 14, 15. t. 15. f. 1—10.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 131. fig. 1167—75.

Inhabits woods of Jamaica and China: 12—18 lines wide.

Shell sulphur with a white band or two, or with a purple band joined to a white one; or yellow with a white band and base, or a red band joined to a white one; sometimes reddish-brown

with a white band often united to a red one; or black-brown with a white band and base; or pale purple with a sulphur band; or white with a red band or two; or yellowish-green dotted with black, with a rufous band and line: *whorls* 5.

Castanea. Shell perforated, subglobular, dull chestnut with a rufous band united to a white one: *whorls* striate.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. *tab.* 131. *f.* 1177, 1178.

Shell pellucid, hard, thick: *whorls* 7: *aperture* lunate.

Rapa. Shell perforated, subglobular, with hollow dots and a red band: first whorl larger and deflected inwardly above:

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 10 *tab.* 131. *f.* 1176.

Shell 8 lines wide, white, above yellowish.

Globulus. Shell globular, subumbilicate, white: lip reflected.

Lister, tab. 44, *fig.* 41 *t.* 46. *Gualt. test. t.* 2. C.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 130. *f.* 1159, 1160.

Inhabits—resembles *H. lucana*, but the umbilicus is not distinct and the crown not depressed: 12 lines wide.

Shell glabrous, immaculate, thickish, sometimes slightly ribbed transversely, with 5 whorls.

Lutea. Shell imperforate, depressed, grey with white dots: *aperture* red-brown: lip the same colour and toothed.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 130. *fig.* 1161.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *Portugal*.

Incisa. Shell depressed, umbilicate, white, with a cut margin.

Inhabits—*Favann. conch.* *tab.* 64. S.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 130. *fig.* 1166.

**Arbustum*. Shell umbilicate, convex, pointed: *aperture* suborbicular, a little reflected at the rim: brown with a single black spiral band.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. *tab.* 85. *f.* 130.

Lister, tab. 56. *Anim. Angl. t.* 2. *f.* 4.

Seba mus. 3. *tab.* 38. *fig.* 68.

Geve conch. tab. 30. *fig.* 345--356.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 17. *f.* 6.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 133. *fig.* 1202.

Inhabits shrubberies and hedges of *Europe*: $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide.

Shell brown with minute yellowish lines and a single dark band: *whorls* about 5.

Fulva. Shell nearly imperforate, globular, pellucid, fulvous with a white lip.

Mull.

Mull. Hist. Verm. 2. p. 66. n. 249.

Inhabits marshy woods of *Denmark*: 1--3 lines wide.

Shell glabrous, very finely striate transversely: aperture arched, narrow: whorls 7: inhabitant hyaline with black tentacula.

Epistylum Shell subimperforate, subglobular, striate, white, with 7 whorls.

Inhabits—*Lister, tab.* 62.

Shell 12 lines in diameter, hyaline, beneath flattish, smooth: aperture lunate: lip reflected, polished.

Cincta. Shell subimperforate, subglobular, white with rufous lip and bands: whorls 5.

Inhabits—*Mull. Hist. Verm.* 2. p. 58. n. 251.

Resembles the next, but is 18 lines wide, marked with very fine striæ and parallel bands, and has 5 whorls.

Ligata. Shell subimperforate, subglobular, white with rufous bands: lip white: whorls 4.

Inhabits *Italy*. *Gualt. test. tab.* 1. E.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 128 *fig.* 1137.

Shell 14 lines wide, with 5 bands pellucid within: aperture ovate.

Aspersa. Shell subimperforate, subglobular, pale yellow with 4 rufous bands interrupted with white spots: lip white.

Argens. conch. tab. 28. *f.* 11. *Petiv. Gaz.* 1. 65. *f.* 4.

Knorr Vergn. tab. 24. *f.* 3. *Geve conch. t.* 30. *f.* 344.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. *tab.* 2. *fig.* 17.

Favann. conch. tab. 63. *f.* D. 2, 3, 4.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 130. *f.* 1156. 1158.

Inhabits *Italy*: 12--18 lines in diameter.

Shell a little rough with minute impressed dots: whorls 4: aperture elongated.

Extensa Shell subimperforate, subglobular, pale, immaculate: aperture large.

Inhabits—*Mull. Hist. Verm.* 2. p. 60. n. 254.

Resembles *H. pomatia*, but the spire is less prominent: 16 lines wide: aperture repand: whorls 4, distant.

Pisana. Shell perforated, globular, white with subinterrupted red bands: lip rosy.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 52. *f.* 12. *Gualt. test. tab.* 2. E.

Schraet. Erdconch. tab. 2. *fig.* 22. a.

Chemn. conch. 9. *tab.* 132. *fig.* 1186. 1187.

Inhabits *Barbary* and *Italy*: 5--7½ lines wide; with 5 or 6 bands.

Strigata

- Strigata*. Shell perforated, with a depressed crown, white with rufous bands and numerous lines: lip white each side.
Inhabits *Italy*. *Lister*, tab. 58?
Shell polished, with slightly curved striae: 10 lines wide.
- Nemorensis*. Shell perforated, globular, polished, white with brown bands.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 129. fig. 1146, 1147.
Inhabits *India*: 15 lines wide; resembles *H. nemoralis*, but is thrice as large, thicker and harder: shell polished, with a tinge of sulphur.
- * *Zonaria*. Shell umbilicate, convex, slightly depressed: aperture rather oblong and margined.
Donovan's Brit. Shells, tab. 65. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 17. f. 6.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 85. fig. 133.
Da Costa Brit. Conch. t. 4. f. 7.
Gualt. test. tab. 3. L. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. t. 21. f. 3, 4.
Seba uny. 3. tab. 40. fig. 52, 53, 55.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 132. fig. 1118, 1119.
2. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. tab. 85. f. 133. A.
Inhabits *Europe* and *Barbary*: 11--13 lines diameter.
Shell sometimes white with 1--6 rufous bands, besides a few white spots, generally spirally barred with narrow stripes of white dusky and yellow, or marked with obsolete whitish spots and dusky lines: whorls 5, the first very ventricose.
- Striata*. Shell umbilicate, subdepressed, striate, white.
Schrat. Erdconch. n. 60. tab. 2. fig. 20.
Inhabits *Italy*: 6 lines wide. Shell beneath convex, with 6 rounded whorls: aperture lunate.
- * *Ericetorum*. Shell umbilicate, depressed, yellowish with a brown band or bands.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 132. fig. 1193--1195.
Gualt. test. tab. 3. O. *Lister Anim. Angl.* t. 2. f. 13.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. tab. 4. fig. 46.
Gualt. test. tab. 2. fig. L, M, P.
Inhabits *Europe*: 4--11 lines wide. Shell with 1--9 brown bands, rarely white.
- * *Nitens*. Shell umbilicate, subdepressed, fulvous-horny or yellowish-green, pellucid, substriate: aperture large.
H. pellucida. *Pennant Brit. Zool.* iv. p. 138. n. 134.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 93. f. 14. *Argenv. conch.* t. 28. f. 4.
Swamm. Bibl. Nat. tab. 8, fig. 3. *Geoffr. test.* 7.
Siræm. Atl. Nidros. 3. tab. 6. fig. 16.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127, f. 1130. 1131.

Inhabits wet woods of *Europe*: 1--4 lines wide.

Shell thin, brittle, pellucid: aperture femilunar with an acute margin: whorls 4 or 5.

Cusciata.

Shell subdepressed, umbilicate, cinereous: whorls ribbed: aperture circular, with a white reflected lip.

Inhabits high lands of *Denmark*: 1 line wide.

Shell a little convex, opaque: whorls 4, transversely plaited.

Palchella.

Shell umbilicate, subdepressed: aperture circinate: lip white, reflected.

Inhabits moist woods of *Denmark*. *Geoffr. test. 6.*

Shell 1 line wide, with minute striæ not visible to the naked eye: whorls about 4: inhabitant white,

Rotundata.

Shell umbilicate, subdepressed, with elevated transverse lines and ferruginous spots.

Argenv. Zoom. tab. 9. fig. 10. Geoffr. test. 9.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2, fig. 25.

Inhabits moist places, and among rotten wood in *France, Germany* and *Denmark*, very common: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide.

Shell white, beneath convex with square spots and sometimes none: whorls 4--6: aperture arched, without pillar-lip: inhabitant white with obscure spots above and black head and tentacula.

Cellaria.

Shell umbilicate, depressed, yellowish, polished, beneath white: aperture large.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2, fig. 6.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1129. 1, 2.

Inhabits cellars in *Germany*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide.

Shell glabrous, pellucid, beneath convex: whorls 5: aperture lunate: inhabitant white, pellucid, with a black eye and blue optic nerve.

Obvoluta.

Shell umbilicate, depressed both sides: whorls obvolute.

1. Whitish, glabrous, with a triangular aperture.

Guatt. test. tab. 2. S. Berl. Magaz. 2. t. 3. f. 37.

Aët. Helv. 5. tab. 3. fig. 16. Favann. conch. t. 63. F. 2.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 24. a.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1128. a--c.

2. Brown, hispid, with a lunar aperture.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2, fig. 24. a. Geoffr. test. t. 12.

Inhabits *Italy* and *Thuringia*: 4 or 5 lines wide.

Shell very finely striate with 6 or 7 whorls: lip reflected.

Strigosa.

- Strigifula*. Shell perforated subdepressed striate, white with a rufous band.
Inhabits *France*, 5 lines wide. *Mull Verm. p. 24. n. 225*.
Shell beneath convex, with about 6 whorls: lip thickish white.
- Radiata*. Shell perforated depressed striate, beneath convex radiate.
Lister tab. 70. Pet. gaz. tab. 104. fig. 1. Gualt. test. t. 2. f. 3.
Inhabits *France & Virginia*. Shell thick, variegated rufous and white, within entirely white: aperture lunate, without pillar-lip.
- Crystallina*. Shell perforated depressed glossy-white diaphanous.
Inhabits *Denmark*, among moss. *Mull. Verm. 2. n. 223*.
Shell a line wide, beneath convex, with 4 or 5 whorls.
- Ungulina*. Shell umbilicate convex, the aperture margined suborbicular and elongated above.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 27. R. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 1. fig. 6.
Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 11. Seba mus. t. 40. f. 11.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 15. f. 11, 12.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 125. fig. 1098, 1099.
Inhabits *India*: 16 lines wide, and shaped like an apple.
Shell yellowish-rufous, glabrous polished, above a little depressed, finely striate transversely, with a pale purple mouth and white lip.
- Varica*. Shell globular umbilicate whitish yellow: whorls contrary, the outmost divaricate.
Inhabits—*Mull Hist. verm. 2. p. 70. n. 266*.
Shell 19 lines wide, hard, a little pellucid, with 5 rounded whorls the first ventricose: aperture with an acute margin.
- Fruticum*. Shell globular umbilicate: aperture without pillar-lip.
Sbræt. Erdconch. tab. 2 fig. 19.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 133 fig. 1203.
Inhabits hedges of *Denmark*: $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide.
Shell rather pellucid, with 6 whorls, sometimes pale yellow with scattered gold dots or blackish spots and dots, or sulphur with black spots and sometimes a purple band, or yellowish with a purple band and spots, or brown with black spots, or deep red with black spots and with or without a purple band: small white or various shades of black, with black tentacula.
- Lucena*. Shell subglobular umbilicate, beneath gibbous: lip reflected white.
Argenv. conch. tab. 28, fig. 7?
Sbræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 9.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 130. fig. 1155.

Inhabits——Shell pellucid glabrous, sometimes entirely white, sometimes yellowish above: *whorls* 5, the first very convex: *aperture* lunate.

Shell subglobular subumbilicate, white with crowded chestnut bands and blue crown: lip reflected white.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 132. fig. 1190—1192.

Inhabits *Coromandel*: 9 lines in diameter.

Shell opaque resembling a piece of dried wood with concentric veins, with 5 whorls: *aperture* black-brown with an acute lip.

Shell subglobular subumbilicate, flesh-colour and transversely striate: lip reflected brown.

Inhabits——19 lines wide. Shell ventricose, with 5 whorls and lunate rosy *aperture*.

Shell umbilicate convex obtuse, with 5 round whorls: navel wide: *aperture* suborbicular.

Inhabits *Southern Europe*; a land species.

Shell whitish with a brown band; size of a nut.

Shell umbilicate perforate convex obtuse, with 5 round yellowish-white whorls: umbilicus spreading.

Gualt. test. tab. 2. T. Murray test. t. 1. f. 1.

Favann. catal. tab. 2. fig. 107.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 108 f. 913, 914.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10 t. 173. f. 1684, 1685.

Inhabits *Southern Europe*: a land species.

Shell of one colour, size of a small apple.

Shell umbilicate ovate, with 3 striate whorls: *aperture* ovate and united to the tip.

Inhabits rivers of *Africa*. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 27. fig. 3.

Shell with fine transverse crowded striae and remoter longitudinal ones: *aperture* large.

Shell umbilicate convex, with 5 round whorls: umbilicus thin perforated: *aperture* suborbicular.

Inhabits *Southern Europe*. Shell horn-colour.

Shell umbilicate ovate-oblong, internally more coloured: *aperture* subovate.

Inhabits——Shell ovate conic, very finely striate, navel oblique: *aperture* white within.

Ovalis:

- Ovalis.** Shell perforate ovate-ventricose and streaked: tip ribbed and with the lip rosy: pillar white.
 Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 119. fig. 1020, 1021.
 Shell above 4 inches long, thick, pale yellow with rosy clavicle whorls 6: aperture oval.
- Oblonga.** Shell perforate ovate-oblong striate, with rosy lip and pillar.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 294. *Lister t.* 23. f. 21.
Fawann. conch. tab. 65. fig. 1. *Seba mus.* 3. t. 71. f. 17—20.
Walch Naturf. 12. tab. 1. fig. 1—3.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 15. fig. 21, 22.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 119. fig. 1022, 1023.
 Inhabits *South America* and *India*: above 3 inches long.
 Shell pale or yellowish-white, with 6 whorls, oval aperture and whitish throat: inhabitant cinereous varied with lighter and darker shades and streaks, with a tinge of blueish and rosy colour on some parts: the eggs are covered with a hard calcareous shell, and exactly resemble those of a common Sparrow.
- Flammea.** Shell perforated oblong, white with longitudinal rufous bands: pillar reflected straight.
Adans seneg. 1. p. 14. tab. 1. fig. 1.
Martini Berl. Mag. 3. tab. 5. fig. 49.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 119. fig. 1024, 1025.
 Inhabits *Guinea*: 18—20 lines long.
 Shell thin pellucid glabrous, with undulate bands, and 8 or 9 equally decreasing whorls: lip glossy white: throat blueish.
- Pileus.** Shell top-shaped, white with rufous bands: aperture transverse large: lip a little reflected.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 112. fig. 1046—1048.
 Inhabits—Shell 15 lines long, with 3—5 bands: whorls 6, varying in the number of bands: probably a variety of *H. pileata*.
- Nucleata.** Shell top-shaped umbilicate convex both sides, brown with prickly ribs: lip whitish.
Mull. Naturf. 19. tab. 2. fig. i, ii, iii.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 133. fig. 1209.
 Inhabits woods of *Denmark*: $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line wide.
 Shell subpellucid, with 4 rounded whorls, on each of which are 28—30 whitish ribs: lip a little reflected and membranaceous: snail hyaline with blackish head and tentacula.
- Volvulus.** Shell top-shaped umbilicate acuminate variegated: aperture circinate: lip reflected.

Lister tab. 50. Pet. Gaz. tab. 77. fig. 6.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 40. fig. 18, 19.

Martini conch. 9. t. 123. f. 1064—1066.

Inhabits—Shell 11—22 lines wide, polished glabrous substriate, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ very convex protuberant whorls, varied with yellow and rufous; beneath white, with sometimes obsolete concentric whorls, sometimes varied with rufous and brown with a broad deeper band.

Umbiliculus. Shell top-shaped umbilicate pointed, white with spiral convex striæ: aperture circinate: lip reflected.

Lister tab. 75. Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 14. f. 23, 24.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 40. fig. 56—58. 61. 63, 64.

Inhabits—Shell 13 lines wide, very finely striate longitudinally, not so highly polished as the last, with sometimes a rufous band and spots.

Neritina. Shell glabrous hardish umbilicate, chestnut with white bands: whorls flat beneath: aperture ovate-oblong.

Kænon. Conch. Rudolfs. p. 185. tab. 11. fig. 7.

Inhabits—above an inch long: resembles *H. ampullacea*.

Turturum. Shell umbilicate rounded thin, with a semilunar aperture.

Lister An. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 12.

Schlotterb. Aët. Helvet. 5. tab. 3. A. fig. 13.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. tab. 3. fig. 34.

Inhabits woods of Europe; resembles *H. nemoralis*, but the point is more obtuse: shell grey reddish or white, with a white or brown border.

Olivetorum. Shell umbilicate a little depressed yellow: aperture compressed: first whorl flattish round.

Inhabits Florence, among olive groves. *Gualt. test. tab. 3. G.*

Radia. Shell umbilicate subglobular smooth, above depressed: aperture lunar.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 15. fig. 11, 12.

Inhabits—Shell an inch high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, chestnut.

Cretacea. Shell subumbilicate smooth, whitish with brown bands: whorls convex: aperture lunate.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits—Shell 10 lines high and 2 lines more than an inch wide.

Pileata. Shell subumbilicate conic, white with chestnut bands: aperture semilunar: tip obtuse.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 11, 12.*

- Fuscescens*. Shell rounded subumbilicate thin, with a semilunar aperture.
Inhabits *Thuringia*. *Schræt. erdconch. tab. 1. fig. 11.*
2. *Schræt. fusconch. tab. 6. fig. 14?*
Shell brown white margaritaceous or wax colour and often barred.
- Terrestris*. Shell umbilicate with an obtusely mucronate spire, the first whorl very large, the rest gradually decreasing: aperture semilunar margined.
Inhabits—*Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 19.*
Shell white flesh-colour or agate with 6 whorls.
- Nivea*. Shell rounded umbilicate thin glossy-white: aperture semilunar.
Inhabits—*Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 20.*
Resembles the last, but is less shorter and more rounded.
- Media*. Shell flat both sides, umbilicate, with 6 whorls, the first round: aperture suborbicular.
Inhabits *Germany*. *Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 22. a.*
Shell white, sometimes barred with brown.
- Tenella*. Shell umbilicate very thin flat polished and convex above: aperture semilunar compressed.
Inhabits—*Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 26.* A land snail.
Shell white testaceous horny or margaritaceous, with 5 contiguous whorls.
- Crepuscularis*. Shell umbilicate depressed white, with 6 round whorls, the third and fourth brown, the last reddish at the tip: aperture semilunar smooth.
Inhabits *Guinea*. *Martin. Mannigf. 4. tab. 3. fig. 20, 21.*
Shell solid, with a subpyramidal spire.
- Hyalina*. Shell umbilicate pellucid, above flat and pale brown, beneath hemispherically white: whorls contrary.
Martini n. Mannigf. 4. tab. 3. fig. 22, 23.
2. *Martini n. Mann. 4. tab. 3. fig. 24.*
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 109. f. 921, 922.
Inhabits shores of *Guinea*: probably of the second division.
- Avellana*. Shell umbilicate obtusely subtriangular rough plaited and silvery within: aperture smooth eared: the first whorl with an elevated circle.
Spengl. Besch. berl. Naturf. 1. tab. 9. fig. 4, 5.
Chemn. conch. 5. t. 188. f. 1919, 1920.
Inhabits

Inhabits the *Southern Ocean*; size and colour of a nut, with a white pillar-lip: probably a *Nerita*.

Rufescens. Shell inflated subumbilicate fragile, with 5 whorls, the first very large and subcompressed the rest convex: aperture semilunar.

Inhabits rivers of *Hamburg*. *Schræt. fusconch. t. 5. f. 35.*
Shell 6 lines wide, reddish with a chestnut band.

Pervia. Shell umbilicate obtusely subpyramidal, with 4 convex whorls, the first with an elevated circle the rest surounded with a groove: aperture semilunar.

Inhabits——*Schræt fusconch. tab. 6. fig. 10.* Shell minute.

Levissima. Shell umbilicate oblong, with smooth round whorls: aperture orbicular

Inhabits——*Schræt fusconch. tab. 6. fig. 12.* resembles the last.

Fascicularis Shell umbilicate pellucid, with 3 whorls divided by a groove: aperture orbicular and not margined.

Schræt fusconch. tab. 6. fig. 11.

Inhabits waters of *Strasburg* & *Paris*: very rare.

Shell very broad dusky: snail with a crest besides the 2 tentacula.

Holosericea. Shell umbilicate depressed a little concave above, the first whorl villous flat: aperture triangular margined.

Gualt. test. tab. 2. fig. 5. Aët. Helv. 5. t. 3. A. f. 16.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 2. tab. 3. fig. 37.

Schræt Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 24. A.

Inhabits *France* and *Switzerland*: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide.

Shell with 6 whorls: aperture with a reddish or white margin within.

Turgida. Shell thin fragile white umbilicate, with fainter bands: first whorl round inflated: aperture suborbicular and not margined.

Inhabits waters of *Hamburg*. *Schræt fusconch. tab. 5. fig. 28.*

Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, with 8 bands and 6 whorls.

Tenuis. Shell umbilicate pellucid horny transversely striate and convex, with 6 gradually decreasing whorls and semilunar aperture.

Inhabits——*Schræt fusconch. tab. 5. fig. 32.*

Shell 4 or 5 lines in diameter.

- Coriacea*. Shell cartilaginous horny, pale yellow subpellucid gibbous; spire simple with circular striae.
Inhabits *Kurile Islands*. *Al. Petrop.* 2. tab. 7. fig. 31—33.
Spire covered with a calcareous crust within.
- Cornu venatorium*. Shell depressed deeply umbilicate,
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 127. fig. 1132, 1133.
2. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 109. fig. 317, 318.
Inhabits *Senegal*, on the leaves and branches of trees.
- Elegant*. Shell pyramidal white umbilicate, with 6 acute flattened margined whorls.
Lister tab. 61. fig. 58. *Favann. conch. tab.* 64. O.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 22. fig. 10.
Inhabits *Barbary & southern Europe*; a land snail.
- Cookiana*. Shell pyramidal smooth white obtuse, with a convex imperforate base.
Inhabits *South sea Islands*. *Chemn.* 9. tab. 122. fig. 1049, 1050.
- Bidentata*. Shell pyramidal subcarinate, banded and very finely striate, with a 2-toothed reflected lip.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 122. fig. 1052. a, b.
Found in the botanic garden at *Straßburg*.
- Turbo*. Shell pyramidal subimperforate, varied with yellow and rufous.
Inhabits *Coromandel*. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 122. fig. 1059.
- Trifasciata*. Shell conic-ovate, white with 3 brownish bands on the first whorl: aperture fringed, with a dilated white lip.
Lister tab. 33. fig. 31. *Chemn.* 9. t. 134. f. 1215.
Inhabits *Tranquebar*: a land species.
- Bontia*. Shell conic-ventricose perforated pellucid with a black tip: first whorl with 3 yellowish bands: aperture ovate.
Chemn. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1216, 1217. *Favann. conch. tab.* 65. L?
Inhabits *Bengal*. Shell very brittle.
- Trochoides*. Shell top-shaped perforated polished longitudinally striate: whorls contrary, the first carinate: aperture angular: pillar chestnut-brown.
Inhabits———*Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 173. fig. 1686, 1687.

- umbilicosa* Shell umbilicate, with 3 bristly whorls and roundish aperture.
Transact. Lin Soc. iii. p. 254. minute.
 Inhabits the *Pembrokeshire coast*, on boggy ground.
- Tabulata* Shell with 3 longitudinally striate whorls and a margined tube at the base.
Adams Transact. Linn. soc. iii. p. 67. tab. 13. fig. 35, 36.
 Inhabits the coast of *Pembrokeshire*: minute.
 Shell with a singular margined tube, in the place of an umbilicus, extending beyond the surface of the shell.
- Fasciata*, Shell subumbilicate smooth with 3 whorls, the first more ventricose: aperture dilated.
Adams Transact. Linn. soc. v. tab. 1. fig. 20, 21.
 Inhabits the sands at *Tenbeigh*: minute.
 Shell pellucid white, the first whorl with 3 transverse belts of a rich marone colour, the middle belt broad, the lateral ones narrow.
- Nivida*
Eme. Shell umbilicate, with 2 whorls very finely striate transversely.
Adams Linn. Transact. v. tab. 1. fig. 22—24.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Shell corneous pellucid, with a brilliant gloss.
- Bicolor.* Shell slightly umbilicate smooth, with 2 whorls.
Transact, Linn. soc. v. tab. 1. fig. 25—27.
 Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*: minute.
 Resembles the last, but is perfectly smooth and not glossy, within white.
- Spinosa.* Shell subglobular umbilicate: mouth roundish with a thorny margin.
Adams Microscope. p. 636. tab. 14. fig. 11.
 Found near *Faversham*: very minute and rare.
 Shell pellucid brown.
- Reticulata* Shell subumbilicate reticulate, with a rounded margined mouth
Adams Microscope. p. 636. tab. 14. fig. 12.
 Found at *Reculver*: very rare and minute.
 Shell white pellucid.

C. *Rounded imperforate.*

Peruviana.

Perversa. Shell subumbilicate ovate-oblong contrary sulphur.

Lister tab. 9. 34, 35. Argenv. conch. tab. 9. G.

Grew. Mus. tab. 10. fig. 9.

Bonan. recr. 3. fig. 116? Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 116. 401.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. O, P. Seba mus. 3. tab. 40. fig. 37.

*Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 16. f. 5. 4. t. 5. f. 1. t. 28. f. 4, 5. and 58
t. 23. f. 4, 5. Delic. t. B. ii. f. 6.*

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 111. fig. 928, 929.

2. *Chemn. conch. 9. t. 110. f. 930—937.*

3. *Chemn. conch. 9. t. 112. f. 950, 951.*

4. *Kammer Cab. Rudolst. tab. 10. fig. 3.*

Inhabits *India*, 18—28 lines long. Shell sulphur with various marks, sometimes with a green spot and rufous band, sometimes with a deep brown oblique streak, or white with a red spot or numerous ones of a different colour: whorls 6—8; lip thick.

Dextra. Shell conic yellow, with a reflected white lip.

Pet. Gaz. tab. 44. fig. 7. Lister t. 10. f. 5?

Mart. Berl. Mag. t. 5. f. 49?

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 134. f. 1210—1212.

Inhabits—resembles the last, but the whorls are not contrary.

Shell glabrous, with 6 or 7 whorls and ovate aperture: uniformly citron with a white throat, or sulphur with an oblique deep brown streak and white throat, or white variously-spotted with a blueish throat: 18—22 lines long.

Recta. Shell conic a little pointed, whitish with a rufous band and streaks: lip reflected.

Inhabits—resembles *H. inversa*, but the whorls are not contrary. Shell with 7 whorls, 2 inches 5 lines long.

Inversa. Shell conic pointed contrary, with a rufous band and streaks: lip reflected.

Lister tab. 36? Gualt. test. tab. 5. O.

Grew. conch. tab. 10. Pat. Gaz. t. 76. f. 5.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 110. fig. 925, 926.

Inhabits *Mauritius* and *Bourborn Islands*: 2½ inches long.

Shell with 8 obliquely streaked whorls: aperture ovate and with the lip white.

Interrupta. Shell conic pointed, white with fulvous streaks: lip white reflected.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1213, 1214.

Inhabits—22 lines long. Shell with 7 whorls and 15 transverse fulvous lines above, which are rufous beneath and obsolete in the middle.

- Contraria*. Shell conic pointed contrary, white with undulate interrupted brown streaks: lip reflected.
Swammerdam Bibl. nat. tab. 7. fig. 11.
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 111. f. 938, 939.
 Inhabits——15 lines long: extremely rare.
 Shell polished, the very tip black: aperture ovate, with pellucid streaks.
- Lava*. Shell subcylindrical glabrous contrary barred: lip slightly reflected: pillar yellow.
Lister tab. 33. fig. 31. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 29. f. 3.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. M? Favann. nconch. t. 65. f. I. A. 3.
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 111. f. 940--949.
 Inhabits——12--16 lines long: very rare.
 Shell white with 2--6 rufous brown bands, which appear likewise on the aperture.
- Arenaria*. Shell glossy whitish with very thin longitudinal striæ: spire contrary hemispherical.
Spengler nov. Act. Dan. 1. tab. 1. fig. 6.
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 113. f. 972, 973.
 Inhabits sands on the *Arminian coast*: minute.
- Jamaicensis*. Shell globular, chestnut-brown barred with white: lip fringed white: crown obtuse.
Lister tab. 42, 43. Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 21. f. 3.
Favann. conch. tab. 63. M. Chemn. 9. t. 129. f. 1140, 1141.
 Inhabits *Jamaica*.
- Rhodia*. Shell subglobular depressed, with a concave base and lunate aperture.
 Inhabits *Rhode Island*. *Chemn. conch. 9. t. 137. f. 1179, 1180.*
- Labiola*. Shell oblong polished white: aperture toothless: lip dilated.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. R? Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1234.
 Inhabits *India*: 11 lines long. Shell diaphanous, with 8 whorls: aperture ovate: margin of the lip a little jagged.
- Pudica*. Shell oblong, a little wrinkled, rosy: aperture toothless: lip dilated white.
 Inhabits——*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 121. fig. 1042.*
 Shell 20 lines long, polished, with a white mouth: aperture ovate-oblong: lip yellowish-rosy: whorls about 6.

- Ianthina*. Shell nearly imperforate, roundish, obtuse, diaphanous and very brittle: aperture dilated behind, with an emarginate lip.
Lister, tab. 572, f. 24. *Brown Jamaic*, tab. 39, f. 1.
Sloane Jamaica, tab. 1, fig. 4. tab. 572, fig. 23.
Column aq. 23, tab. 22. *Purp.* tab. 13, f. 2.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 20, f. 2. *Gualt. test.* t. 64, O.
Argenv. conch. tab. 16, S. *Knorr Vergn.* 2, t. 30, f. 2, 3.
Chemn. conch. 5, tab. 166, f. 1577, 1578.
 Inhabits most seas: about an inch broad and high.
 Shell violet with a subtriangular aperture: the snail when alive shines by night, and stains the hand with a violet or purple dye.
- Gigantea*. Shell imperforate, roundish, solid, with a depressed spire.
 Inhabits—*Scopol. del. Insul.* p. 66, tab. 25, A.
 Shell very large; smooth, white, within brownish: spire yellowish, with 6 contiguous whorls not striate, the first bay within: lip margined.
- *Vivipara*. Shell imperforate, ventricose, subovate, obtuse, brownish with dusky bands: aperture nearly orbicular.
Pennant Brit. Zool. 1v, tab. 84, fig. 132.
Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 5, fig. 2. *Lister*, t. 126.
Lister Anim. Ang. tab. 2, f. 18. *Anat. Exerc.* 2, t. 2, f. 5, 12.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 99, f. 16. *Argenv. Zoom.* tab. 8, f. 2.
Swamm. Bibl. tab. 9, f. 5—13. *Gualt. test.* t. 5, A.
Frisch. Ins. 13, tab. 1. *Knorr Vergn.* 5, t. 17, f. 4.
Seba Mus. 3, tab. 38, f. 12, tab. 39, f. 33, 34.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 4, tab. 7, f. 4—9.
Chemn. conch. 9, tab. 132, fig. 1182, 1183.
 Inhabits stagnant waters of Europe: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
 Shell thin, pellucid, glabrous, very finely striate longitudinally, when young covered with fine crystalline bristles, generally barred, with a whitish and blueish throat, and 5 or 6 very convex whorls: viviparous.
- Fasciata*. Shell ovate-ventricose, white with 3 shining red bands.
Gualt. test. tab. 5, M. *Ginan. op. post.* 2, t. 1, f. 6.
 Inhabits Italy: 9—15 lines long; with 3 bands on the first whorl and 2 on the next: spire acute: whorls 5: throat blueish white.
- Diffimilis*. Shell subovate, pointed, yellowish-white with a black lip.
Schraet. Enl. in conch. 2, tab. 4, f. 10.
 Inhabits Tranquebar. Shell pellucid, glabrous, with 6 whorls and a pellucid glossy yellowish-brown lid.

Nemoralis. Shell imperforate, roundish, thin, pellucid and generally marked with variously coloured transverse bands: aperture pyriform.

Donovan's Brit. shells, tab. 13. Pennant, p. 137.

Lister conch. tab. 57, f. 54. Anim. Ang. tab. 2. f. 3.

Lister Exerc. Anat. tab. 5. fig. 1—3.

Argenv. conch. tab. 28. fig. 8. Zoom. tab. 9. f. 5.

Geve conch. tab. 32. f. 391. 411.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 132. fig. 1196--1198.

Gualt. test. tab. 1. N, P. tab. 2. A, F, D.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 91. fig. 9--12. tab. 92, f. 9. 10.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 38, fig. 18. tab. 39, f. 19. tab. 40, f. 35.

Martini Berl. Mogaz. 2. tab. 3. fig. 25--32.

Inhabits woods of Europe, in numerous varieties.

Shell 9—11 lines wide, rufous or pale yellow, rarely bay or whitish, with generally 2--5 bands of various colours, rarely without bands: *whorls* 5.

Portensis. Shell imperforate, globular, pale with broad interrupted brown bands: lip white. *Garden Snail.*

Shaw Natur. Miscell. 1. tab. 30.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 4. f. 1.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 84. fig. 129.

Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 2, f. 2. Conch. tab. 49.

Geve conch. tab. 30, fig. 357--367. tab. 31. f. 368--390.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 133. f. 1199--1201.

Inhabits Europe in gardens and orchards, and is exceedingly destructive to fruit and tender leaves. Among the many peculiarities of these animals, the mode by which they conduct their amours, is the most curious and surprising; at this season they make their approaches by discharging several small darts at each other, which are of a sharp form and of a horny substance. These are contained within a cavity on the right side of the neck, and are launched at each other, with some degree of force, at about the distance of 2 inches; till the quiver or reservoir is exhausted, and then a reconciliation takes place, and the animals unite. The eggs are perfectly round, and about the size of small peas.

Shell $7\frac{1}{2}$ --8 lines wide, sometimes entirely whitish or various shades of yellow, but generally variegated with dusky linear spots, or blackish spots and marks, and often with 1--5 brown bands.

Lucorum. Shell imperforate, roundish, smooth, whitish with rufous streaks and bands: lip brown.

Lister, tab. 1058, f. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 1. C.

Inhabits southern parts of Europe, resembles the last, but is larger, and has a whiter ground.

- Griſea*. Shell imperforate, ſubovate, obtuſe, grey with 2 pale bands: aperture rather oblong.
Gualt. teſt. tab. 1. B. Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 27. f. 3.
Schrœt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. f. 7.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 130. fig. 1156--1158.
 Inhabits woods of Europe; reſembles *H. pomatia*.
- Hæmaſtoma* Shell imperforate, roundiſh, brown with a longitudinal white band: aperture purple.
Bonan. Muſ. Kirch. 3. f. 364. Seba Muſ. 3. t. 40. f. 6, 7.
Gewé conch. tab. 28. fig. 328, 329.
Schrœt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 5, 6.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 130. fig. 1050, 1051.
 Inhabits Ceylon: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad and nearly as much high:
 Shell obtuſe, within white, with 5 round whorls, the firſt as large again as the reſt, the laſt reddiſh.
- Pulla*. Shell imperforate, ſubovate, brown, ſtriped: aperture oblique, margined, whitish.
Liſter, tab. 42. Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 21. f. 3.
 Inhabits—Shell reſembling *H. pomatia*, 2 inches broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ high, with 4 whorls.
- Venuſta*. Shell imperforate, ſubovate, ſulphur with a white band margined with red: lip reflected, margined.
 Inhabits—*Kæmm. conch. Rudolſt. t. 11. f. 4, 5.*
 Shell 10 lines broad, $8\frac{1}{2}$ high, thin, ſmooth, within whitish with 4 whorls.
- Piſta*. Shell imperforate, ſubglobular, glabrous, with 4 round whorls, the firſt ventricofe, the others depressed: aperture lunar.
Born. Muſ. Cæſ. Vind. ten. tab. 15. f. 17, 18.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 130. f. 1162--1165.
Bonan. recr. and Muſ. Kirch. 3. f. 5.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 10. fig. 2.
 Inhabits Italy. Shell pale cinereous with a brown pillar and tranſverſe line at the ſuture, or roſy with a brown pillar and tranſverſe line, or ſulphur with a brown pillar and red lines at the margin of the whorls.
- Variiegata*. Shell imperforate, ſubovate, covered with a brown cuticle, under which it is barred: aperture white within.
Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 27. f. 3. Schrœt. Einl. in conch. 2. t. 4. f. 7.
 Inhabits Italy. Shell brown radiate with white and marked with yellowiſh bands ſpotted with white, or reddiſh-white with 4 brown bands undulate with white, and 2 narrower ones ſpotted with white on the ſecond whorl.

Solida.

Shell imperforate solid ovate smooth, with 6 round contiguous whorls: pillar thickened.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. fig. 18, 19.

Inhabits——an inch and 3 lines long. Shell rosy with very thin red and white interrupted lines.

Aperta.

Shell imperforate subglobular, very finely striate longitudinally: whorls 3, the first ventricose: aperture lunar: pillar spiral.

Cbenn. conch. 9. tab. 133. fig. 1204, 1205.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 15. fig. 19, 20.

Inhabits——Shell brown.

Vesicolor.

Shell imperforate roundish and transversely striate: whorls round, the first ventricose: aperture ovate.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 9, 10.

Inhabits——size of *H. pomatia*. Shell snowy with transverse parallel brown lines and intermediate saffron and rosy bands: pillar rosy.

Afra.

Shell imperforate ovate, with 6 flattish contiguous whorls: aperture unequal 5-toothed.

Inhabits *Senegal*. *Adans. Seneg. 1. tab. 1.*

Shell 3 lines long, pale fulvous or whitish, the first whorl much larger than the others.

Nucleus.

Shell imperforate ovate glaucous and transversely striate, with black belts: aperture sinuous.

Inhabits *Ostabeite*. *Mart. univ. conch. 2. tab. 67.*

Coccinea.

Shell ovate imperforate smooth red, with a pale yellow aperture.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. *Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 68.*

Variegata

Shell imperforate subpellucid smooth, with red lines: whorls 4, the first more ventricose.

On the *Welch coast*. *Adams Linn. Transf. iii. p. 67.*

Margin of the aperture very much spread: shell minute.

Fulgida.

Shell with 3 whorls and rounded margined aperture.

On the *Welch coast*. *Adams Linn. Transf. iii. p. 254.*

Shell minute pellucid, variegated with white and bronze, within perlaceous.

- *Striata*. Shell striate, with a suboval aperture: whorls reflected on the back.
Adams Microsc. p. 636. tab. 14. fig. 13.
 Found at Sandwich: very rare and minute.
 Shell pellucid greenish.

D. *Tapering*.

- *Decollata*. Shell imperforate tapering, with a mutilate truncate spire.
Lister tab. 17, 18. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 66. fig. 1.
Bnan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 56.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. O—Q. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 32. f. 3.
Argenv. conch. tab. 27. fig. 5. Murray test. tab. 1. fig. 3.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1254, 1255.
 2. *Lister tab. 14. Gualt. test. tab. 6. 1.*
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1226.
 3. *Favann. conch. tab. 65. fig. B. 10.*
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1256—1258.
 Inhabits Europe Asia and Africa: 6—15½ lines long.
 Shell whitish or long polished substriate, with 4—7 whorls, the first nearly twice as large as the next.

- Scalaris*. Shell conic-tapering imperforate, with remote whorls: aperture ovate.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 128. fig. 1130. n. 1—3.
 Inhabits—Shell obliquely striate, pale rufous with 2 whitish bands: spire obtuse with 5 ventricose whorls.

- Circinata*. Shell hyaline transversely ribbed perforated and a little tapering: whorls distant: aperture circular.
Kæmm. Conch. Rudolst. p. 182. tab. 8. fig. 4, 5.
 Inhabits—something resembles *Turbo scalaris*.
 Shell 6 lines high, 7½ broad, with acute lips.

- Subcylindrica*. Shell imperforate tapering subcylindrical obtuse, with 4 whorls and ovate aperture.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1235.
 Inhabits fresh water of Northern Europe.
 Shell size of a grain of rye, horny, pale, with a very obtuse tip: interior margin of the aperture reflected.

- Stagnorum*. Shell subperforate and a little tapering, with 5 whorls and ovate aperture.
Baister opusc. subs. p. 77. tab. 7. fig. 4.
 Inhabits fresh waters. Shell horny, pale, ovate-oblong, rather acute, hardly as large as a barley-corn, with a very minute navel and margined aperture.

Obona. Shell subperforate tapering, with 3 whorls and roundish aperture.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 86. fig. 135.

Gualt. test. tab. 6. BB. Schæet. fustconch. t. 8. f. 6. a. 6.

2. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1264.*

Inhabits Ponds of *Europe* and *America*, hardly 4 lines long.

Shell glabrous, very brittle, horny, with sometimes 6 whorls separated by a very thin line, the first twice as large as the next: *umbilicus* not visible.

Tenera. Shell tapering convex striate, white with a few fulvous streaks: pillar sinuate inflected.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 120. fig. 1028—1030.

Inhabits—Shell $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, thin pellucid, longitudinally streaked: whorls 7-8 with incumbent margins: aperture ovate-oblong.

Columna. Shell tapering, white with a fulvous tip and spotted contrary whorls: aperture oblong.

Lister tab. 38, 39. Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 400.

Favann. conch. tab. 61. fig. H. 2. H. 13.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 112 f. 954, 955.

Inhabits— $27\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Shell pellucid, of the colour and splendor of *Alum*, appearing as if radiate with fulvous spots: whorls 7 or 8, gibbous each side, longitudinally and spirally striate, the fourth, fifth and sixth fulvous with white upper-margin: aperture with pellucid spots, not margined, the interior margin fulvous.

Pella. Shell imperforate ovate pointed transversely striate, brown with yellow bands.

Inhabits *Iceland*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2916.*

Shell rusty-brown, decumbent, ovate-oblong, size of a seed of gromwell, the band on the first whorl double, on the rest single: aperture semi-ovate.

Plicaria. Shell subulate semipellucid and longitudinally plaited: whorls round: aperture ovate.

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 4.

Inhabits—Shell with 10 whorls.

Undulata. Shell subulate smooth, very finely striate transversely: whorls round: aperture ovate.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 15.

Inhabits—Shell pale, with longitudinal chestnut undulations: whorls about 12: pillar glabrous.

- Fuscata.* Shell subulate smooth, very finely striate transversely: whorls round: aperture ovate.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 17.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1229.
 Inhabits—Shell yellowish brown with a cinereous mouth: whorls about 10: pillar smooth.
- Priapus.* Shell imperforate tapering glabrous, with inflected pillar and somewhat depressed whorls.
 Inhabits—*Gronov. zooph. 3. tab. 19. fig. 10, 11.* very rare.
 Shell bay with 4 dotted bands, the first whorl thrice as large as the rest: aperture ovate.
- Folliculus.* Shell tapering pellucid glabrous, with a slightly plaited pillar, lip thin.
 Inhabits *Barbary.* *Gronov. zooph. 3. tab. 19. fig. 15, 16.*
 Shell size of an oat, uniformly white with 5 or 6 round whorls, all of them equal: aperture ovate.
- Sepium.* Shell tapering milk-white, longitudinally striate, with 7 contiguous whorls: aperture ovate.
Mart. Berl. Magaz. 3. tab. 5. fig. 53. Schræt Erdconch. t. 1. f. 11.
 Inhabits mountains of *southern Europe*: $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch long.
 Shell sometimes marked with longitudinal grey lines.
- Splendidula.* Shell thin glossy pellucid, pale brown, with an oblong aperture and 6 whorls.
 Inhabits *France*: hardly a $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long.
- Mitra.* Shell tapering, with distant ribbed whorls, the first round, the rest flattish: aperture oval.
 Inhabits—*Schræt. fusconch. tab. 9. fig. 12.*
 Shell above an inch long, whitish thin, with 8 or 9 whorls.
- Aira.* Shell tapering black, very minutely striate, with rather convex whorls and oblong-oval aperture.
Gualt. test. tab. 6. fig. G G.
Schræt fusconch. tab. 10. min. A. fig. 5.
 Inhabits—2 inches long. Shell with 7 whorls.
- Cuspidata.* Shell tapering horny, very finely striate transversely and longitudinally plaited: aperture oval: lip acute.
Lister tab. 118. Gualt. test. tab. 6. H.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1228.
 Inhabits *Rivers of India.*

- Moneta*. Shell tapering white, substriate transversely and furrowed with a crenulate belt near the suture.
Inhabits rivers of India. *Chemn. conch. tab. 135. fig. 1230.*
- Carinula*. Shell tapering subumbilicate white; the first whorl subcarinate, with a blackish band.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1263. n. 1—4.*
- Crocea*. Shell cylindrical glabrous, yellowish-orange, with an obtuse tip.
Inhabits—*Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1233.*
- Lanschaurica*. Shell a little tapering very glabrous chestnut-brown with darker spots: throat whitish.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1243. a, b.
Inhabits Coromandel, in fresh waters.
- Obusata*. Shell white, densely striate, subcylindrical: whorls a little convex: lip margined.
Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. tab. 11. fig. 3.
Inhabits—Shell nearly 3 inches long.
- Purpurea*. Shell ovate-oblong, purplish tessellate with purple, within iridescent.
Martyn univ. conch. 2. tab. 68. middle figure.
Inhabits New Zealand.
- E. Ovate, imperforate.*
- Papa*. Shell nearly imperforate ovate-oblong coarse, with 6 whorls and lunate oblong aperture.
Inhabits Mauritiana, twice as large as the next.
- Barbara*. Shell imperforate oblong coarse, with 8 whorls and roundish lunate aperture.
Inhabits Algira, size of a barley-corn.
- Amarula*. Shell imperforate oblong, with spinous toothed whorls.
Lister tab. 133. 1055. fig. 8. Gualt. test. tab. 6. B.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 33. FF. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 4. fig. 3.
Argenw. conch. tab. 27. fig. f. Seba mus. 3. t. 53. f. 24, 25.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 21.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1218, 1219.
2. *Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1220, 1221.*
Inhabits rivers of India: 9—19 lines long.

Shell black immaculate, with spiral subconvex striae and 5 or 6 whorls, each of the whorls in the upper-part armed with 10 sharp spines: aperture large wide and white; outer lip acute, inner-one thick.

Nævia. Shell transversely grooved, white with blackish striae: spire pointed, with flattish whorls, the first larger and round.

Kæmm: *Cab. Rudolst. tab. 8. fig. 3.*

Inhabits the southern Ocean: a little more than an inch long.

Apera. Shell pointed cinereous transversely striate: whorls toothed and marked with red streaks.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 136. fig. 1259, 1260.

Inhabits sea marshes of Coromandel, $5\frac{1}{2}$ —8 lines long.

Shell ovate pellucid, sometimes dirty grey-brown with convex spiral striae and undulate longitudinal tuberculate streaks: whorls 7-8, each armed with 12 spines: aperture ovate, outer-lip acute, inner-one brown glossy, throat pale with pellucid punctured red streaks.

**Stagnalis*. Shell imperforate, ovate tapering to a point, somewhat angular by several longitudinal wrinkles: aperture oblong-oval.

Donovan's Brit. shells. ii. tab. 51. fig. 2.

Da costa Brit. conch. tab. 5. fig. 11.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 86. fig. 136. A.

Lister conch. tab. 132. fig. 21, Anim angl. t. 2. f. 21.

Lister Exerc anat. tab. 2. fig. 3, 4.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 55.

Guale, test. tab. 5. I. L. Klein ostr. t. 3. f. 69.

Argenv. conch. tab. 27. fig. 1, 2. Zoon. t. 8. f. 5, b.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 39. fig. 52, 53.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 16. fig. 16.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1237—1240.

Inhabits still waters of Europe: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell thin brittle, whitish yellowish or cinereous, rarely horny or black, sometimes glabrous, sometimes finely striate longitudinally: whorls 6 or 7, the first ventricose: lip repand and not margined.

**Fragilis*. Shell imperforate, ovate tapering to a point, round pellucid: aperture oblong-oval.

Lister tab. 8. fig. 3. Seba Mus. 3. t. 39. f. 41—46.

Martini Berl. Mag. 4. tab. 9. fig. 35.

Schroet fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 8.

2. *Argenv. conch. tab. 27. n. 6. fig. 4,*

Inhabits

Inhabits still waters of *Europe*, and is probably only the last in a different stage of growth. *Shell* about 11 lines long, white or golden sometimes barred with white: *spire* acute, with 5—7 whorls separated by a small line, the first a little ventricose: *lip* not margined.

Glabra. Shell cylindrical pointed horny, with an ovate aperture.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 7. fig. 15.

Inhabits moist meadows of *Denmark*: $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Shell pellucid, with about 8 round whorls, the first with a kidney-shaped black transparent belt: *snail* black with whitish horns.

Palustris. Shell oblong pointed brown, with an ovate aperture.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 139. tab. 86. fig. 136. B.

Lister An. angl. 2. tab. 22. Gualt. test. tab. 5. E.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. t. 9. f. 37.

Schræt fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 9, 10.

2. *Schræt fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 7.*

3. *Schræt fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 11.*

Inhabits boggy meadows of *Europe*; resembles *H. stagnalis*, but the *snail* is cinereous with whitish dots, and the *shell* is somewhat stronger and not so much pointed at the end: *shell* 2—9 lines long, with very fine crowded transverse and spiral striae, brown with sometimes a red band or two at the aperture: *lip* reflected white: *whorls* 5-6.

Truncatula. Shell ovate-oblong, the whorls truncate upwards: aperture ovate.

Schræt. fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 13.

Inhabits *Greece*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lines long. *Shell* black subpellucid with 5 whorls and incumbent squalid lip.

Peregrina. Shell horny subconic, with an acute projection: aperture ovate.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. fig. e e.

Chebn conch 9. t. 135. f. 1244. n. 1, 2.

Inhabits stagnant waters of *Denmark*: 2—8 lines long.

Shell whitish pellucid or black opaque: differs from *H. auricula* in not being ventricose and in having the whorls rather abrupt and more elongated; and from *H. palustris* in being somewhat conic.

Glutinosus. Shell ventricose diaphanous, with an obtuse projection: aperture wide.

Inhabits *Denmark*, chiefly on the leaves of the *Nymphæa lutea*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 lines long.

Shell very thin fragile, yellow, with 2 or 3 whorls and repand rounded aperture: *snail* white with cinereous dots and furnished with a gelatinous membrane covering the whole shell.

- * *Putris*. Shell imperforate obtuse ovate yellow, with 3 whorls: aperture ovate.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 86. fig. 137.

Lister t. 123. f. 23. An. angl. t. 2. f. 24.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. H. Klein ostr. t. 3. f. 70.

Argens. conch. t. 27. n. 6. t. 28. f. 3.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 135. f. 1248.

Inhabits Europe in ponds: 1--8 lines long.

Shell very pellucid thin fragile and membranaceous, with fine crowded striae within and without: the first whorl very large, the 2 others minute: aperture not lipped: *snail* deep black, with 4 tentacula.

- Acuta*. Shell conic-pointed, white with a red band: aperture toothless.

Lister tab. 19. fig. 14. Gualt. test. tab. 4. N.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 134. f. 1224. n. 1, 2.

Inhabits Italy: 4 lines long. Shell with 7 whorls, and sometimes with 2 red bands on the larger whorl: aperture ovate.

- Papilla*. Shell conic perforated, with rugged striae: aperture transverse, lip reflected.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 122. fig. 1053, 1054.

Inhabits—10½ lines wide. Shell varied with white and reddish brown wrinkles; whorls about 6, and convex: aperture ovate with a thick white lip.

- Minuta*. Shell subcylindrical, with an oval toothless aperture. Inhabits Greece; not a line long; resembles *Turbo muscorum* but is shorter, thrice as narrow and pointed: whorls 5.

- Detrita*. Shell conic, white with transverse rufous lines: aperture ovate.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. N. Seba mus. 3. tab. 39. fig. 37.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1225 a--d.

Inhabits Saxony. Shell 8½ lines long, polished and obsoletely streaked, with 6 whorls; the lip a little reflected at the pillar.

- Ventricosa*. Shell conic pale striate, with a toothless aperture. Inhabits Greece, 2 lines long; resembles *H. trochus*, but is more ventricose: whorls 7, the 4 outmost very nearly of equal width.

* *Obscura*.

- Obscura*. Shell conic brown: aperture toothless; lip white.
Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 8 Argenv. conch. tab. 28.
 Inhabits Europe, at the roots of trees. Shell pointed, finely striate, the striae visible only by the help of a glass: whorls 6: aperture oval, with an acute margin: lip glossy-white: snail white, above dusky, the eyes only black.
- Lubrica*. Shell conic fulvous polished pellucid acute: aperture toothless; lip reddish.
Lister Anim. Angl. tab. 2. fig. 7. Schratt. Erdconch. t. 1. f. 9.
Martini Berl. Magaz. 3. t. 5. f. 59. a, b.
 Inhabits Europe, among moss and wet rotten wood: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.
 Shell glabrous finely polished, rarely whitish, with 5 or 6 whorls and ovate aperture: snail black, beneath white.
- Limosa*. Shell imperforate somewhat oblong pellucid acute, with an ovate aperture.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1246, 1247.
 Inhabits wet meadows of Europe: an indistinct species.
- Contortuplicata*. Shell turbate cinereous nearly imperforate: crown truncate.
Argenv. conch. tab. 8. fig. 5.
 Inhabits muddy ditches of Denmark: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.
 Shell pyramidal squalid opaque, with about 5 whorls: aperture circinate.
- Angularis*. Shell imperforate greenish; the whorls spirally angular: throat white.
Lister tab. 127. Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 134. fig. 1222, 1223.
 Inhabits China: 12 lines long. Shell conic, very finely striate transversely: whorls 5, nearly perpendicular: aperture rounded.
- Tentaculata*. Shell imperforate ovate obtuse, clouded with brown: aperture subovate.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 86. fig. 140.
Lister tab. 132. An. Angl. 1. 2. f. 19.
Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 5. fig. 12.
Gualt. test. tab. 5. fig. B. Geoffr. test. 3.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 135. fig. 1245.
 Inhabits ponds and still waters of Europe. 1—4 lines long:
 Shell horny diaphanous acute glabrous, brown or dirty chestnut, generally covered with mud: whorls 4 or 5, rarely 6, round convex: lid ovate horny pellucid white.

- *Auricularia*. Shell imperforate ovate gibbous, with a depression in the middle of the lip: spire acute and very short: aperture very much dilated.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. ii, tab. 51. fig. 1.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 6. fig. 16.

Pennant. iv. t. 86. f. 138. *Lister exerc. anct.* t. 2. f. 3, 4.

Lister t. 123: f. 22. *Anim. Ang.* t. 2. f. 23.

Bonan recr. & Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 54.

Gualt. test. tab. 5. F, G. *Murray test.* t. 7. f. 4.

Argenw. conch. t. 27. f. 7. t. 28. f. 22. *zoom.* t. 8. f. 6.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 16. f. 20.

Chemn. conch. 9. t. 135. f. 1241, 1242.

2. *Schærat. Flusconch.* t. 6. f. 7. t. 7. f. 113.

Inhabits ponds of Europe: 2—15 lines long.

Shell whitish yellow cinereous or brownish, rarely ribbed: *whorls* 3—5, the first very ventricose, the last small and forming a minute apex: *snail* white with cinereous dots and black eyes.

- *Lævigata* Shell with 2 whorls, the first very ventricose, the other very minute and placed laterally.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv p. 14. tab. 86. fig. 139.

Inhabits ponds of Europe. Shell pale red, pellucid.

- Balthica*. Shell imperforate ovate pointed, with elevated wrinkles: aperture ovate dilated.

Inhabits shores of the Baltic.

Shell pellucid, with 4 whorls: *snail* black, with 2 tentacula.

- *Neritoidea*. Shell imperforate convex and longitudinally striate, with an umbilical cleft: aperture roundish.

Inhabits—Shell livid, with above 40 striae.

- Perspicua*. Shell imperforate convex ovate, without lip: aperture extending to the tip.

Inhabits the Mediterranean; between a *Bulla* and *Helix*.

Shell milk-white transparent and very brittle.

- *Haliotoidea* Shell imperforate depressed, with waved striae: aperture oval, open all the way down.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 2. *Rumpf. mus.* tab. 4. R.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. t. 101. f. 1—4.

Petiv. Gaz. t. 12. f. 4. *Gualt. test.* tab. 69. F.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 404.

Argenw. conch. tab. 3. C. *Klein. ostr.* t. 7. f. 114.

Knorr Vergn. 4. t. 17. f. 5. & 6. t. 39. f. 5.

Martini conch. 1. t. 16. f. 151—154.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10. t. 165. f. 1598, 1599.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Atlantic Indian and North seas*, and may with propriety be referred to the Genus *Haliotis*.

Shell flat elliptic thin pellucid, white, or reddish with a white band, or orange with 2 paler bands, slightly cancellate outwardly: whorls 4 lateral: lip very acute; snail small white with 2 short tentacula: lid 0.

Muralis.

Shell imperforate subdepressed, white: with 6 whorls.

Schræt. Erdconch. tab. 2. fig. 27? Geoffr. test. 4.

Inhabits *France*; 6 lines wide. Shell pellucid, convex each side, with a thickish white lip.

Vertigo.

Shell cylindrical glabrous obscure fulvous: whorls round contrary: aperture nearly square and 6-toothed.

Inhabits *Denmark*, in decayed wood: a line long.

Shell with 4 or 5 whorls: snail pellucid, above blueish, beneath white, with 2 linear tentacula tip with eyes.

Carychium.

Shell hyaline subconic glabrous: aperture ovate, with about 3 teeth within.

Inhabits *Denmark*, among rotten leaves: not a line long.

Shell with 5 round whorls: snail yellow, with 2 truncate tentacula furnished with eyes at the base.

Ambigua.

Shell subimperforate convex, with remote compressed grooves: aperture semiorbicular.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Adans seneg. 1. tab. 13. fig. 1?*

Shell small white, resembling a *Nerita*, but the inner lip is not reflected; with the umbilicus open in the younger and shut in the adult shells: spire lateral obtuse, surrounded with 6 elevated grooves.

Ceramus.

Shell imperforate ovate black: aperture ovate.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 9. fig. 36.

Schræt. fusconch. t. 7. f. 3, 4.

Inhabits stagnant waters of *Greece*: resembles *H. stagnalis*, but is about half the size, less pointed, the first whorl not so ventricose, and the lip less prominent.

Pyrum.

Shell subcylindrical, with decussate striæ, hyaline with chestnut marks and tip with brown: whorls contrary, 3 of them very large and depressed in the middle.

Martini n. Mannigf. 4. tab. 2. fig. 15, 16.

Inhabits *Guinea*. Spire with 7 whorls.

Marmorata.

- Marmorata*. Shell marbled with white cinereous and blue, obtuse whorls round: the first twice as long as the rest, inflated in the middle and longitudinally striate: aperture ovate.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 6. fig. 9.
 Inhabits rivers of *Strasburg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long: whorls 5.
- Achatina*. Shell chestnut pellucid thin, with an ovate aperture.
 Inhabits—*Schræt fusconch tab. 6. fig. 15. a, b.*
 Resembles the last, but is less and has only 4 narrower whorls.
- Lugubris*. Shell ovate pointed pellucid, transversely striate, covered with a black skin, under which it is ochraceous with chestnut undulations: first whorl twice as large as the rest: aperture oblong ovate.
 Inhabits—*Schræt fusconch, tab. 6. fig. 13.*
 Shell about 9 lines long, with 7 whorls,
- Minima*, Shell ovate conic subimperfurate: aperture orbicular: last whorl placed in the centre of the first,
 Inhabits—*Schræt fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 18.*
 Shell obtuse, hardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long.
- Inflata*. Shell white solid opake, the first whorl twice as large as all the rest: aperture large margined.
 Inhabits the river *Unstrut*. *Schræt, fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 5.*
- Albicans*. Shell white opake pointed: aperture oval.
 Inhabits waters of *Hamburg*. *Schræt. fusconch, t. 7. f. 6.*
- Repanda*. Shell ovate pointed subimperfurate: first whorl ventricose and larger than all the others: aperture semicircular.
 Inhabits—in stagnant waters. *Schræt. fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 16.*
 Shell 6 or 7 lines long.
- Opaca*. Shell ovate pointed solid whitish opake: aperture ovate-oblong: first whorl larger than the rest.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 7. fig. 17.
 Inhabits—aquatic. Shell with 5 whorls.
- Turgida*. Shell obtuse, with 4 distant whorls inflated in the middle: aperture orbicular margined.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 8. fig. 7. a, b.
 Inhabits—Shell 2 lines long.

- serulescens* Shell blueish ovate pointed, with subventricose whorls: aperture oblong rounded.
Inhabits *Frankfort*. *Schroet. fusconch. tab. 8. fig. 8. a, b.*
Shell 2 lines long, with 4 whorls.
- cinerea*. Shell inflated, with 4 short whorls, the 2 lower-ones distant: aperture orbicular and not margined.
Inhabits *Alface*. *Schroet. fus. tab. 8. fig. 9. a, b.* 2 lines long.
- undata*. Shell imperforate oblong, white with longitudinal red undulations: first whorl of the spire thrice as large as the next: aperture ovate.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 5. N.* *Schroet. fus. t. 10. A. f. 4.*
Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with 6 or 7 whorls.
- terres*. Shell imperforate oblong thin brown: first whorl ovate and thrice as large as the next: aperture ovate.
Gualt. test. tab. 5. N. *Schroet. fusconch. t. 10. A. f. 7.*
Inhabits—Shell with 4 whorls.
- substriata*. Shell subimperforate oblong; very finely striate with white: first whorl twice as large as the next: aperture oval margined.
Gualt. test. tab. 5. S. *Schroet. fus. tab. 10. A. fig. 6.*
Inhabits— $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with 5 whorls.
- trigonosoma*. Shell smooth brown, with a triangular margined aperture.
Gualt. test. tab. 5. C. *Schroet. fus. tab. 10. A. fig. 9.*
Inhabits—Shell minute.
- tumida*. Shell ventricose pointed cinereous: first whorl larger than all the rest: aperture oval large, and margined on one side.
Gualt. test. tab. 5. Q. *Schroet. fus. tab. 10. B. fig. 2.*
Inhabits—Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with a white band at the pillar.
- acicula*. Shell oblong pointed, longitudinally ribbed and tranversely striate: aperture oval.
Inhabits *Coromandel*. *Schroet. fusconch. tab. 8. fig. 14.*
Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, covered with a black skin under which it is striped with chefnut between the ribs: whorls 10, equally decreasing.

Peregrina. Shell ovate, imperforate: whorls round, distant and equal
ly decreasing: aperture oval.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 11.

Inhabits *American Islands*: half an inch long.

Shell hyaline, sometimes testaceous, opaque, with 8 or 9 whorls.

Danubialis. Shell oblong, imperforate, with distant ventricose whorls:
aperture orbicular.

Marsigl. Danub. 4. tab. 31. fig. 1.

Schræt. fuscconch. tab. 10. B. fig. 5.

Inhabits the *Danube*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Turbinata. Shell oblong, imperforate, smooth, pointed: whorls in-
flated, the first much larger, the rest gradually de-
creasing: aperture suboval, margined.

Marsigl. Danub. 4. tab. 31. fig. 2.

Schræt. fuscconch. tab. 10. B. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Danube*: $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and less ventricose than
the last.

Curvata. Shell oblong, curved, subimperforate, with an oval mar-
gined aperture.

Marsigl. Danub. 4. tab. 31. fig. 4.

Schræt. fuscconch. tab. 10. B. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *Danube*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Exilis. Shell thin, smooth, white with chestnut bands: spire ob-
tuse, with flattish whorls.

Kæmm. Cab. Rudolft. tab. 12. fig. 3.

2. *Kæmm. Cab. Rud. tab. 12. fig. 2.*

3. *Kæmm. Cab. Rud. tab. 10. fig. 2.*

Inhabits—Shell 6--8 lines, 3) an inch long.

82. NERITA. Animal a Limax: shell uni-
valve, spiral, gibbous, flattish at bottom:
aperture semiorbicular or semilunar:
pillar-lip transversely truncate, flattish.
Nerite.

A. Umbilicate.

Canrena. Shell smooth, with a slightly pointed spire, and gibbous
bifid umbilicus.

*Lisfr. tab. 559. f. 1. tab. 560. f. 3, 4, 5. t. 561. f. 7. t. 563,
564. 566. f. 16. t. 568 ? t. 572. f. 25.*

Bonap.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 165. 224. 227, 228.

Gualt. test. tab. 67. E. I. N. O. Q. R. S. V. X.

Argenv. conch. tab. 7. fig. 4. A. C.

Seba mus. 3. t. 38. f. 26—29. 51—53. 57. 60—65. t. 40. f. 66.

Knorr Vergn. 1. t. 10. f. 3. 5. & 3. t. 15. f. 4. t. 20. f. 4.

Adams seneg. 1. tab. 13. fig. 2, 3.

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 17. f. 1, 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 186. f. 1860—1871. t. 187. f. 1876—1880.

1885—1887. 1890—1893. t. 188. f. 1921.

Inhabits India Africa and America in innumerable varieties of size colours and marks, being white yellowish or blueish with variously disposed spots lines and clouds.

Cancellata. Shell with decussate striae and impressed dots: spire subclavate: umbilicus gibbous bifid.

Hermann. Naturf. 16. tab. 2. fig. 8, 9.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 188. f. 1911—1914.

2. *Chemn. conch. 10. t. 165. f. 1596, 1597.*

Inhabits American Islands. Shell white with obsolete spots, with sometimes a fulvous band and rays.

Glaucina. Shell smooth glossy: spire rather obtuse: umbilicus partly closed by the pillar-lip which is gibbous and 2-coloured.

Donovan's Brit. shells. tab. 20. fig. 1.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. t. 87. f. 141.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. fig. 225.

Gualt. test. tab. 67. A, B. Argenv. conch. tab. 7. V.

Seba Mus. 3. t. 39. f. 16. Regenf. conch. 1. t. 3. f. 34.

Knorr Vergn. 2. t. 11. f. 1. and 6. t. 13. f. 7.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 186. f. 1856—1859.

Inhabits coasts of Europe and Barbary: 2 inches long.

Shell inflated, cinereous or reddish with darker shades, the whorls generally marked with a circle of short red brown marks: umbilicus varied with white and brown: pillar-lip spread over the first whorl: mouth chestnut or deep brown: varies much in shades and marks.

Vitellus. Shell subglobular, with a perforated equal umbilicus.

Lister tab. 565. Seba mus. 3. t. 38. f. 30.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. A. Gualt. test. tab. 69. I.

Knorr delic. tab. ii. fig. 9. Vergn. 1. t. 7. f. 2. t. 8. f. 5.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 186. fig. 1866, 1867.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell yellow with white shades and spots disposed in rows, above with a dusky band, within and round the umbilicus white.

Albumen. Shell convex: umbilicus somewhat heart-shaped, with a flattened lobe.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. B. Seba mus. 3. tab. 41. fig. 9-11.

Knorr Vergn. 4. tab. 7. fig. 4, 5.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 189. f. 1924, 1925.

2. *Argenv. conch. tab. 7. T*

Inhabits the Cape of good Hope, Barbary, Nicobar & Malacca Islands extremely rare. Shell smooth broad, liver-colour or pale yellow, beneath white and flat.

Mammilla. Shell ovate glabrous: umbilicus partly covered: aperture ovate.

Lister conch. tab. 566. fig. 14. tab. 571.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. F. Argenv. conch. tab. 7. X.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 9, 10. 32. t. 41. f. 22.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 6. fig. 6, 7. & 4. t. 8. f. 4. & 6. t. 40. f. 2, 3.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 189. f. 1928-1933.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 189. f. 1922, 1923.*

3. *Gualt. test. tab. 67. fig. F.*

4. *Seba mus. 3. tab. 41. fig. 12, 13.*

Inhabits India and America: $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Shell snowy or ochraceous, rarely brown, very glabrous solid with 4 or 5 whorls, the outmost very approximate.

Leucozonias Shell subglobular solid, bay with white bands: spire somewhat depressed.

Kemm. Cab. Rudolft. tab. 12. fig. 5, 6.

Inhabits—above an inch long: resembles T. Vitellus: 4 or 5.

Spadicea. Shell subglobular solid, chestnut, beneath white, the tip blueish, throat with lateritious bands, and a white one on the back.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 187. fig. 1872, 1873.

2. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 188. f. 1896. a, b. 1897.*

Inhabits Mauritius Island; rather large.

Rufa,

Shell thin rufous, umbilicus darker with a white border: back and base of the spire with a white band, throat with a reddish band: pillar with a brown fillet.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. fig. D.

Born Mus. Cas. Vind. test. tab. 17. fig. 3, 4.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 187. f. 1874, 1875.

Inhabits Mauritius Island; resembles the last.

Fulminea. Shell subglobular, with angular tawny lines and flattened lobe.

Lister tab. 567. fig. 17. Adans seneg. 1. t. 13. f. 4.

Gualt. test. tab. 67. M. Seba mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 33.

Knorr

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 10. fig. 4.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 187. 1881—1884.

2. *Lister conch.* t. 567. f. 18?

3. *Gualt. test.* t. 67. f. H?

Inhabits *Africa*, rare. Shell white or yellowish.

*Stereus
muscicorum.*

Shell smooth, snowy with rufous spots and specks: umbilicus gibbous bifid.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 187. fig. 1894.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *American seas*: is probably only a variety of *H. canrena*.

Orientalis.

Shell subglobular polished very smooth, the base of the spire a little wrinkled: pillar snowy.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 188. fig. 1898, 1899.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 188. f. 1004.

Inhabits *Eastern seas*. Shell buff colour each side, with a narrow white band in the middle: 2) entirely snowy.

Quentata.

Shell subglobular, white with red spots and dots, the tip obtuse and blueish, within blueish: umbilicus spiral.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 188, fig. 1900, 1901.

Rugosa.

Shell wrinkled, within glabrous, pale testaceous: umbilicus bordered with white.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 188. fig. 1902, 1903.

Inhabits *American Islands*. Shell covered with oblong crowded wrinkles.

*Marochi-
ensis.*

Shell subglobular smooth light green, within brownish, and livid at the tip, a little wrinkled at the angle of the whorls.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 188. fig. 1905—1910.

Inhabits *Africa*. Shell sometimes marked with feathered bands, the younger ones thin and pellucid.

Sulcata.

Shell subglobular obliquely plaited: spire mucronate: umbilicus bifid

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 17. fig. 5, 6.

Inhabits—Spire with 4 whorls.

*Arachnoi-
dea.*

Shell white reticulate with reddish lines and blackish at the tip: whorls convex: umbilicus nearly covered.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 188, fig. 1915, 1916.

Vittata. Shell subglobular, brown with a double white fillet in the middle, reticulate and denticulate each side.
Inhabits Africa. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 188. fig. 1917, 1918.

Melanostoma. Shell thin pellucid smooth oblong, the first whorl ventricose flat and very large, the others compressed: umbilicus half closed.

Lister tab. 142. 566. fig. 16. *Gualt. test. tab.* 67. D.

Bonn Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 15. f. 13, 14.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 189. f. 1926, 1927.

2. *Lister* t. 565. f. 13. *Knorr Vergn. A. t.* 6. f. 3, 4.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 5. fig. 54.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 189. f. 1934, 1935.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 189. fig. 1936—1938.

4. *Lister conch. tab.* 559. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 190. f. 1940, 1941.

5. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 22. B.

Inhabits the Indian sea: 2 inches long.

Shell white orange or brown with brownish chestnut white or grey bands fillets and veins and angular brown lines: region of the umbilicus and pillar black or dusky, sometimes edged with orange.

* *Pallidula* Shell semitransparent horn-colour, the whorls rather prominent: aperture femilunar and very patulous: umbilicus large.

Donovan's British shells. i. tab. 16. fig. 1.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. p. 51. n. 29.

Inhabits the coasts of Kent & Dorset: small.

Papilla. Shell pellucid thin oblong with decussate striæ, dirty yellow: aperture suboval: pillar white: umbilicus half closed.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 189. fig. 1939.

Inhabits shores of Tranquebar: whorls 4.

Clatrata. Shell depressed ovate, transversely undulate and longitudinally ribbed, the ribs flat oblique and femilunar: spire papillary.

Fossile in Campania. *Schæfer. Einl. in conch.* 2. tab. 4. fig. 15.

Valvata. Shell flattish, with a circinate aperture.

Muls. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2891.

Inhabits the North seas: probably not of this Genus.

Inhabitant with 2 testaceous tentacula, bearing the eyes at the posterior angle.

Islandica. Shell globular subacute and rather thick: whorls 4, separated by very deep grooves.
Inhabits *North seas*: probably not of this tribe.

Afms. Shell globular rather thick, with a submucronate spire and 3 whorls.
Zorn. Naturf. 7. tab. 2. fig. B. 1. B. 2.
Inhabits *New Zealand*, and is probably a *Trochus*.
Shell ochraceous tipped with orange, aperture a little silvery.

B. Imperforate, with the lips toothless.

Corona. Whorls of the spire crowned with spines.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. *O. Argenv. conch. t.* 7. f. 2.
Petr. amb. tab. 3. fig. 4. *Favann. conch. tab.* 61. D. 7.
Mart. Berl. Mag. 4. t. 8. f. 30.
Walch. Naturf. 4. tab. 1. fig. 1.
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 124. f. 1083, 1084.
Inhabits *India* and *America*: minute.
Shell sometimes blackish with longer or shorter spines, thinly striate: first whorl of the spire large, the rest convex.

Radula. Shell grooved, with equal tubercles.
Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. *M. Gualt. test. tab.* 64. 1?
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 41. fig. 18, 19.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. t. 17. f. 7. 8.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 190. fig. 1946, 1947.
Inhabits the *Indian Islands*: size of a Walnut.
Shell thin pellucid, white or cinereous, with tuberculate ribs and striate grooves: spire prominent acute.

Cornea. Shell obsoletely striate.
Inhabits the *Red Sea*. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 7. M?
Shell fragile, brown white or pale violet with longitudinal white or testaceous bands, sometimes marked with a longitudinal white band.

Fluviatilis. Shell rugged, spotted streaked or reticulate.
Donovan's Brit. shells. tab. 16. fig. 2.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. t. 87. f. 142.
Lister t. 141. f. 38. *Anim angl. t.* 2. f. 20.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. L. *Geve conch. t.* 24. f. 258—265.
Argenv. conch. t. 27. f. 3. *zoom. t.* 8. f. 3.
Swamm. Bibl. nat. tab. 10. fig. 2.
Chemn. conch. 9. t. 124. f. 1088. a—c.
2. *Lister conch. t.* 607. f. 43.

3. *Chemn. conch.* 9. tab. 124. fig. 1086, 1087. a—l.

4. *Chemn. conch.* 9. t. 124. f. 1080, 1081.

Inhabits rivers of *Europe* and *Barbary*: 4 lines long.

Shell ovate with 3 whorls, the 2 small ones lateral, generally marked with scaly spots: pillar white.

* *Littoralis* Shell smooth, with a carious crown and 4 whorls.

Donovan's Brit. shells. tab. 20. fig. 2.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. t. 87. f. 143.

Lister t. 607. f. 39, 40. *Anim. Angl.* i. 3. f. 11, 12, 13.

Klein ostr. tab. 1. fig. 25, 26.

Inhabits sea rocks of *Europe*: size of a horse-bean.

Shell yellow or ferruginous, with or without bands spots or dots of various colours.

* *Lacustris*. Shell smoothish horny or blackish, ending in an exquisitely fine point.

Gualt. test. tab. 4. fig. M M.

Inhabits still waters and warm springs of *Europe*, very much resembles the last, but is horny or blackish and sometimes dotted with white.

Magdalena Shell with wide grooves, black within white, the lip yellowish: lid smooth 2-toothed.

Adans seneg. t. tab. 13. fig. 5.

Inhabits *Magdalen Islands*: 6 lines long.

Shell with 3 whorls, and recurved approximate teeth on the lid.

Marginata. Shell thin, with decussate striæ, tuberculate, black with ochraceous spots, subglobular: aperture margined outwardly.

Inhabits———*Schræet. Einl. in conch.* 2. tab 4. fig. 16.

Shell glabrous within: outer margin of the aperture cancellate: pillar flat.

Dubia. Shell thin pellucid ovate polished, dull yellow varied with black: outer-lip acute, inner glabrous.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 193. fig. 2019, 2020.

Inhabits———very rare: crown prominent.

* *Pellucida*. Shell smooth pellucid, with 3 whorls.

Transact. Linn. Soc. iii. p. 67.

Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*. very minute.

* *Alba*. Shell smooth subpellucid, with 2 whorls.

Transact. Linn. soc. iii. p. 67.

Found on the *Pembrokeshire coast*, very minute.

C. Imperforate, with the lips toothed.

- Palligera*. Shell smooth, coarse, with an excavated eye-like small spire: inner-lip smooth, crenulated.
Lister, tab. 143. Seba Mus. 3. t. 41. f. 23--26.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 22. H. Petiv. Gaz. t. 11. f. 4.
Gualt. test. tab. 4. H. H. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 13. f. 3.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 17. f. 9, 10.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 124. f. 1078, 1079.
 Inhabits rivers of India: 14--16 lines long.
 Shell hard, very finely striate transversely, pellucid, black or brownish or reddish: whorls 2, one very large and terminating in an acute tooth: throat glabrous, polished, with a fine blue or whitish bottom, near the margin a broad fulvous band: inner-lip ascending, glossy.
- Undulata*. Shell thin, smooth, undulate: crown obtuse: outer-lip substriate and toothless, inner-one a little denticulate.
 Inhabits India. *Chemn. conch. 5. t. 191. f. 1970, 1971.*
- Aterrima*. Shell thick, opaque, globular, deep black with coloured lines, within white: outer-lip glabrous, inner-lip tuberculate, wrinkled.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1985, 1986.
 Inhabits—Shell very minutely striate.
- Larva*. Shell smooth, subglobular, white with yellowish-brown bands: crown obtuse: lip slightly denticulate.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 22. fig. 6.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 193. f. 2017.
 Inhabits Amboina; very rare: middle-sized.
- Papa*. Shell smooth, roundish, milk-white, with transverse parallel black striæ on the whorls.
 Inhabits—Lip flat, with hardly visible teeth.
- Bident*. Shell smooth: inner-lip 2-toothed.
Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 165. fig. 1594, 1595.
 Inhabits—Shell size of a pea, black or reddish, obsoletely striate, sometimes pale yellow with whitish clouds and 3 black bands,
- Viridis*. Shell smooth, green: inner-lip crenulate in the middle.
Schræt. fuyconch. tab. 5. fig. 11. a, b.
Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 124. fig. 1089. a, b.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Minorea* and *Jamaica*: smaller than *N. flaviatilis*.
 Shell sometimes marked with white moniliform belts or longitudinal undulate brown lines: aperture ovate, large: inner-lip paler: crown hardly conspicuous and lateral.

Virginea. Shell smooth, ovate: inner-lip denticulate.

Lister, tab. 606. fig. 35—37. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 11. f. 3.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 204.

Argenv. conch. tab. 7. P. *Klein ostr.* t. 2. f. 32.

Schriæt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 14.

2. *Lister*, tab. 604. fig. 24—27?

Inhabits rivers of *India* and *South America*: 2—10 lines long.
 Shell white, grey or yellowish, with black brown blueish violet or reddish spots, dots, angular lines or bands: crown very obtuse and elongated: aperture ovate: inner-lip sometimes smooth.

Polita. Shell smooth, with an obliterated crown: lip toothed each side.

Lister conch. tab. 600. fig. 17. tab. 602.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 221?

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 22. I, K. *Klein ostr.* t. 1. f. 29.

Gualt. test. tab. 66. D, F, G, H. *Arg. conch.* t. 7. K.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 38. fig. 56. tab. 59. f. 1—3.

Regenf. conch. 1. t. 4. f. 43. *Knorr*, 3. t. 1. f. 4.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 17. fig. 11—16.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 193. fig. 2001—2014.

2. *Lister conch.* tab. 603. fig. 21?

3. *Gualt. test.* tab. 66. fig. E, I, L, M.

4. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 41. f. 27. t. 59. f. 13—15. 17.

Inhabits *India* and *South seas*. Shell ovate, solid, polished, variously ornamented with spots, clouds and bands, or varied black and white: both lips deep brown: throat mostly yellow.

Peloronta. Shell striate; lips toothed, the inner-one flattish and wrinkled.

Lister, tab. 595. fig. 1. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. t. 3. f. 2.

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 3. fig. 214.

Gualt. test. tab. 66. Z. *Arg. conch.* t. 7. G. O.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1977—1984.

Inhabits *American Islands*; resembles *N. grossa*, but is of a red colour, the grooves are not so deep, the outer-lip is not convex and the inner-one not convex: shell rounded, white yellowish or red, with paler red chestnut blueish or black spots and rays: aperture repand: pillar impressed, with a saffron spot: throat saffron.

Mucilla. Shell striate: lips slightly toothed, the inner-one tuberculate.
Lister, tab. 600. fig. 16. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 13. f. 4.
Rumpf. Musf. tab. 22. fig. 8. Arg. conch. t. 7. F.
Seba Musf. 3. tab. 41. fig. 23, t. 59. f. 16.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 193. fig. 2000. a--h.
 Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope and Indian Ocean.
 Shell solid, oblong, white, reddish or dirty-yellow with yellowish
 or reddish or black spots, clouds and bands: crown lateral,
 flat: aperture very wide: throat narrow.

Nerita. Shell grooved and transversely striate: inner-lip toothed.
Lister, tab. 598. fig. 11. Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 13. f. 2.
Chemn. conch. 5. t. 190. f. 1948, 1949. t. 191. f. 1960, 1961.
 Inhabits——Shell with 30 unequal ribs, pale cinereous with 3
 longitudinal brown bands, or reddish or yellowish with
 transverse flexuous white bands: crown very obtuse: outer-
 lip glabrous.

Plicata. Shell grooved: lips toothed, the outer-one with acute conic
 teeth each side.
Lister, tab. 595. fig. 3. Seba Musf. 3. t. 59. f. 18.
Bonap. recr. 3. f. 386. Musf. kirch. 3. f. 371.
Gualt. test. tab. 66. V. Klein ostr. t. 5. f. 100.
Born. Musf. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 17. fig. 17, 18.
 Inhabits India. Shell solid, rounded, milk-white, sometimes
 spotted, crown generally yellow, with 17--20 transverse ribs:
 aperture narrow: outer-lip with 5 or 6 teeth within; inner-lip
 convex, wrinkled, tuberculate, with 3 long strong teeth be-
 sides other lesser ones.

Cressa. Shell grooved: lips toothed, the inner-one convex and
 wrinkled.
Rumpf. Musf. tab. 22. N. Seba Musf. 3. t. 41. f. 15.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 191. fig. 1968, 1969.
 Inhabits Molucca Islands. Shell rounded, white with black and
 cinereous veins: crown a little prominent: first whorl with 13
 or 14 ribs: outer-lip crenulate outwardly and toothed within,
 inner-lip white with a yellow spot and 3 or 4 teeth.

Chamaeleon Shell with 20 grooves: lips toothed, the inner one wrinkled
 and tuberculate.

Rumpf. Musf. tab. 22. L. Knorr Vergn. 5. t. 15. f. 4.
Argens. conch. tab. 7. Q. Gualt. test. t. 66. H.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1988--1991.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean. Shell varied with alternate undulate
 black and white rays, or yellowish undulate with black and
 white, subglobular; the ribs unequal and crossed by very fine
 lines: crown depressed, lateral.

- Undata*. Shell with 30 grooves: lip tooothed, the inner-one wrinkled and tuberculate.
Lister tab. 596. *fig.* 7. *Gualt. test. tab.* 66. P.
Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. *fig.* 215.
Chemn. conch. 5. *tab.* 190. *fig.* 1950, 1951.
 Inhabits the Indian seas. Shell solid whitish cinereous or reddish with black or cinereous spots and interrupted broad bands: crown pointed and a little prominent: ribs about 30, flattened: the intermediate grooves smooth: pillar white.
- Exuvia*. Shell grooved: lips tooothed: the inner-one tuberculate.
Lister tab. 596. *fig.* 5. *tab.* 599. *Pet. Gaz.* 1. 100. f. 6.
Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 3. *fig.* 220?
Gualt. test. tab. 66. CC. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 59. f. 4. 6. 10.
Argenv. conch. tab. 7. 1? *Knort Vergm.* 3. t. 1. f. 5.
Chemn. conch. 5. *tab.* 191. *fig.* 1972, 1973.
 Inhabits India. Shell dilated solid large, white with black or blueish spots: ribs 15—19, broad flattened: aperture wide: pillar flat.
- Maxima*. Shell solid thick glabrous, with undulate black and yellowish rays: outer-lip toothless, inner-one a little concave and 4-toothed.
 Inhabits—*Chemn. conch.* 5. *tab.* 190. *fig.* 1942, 1943.
 Shell very large, within and at the aperture snowy: inner-lip smooth and very broad,
- Textilis*. Shell with angular black lines, and 16 crenate ribs and grooves: outer-lip crenate without and tooothed within; inner-lip wrinkled above and tuberculate beneath; palate tooothed.
 Inhabits—*Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 22. *fig.* 3. very rare.
Chemn. conch. 5. t. 190. f. 1944. 1945.
- Atrata*. Shell deep black glabrous and very thinly striate above: both lips white, the outer-one very finely grooved and slightly tooothed within, the inner-one concave wrinkled and tuberculate.
Chemn. conch. 5. *tab.* 190. *fig.* 1954, 1955.
 Inhabits the Atlantic American and South seas.
- Ascensionis*. Shell with 16 white grooves, the ribs spotted with white: crown a little prominent: outer-lip glabrous each side, inner-one a little concave yellowish and tooothed.
Chemn. conch. 5. *tab.* 191. *fig.* 1956, 1957.
 Inhabits Ascension Island; rather large: crown generally worn down, rarely black: lid thin pellucid.

- Lineata.* Mouth of the shell and both lips white: whorls round, fur-
rounded with black parallel striæ, the spaces between
the striæ violet: outer-lip striate within.
Inhabits *Malacca Seas*. *Chemn.* 5. tab. 191. fig. 1958, 1959.
- Pericolor.* Shell with blackish blueish red and white square spots, and
bands spotted with red and white: inner-lip striate
within and toothed each side.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 191. fig. 1962, 1963.
Inhabits *Antilly Islands*. Shell with round whorls: crown a
little prominent: inner-lip wrinkled above and 4-toothed
beneath, the middle-teeth larger.
- Pica.* Shell white, radiate with black without, with transverse
rounded smooth striæ: inner-lip wrinkled and 4-
toothed.
Inhabits the *Indian seas*. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 22. fig. 4.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 191. fig. 1964, 1965.
Crown a little prominent: outer-lip crenate without and striate
within.
- Cofata.* Shell yellowish within, subglobular surrounded with thicker
striæ, the interstices snowy: both lips toothed, the
outer-one crenate without, inner-one subconvex
wrinkled and tuberculate.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 17. fig. 19, 20.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 191. fig. 1966, 1967.
Inhabits *Nicobar Islands*. Shell rustier-brown or piceous: crown
very obtuse, generally worn and yellowish or white: lips
white.
- Quadricolor.* Shell subviolet with a yellowish tip, within white, with
elevated black striæ: both lips toothed, the outer-one
grooved within, inner-one wrinkled.
Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 191. fig. 1974, 1975.
Inhabits the *Red sea*. Shell with sometimes white lips and
white within.
- Malaccensis.* Shell grooved, yellowish within: crown a little prominent:
outer-lip unarmed and crenulate outwardly, inner-lip
yellowish-smooth.
Inhabits *Mallacca*. *Chemn. conch.* 5. tab. 192. fig. 1976.
- Antillarum.* Shell subglobular black, within white, grooved and striate:
crown obtuse: both lips wrinkled and denticulate.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1987.

Common on the shores of *Antilly Islands*.

Flammea. Shell subglobular with crowded transverse striae, white with purplish undulate rays: both lips toothed.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1992, 1993.

2. Shaded with red, the rays inclining to black,

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1994.

3. With bands partly livid, partly dotted with red.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1995.

Inhabits *American Islands*. Crown a little prominent: *outer-lip* grooved within: *inner-lip* wrinkled above.

Fulgurans. Shell subglobular with crowded transverse striae, deep black with ochraceous rays: both lips slightly denticulate, the inner-one tuberculate in the middle.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1996, 1997.

Inhabits *American Islands*. Crown hardly prominent: *outer-lip* grooved within, the margin crenate and varied with white and black, the side denticulate; *inner-lip* a little concave, tuberculate in the middle and slightly toothed beneath.

Tessellata. Shell obtuse transversely striate, the striae marked with nearly square white and black spots: both lips denticulate.

Adans. Jeneg. 1. tab. 13. fig. 2.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 192. fig. 1998, 1999.

Inhabits Islands between *Africa* and *America*: middle-sized.

Outer-lip slightly striate within, with 1 or 2 teeth; *inner-lip* concave glabrous and denticulate beneath.

Bifasciata. Shell blackish with 2 grey bands: crown white.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 22. fig. 7.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 193. f. 2015.

Inhabits *India*: of an uncertain division.

Litterata. Shell subglobular, white with various characters: *inner-lip* crenulate toothed.

Chemn. conch. 5. tab. 193. fig. 2016.

2. With bands composed of parallel lines.

Chemn. conch. 5. t. 193. f. 2018.

Inhabits *India*.

Violacea. Shell ovate solid smooth, violet dotted with white: *inner-lip* denticulate beneath.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 13. fig. 133, 134.

Meuschen Naturf. 13. t. 5. f. 2. c—f.

2. White with chestnut spots varied with black.

Meuschen Naturf. 13. tab. 5. fig. 3. g.

Inhabits—Shell rarely red or whitish, sometimes dark grey or white.

Senegalensis Shell ovate obtuse solid deep black, within white, grooved: both lips toothed.

Adans seneg. 1. tab. 13. fig. 1.

Inhabits *Senegal*: an inch broad and about half as wide.

Shell with 3 whorls, the first turgid, with 25—30 grooves, the 2 others very minute.

Promontorii Shell black ovate pointed, with 30 grooves.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans. Seneg.* 1. tab. 13. fig. 3.

Shell twice as broad as it is long, sometimes varied with white: crown composed of 3 whorls: left-lip wrinkled.

Tricolor. Shell variegated red black and whitish: the first with 15 elevated striæ: both lips toothed.

Inhabits *Africa*. *Adans seneg.* 1. tab. 13. fig. 4.

Shell 9 lines long: right-lip with 10 teeth; left-lip glabrous, with 3 large emarginate teeth.

Perversa. Shell furrounded with belts: spire contrary: aperture 8-toothed.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 114. fig. 975, 976.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Turrita? Shell with alternate white and black bands, within white: crown very much elevated: outer-lip acute.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 124. fig. 1085.

Inhabits the *Antilly Islands*, in fresh waters. Whorls 4.

Aculeata. Shell blackish transversely striate, the striæ spinous: inner-lip flattish smooth and slightly toothed.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 160. fig. 1642.

Inhabits rivers of *India*: resembles *N. pulligera*.

83. HALIOTIS. Animal a *Limax*: shell univalve, dilated, ear-shaped, with a longitudinal row of orifices along the surface: spire lateral and nearly concealed.

Sea Ear.

Midaæ.

Shell roundish, both sides polished.

*Midas Ear.**Lister tab.* 613. *Knorr Vergn.* 5. *tab.* 20, *fig.* 3.*Gualt. test. tab.* 69. *B. Valent. abb. t.* 12. *f.* 102.*Martini conch.* 1. *t.* 14. *f.* 136. *t.* 15. *f.* 141.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean and Cape of good hope: 7—9 inches long.

Shell thick, within rich pearl-colour, the outside with longitudinal undulate wrinkles dirty green and generally covered with marine substances; orifices 8—10.

**Tuberculata.*

Shell subovate, the outside transversely grooved rugged and tuberculate.

Donovan's Brit. Shells. tab. 5.*Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab.* 88. *fig.* 144.*Da Costa Brit. Conch. t.* 2. *f.* 1, 2.*Lister tab.* 611. *An. Angl. t.* 3. *f.* 16.*Adams. seneg.* 1. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *Rumpf. mus. tab.* 40. *H.**Bonan recr. and Mus. kirib.* 1. *fig.* 10, 11.*Gualt. test. tab.* 69. *I. Regenf. conch.* 1. *t.* 8. *f.* 20.*Argenv. conch. tab.* 3. *A. F. zoom. tab.* 1. *C.**Martini conch.* 1. *tab.* 15, 16. *fig.* 145—149.2. *Regenf. conch.* 1. *t.* 10. *f.* 42.3. *Argenv. zoom. tab.* 1. *D.*4. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 3. *D.*

Inhabits most Seas: 4 or 5 inches long.

Shell with undulate wrinkles on the outside: orifices about 28, of which 4—6 are open: tubercles unequal, sometimes obsolete or wanting.

Striata.

Shell ovate ferruginous, transversely wrinkled and longitudinally striate.

Knorr Vergn. 1. *tab.* 17. *fig.* 2, 3.*Martini conch.* 1. *t.* 14. *f.* 138.2. *Gualt. test. tab.* 69. *E.*3. *Schraet. Einl. in conch.* 2. *t.* 4. *f.* 17.

Inhabits Asia & Barbary; resembles the last, but is less, and the wrinkles are not tuberculate and more regular, ferruginous red or green spotted with white, or varied with red and green: orifices about 38, of which 4 or 5 are open.

Varia.

Shell ovate with longitudinal striæ, the larger ones tuberculate.

Lister tab. 612. *fig.* 4. *Gualt. test. tab.* 69. *L. M.**Rumpf. mus. tab.* 40. *G. Klein. ostr. t.* 7. *f.* 113.?*Martini conch. tab.* 15. *fig.* 144.

Inhabits India. Shell white or yellowish-brown or dirty green clouded, with elevated curved parallel striæ growing larger towards the spire; orifices 20—30, of which 4 or 5 are open: margin unequal.

Marmo-

Marmorata Shell oval, with longitudinal striae and obsolete transverse ones.

Lister, tab. 614. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. t. 17. f. 4, 5.

Gualt. test. tab. 69. A, C. *Arg. conch.* t. 3. B.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 14. fig. 139.

Inhabits *Africa* and *India*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ --4 inches long.

Shell varied with brown and white, or brown white and green, or brown white green and red, with very fine semilunar longitudinal striae: orifices about 30, of which 4 or 5 are open.

Afinum. Shell smoothish, oblong, with a somewhat falcate margin, and elevated nerves on the outside. *Asses ear*.

Lister, tab. 610. *Rezenf. conch.* 1. t. 9. f. 29.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. E, F. *Gualt. test.* t. 60. D.

Argen. conch. tab. 3. E. *Knorr Vergn.* 3. t. 15. f. 1.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 16. fig. 150.

Inhabits *India*: hardly 3 inches long.

Shell with very fine longitudinal striae, the outside varied with white green and brown, the inside green perlaceous: orifices elevated, about 30, of which 5--7 are open: all the striae are granulate near the spire and often dotted with red.

Parva. Shell ovate, red, with an elevated angle on the belly.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 20. f. 5. *Murray test.* t. 1. f. 25?

Martini conch. 1. tab. 14. f. 137? 140.

Inhabits *Africa* and *India*. Shell sometimes yellowish, with decussate striae and a few transverse plaits: orifices about 30, of which 4 or 5 are open.

Bistriata. Shell ovate, greenish spotted with brown, with elevated double transverse striae.

Lister, tab. 612. fig. 3? *Martini conch.* 1. t. 15. f. 142.

2. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 15. fig. 143.

Inhabits *Africa*. Shell silvery on the inside, the outside with a pale purple spot under the spire branching into arched rays of the same colour down the back; right margin acute and sinuous: 6 of the orifices open.

Australis. Shell varied with grey, blueish and red, ovate, convex, cancellate: spire prominent, inflated.

Spengler Naturf. 9. tab. 5. fig. 1.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166. fig. 1603, 1604.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Inside of the shell yellow and red, margaritaceous, with 7--9 approximate open orifices, and elevated transverse plaits.

Guineensis. Shell ovate, subconvex, solid, with decussate striae.

Schræet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 4. fig. 18.

Inhabits *Guinea*: 2--2½ inches long, 1½--2 broad.

Shell dull green spotted with white, chestnut towards the spire, sometimes varied with green red and white, the inside red and green pearl, with longitudinal curved equal striae and parallel transverse ones by two's and three's; margin acute, straight: orifices flattened, 6 of them open.

Imperforata Shell ovate, imperforate, with prickly ribs: spire exerted.

Meuschen Naturf. 18. tab. 2. fig. 18. 18. e.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166. fig. 1600, 1601.

Inhabits *India*, above an inch long; extremely rare.

Shell cinereous, the middle spines on the ribs stronger: margin rather thin and acute.

Perversa. Shell ovate, imperforate, the margin oblique above and tuberculate within: spire contrary.

Martini n. Mannigf. 4. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Gualt. test. tab. 69. M?

Found fossil: ¾ of an inch long, ½ broad.

Plicata. Shell transversely plaited on the outside, the margin broad, thick and very finely striate longitudinally.

Schræet. Einl. in Verß. 4. tab. 3. fig. 9.

Found fossil near *Hildesia*: ¾ of an inch long, ½ broad.

Shell very much compressed, with 3 or 4 whorls.

Glabra. Shell ovate, smoothish, solid, varied with white and green: spire placed low.

Inhabits—*Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166. fig. 1602.*

Shell 2 inches and 5 lines long, an inch and 9 lines broad: inner lip very broad: orifices 6, open: near the spire a few transverse striae, and a few longitudinal ones behind the orifices.

*Pulcherri-
ma*. Shell roundish, varied with rosy and white, with granulate striae: spire exerted.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166. fig. 1605, 1606.

Martyn univers. conchol. 2. tab. 62.

Inhabits the *South Sea Islands*: above 7 lines long.

Shell silvery within; inner margin very broad: outer lip crenate: orifices 30, 6 of which are pervious.

Virginea. Shell ovate with decussate undulate striae, dull green with whitish spots and bands; the under side thinning with fine iridescent colours.

Chemn.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166, f. 1607, 1608.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: an inch broad and 6 lines longer.

Shell with about 6 open orifices.

Shell suborbicular, depressed, wrinkled, varied with white chefnut and yellowish, with pervious orifices in the middle: spire open.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 166, f. 1609.

Inhabits——Shell surrounded with a triple elevated circle, and covered with tubercles behind the wrinkles: *inner-lip* broad.

Shell oval, rugged, varied with white and red, spotted, within margaritaceous: spire depressed.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 167, f. 1610, 1611.

Martyn univers. conchol. 2. f. 63.

Inhabits *New Holland*: $4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Shell with undulate plaits and longitudinal striae crossing the transverse wrinkles, and marked as it were with curved fillets: open orifices 3—7: *inner-lip* with a very broad margin.

Shell ventricose, fulvid-brown, with transverse wrinkles and longitudinal tuberos plaits; the under-side shining with changeable iridescent colours.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 167, f. 1612, 1613.

Fawann. conch. 1. tab. 79. fig. D.

Martyn conchol. 2. tab. 61.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: extremely rare and valuable.

Shell $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 3 broad; with 6 pervious orifices; the under side reflecting the most beautiful and rich variable colours.

84. **PATELLA.** *Animal* a *Limax*: *shell* univalve, subeonic, shaped like a basin; without spire. *Limpet.*

A. *Furnished with an internal lip: shell entire.*

Shell orbicular, perfoliate outwardly: lip vaulted perpendicular.

Lister, tab. 546, f. 38. *Arg. conch.* t. 2, K.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. P, Q. *Gualt. test.* t. 9, f. 7.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 22. f. 1. t. 35. f. 4, 5.

Murray test. tab. 1, f. 5. *Speng. Nat.* 9. t. 3, f. 1, 2.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 13. fig. 117--120. 125, 126.

2. *Chemn. conch.* 10. tab. 168, fig. 1630, 1631.

Argenv. conch. tab. 2, f. 5. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. t. 35, f. 4.

Da Costa Conch. tab. 6 f. 9. *Favon. conch.* 1. t. 4. f. B. 1.

Inhabits Indian and American seas: an inch wide.

Shell conic. obliquely truncate, hyaline, with plaits, wrinkles and striae running towards the margin: lip a little obliquely open on one part and placed in the centre of the crown.

Neritoidea. Shell ovate, with a subspiral tip: lip lateral.

Lister, tab. 545. f. 36. *Walch Naturf.* 10. t. 1. f. 1? 2?

Meuschen Naturf. 13. tab. 5. fig. 1? 1 a? 1 b?

Inhabits—: generally found adhering to other testaceous substances. Shell size of a cherry, whitish, glabrous, the older ones rough with a few transverse wrinkles: crown and internal valve lateral: inhabitant red.

Sinenfis.

Shell subconic, smooth: lip somewhat lateral.

Lister, tab. 546. fig. 39. *Arg. conch.* t. 2, F.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. X. *Bonan rec. & Mus. kirch.* 1. f. 12.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 414. vign. f. a, b.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 13, fig. 121--124.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 22. f. 1.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Indian Seas.

Shell very thin, pellucid, glabrous, broader than it is high, with an acute subflexuous crown: lip concave, depressed: generally white with brown spots or rays, sometimes chestnut speckled with minute grey dots.

Porcellana

Shell oval, with a recurved tip: lip placed behind and flat.

Lister, tab. 545. f. 34. *Adanf. Seneg.* t. 2. f. 8.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. O. *Mart. conch.* t. 18. f. 27, 28.

Chemn. conch. 9. tab. 124. f. 1082.

Inhabits India and Gores. Shell convex, within white, the outside red, with white scaly spots and transverse undulate blue lines: probably a Nerita.

Fornicata.

Shell oval, obliquely recurved behind: lip placed behind and concave.

Lister, tab. 545. fig. 33, 35. *Arg. conch.* t. 2. N.

Mus. Gottwald. tab. 40. fig. 275. a, b.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 21. fig. 3.

Walch Naturf. 10. tab. 1. fig. 3, 4.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 13. fig. 129, 130.

2. *Kæmm. Cab. Rudolft.* p. 25. t. 2. f. 9.

3. *Schræet. Einl. in conch.* 2. tab. 6. f. 10.

4. *Lister*, tab. 545. f. 37. *Klein ofir.* t. 8. f. 8.

5. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 11. f. 5?

Inhabits

Inhabits *Barbadoes* and the *Mediterranean*.

Shell generally white with a chestnut margin, sometimes whitish with yellowish brown dorsal rays and lateral spots, rarely uniformly reddish or chestnut: margin acute: lip prominent, semilunar on the fore-part.

Aculeata? Shell oval, brown, with prickly striæ: crown recurved.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1624, 1625.

Da Costa Conch. tab. 6. fig. 1. *Elements.* t. 2: f. 2.

Favann. conch. 1, tab. 4. fig. 3.

Walch Naturf. 10. tab. 1. fig. 5.

2. *Favann. conch.* 1. tab. 4. fig. 2?

Inhabits *American Islands*: resembles the last.

Shell small, chestnut or white, with longitudinal striæ: lip white, dividing the cavity into equal parts.

Trochiformis.

Shell conic, longitudinally plaited: internal lip lateral.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1626, 1627.

Da Costa conch. tab. 6. fig. 2.

Knorr Vergn. 3. tab. 29. fig. 1, 2.

Favann. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. A. 1.

Meuschen Naturf. 18. tab. 2. fig. 16, 17.

2. *Argenv. conch.* tab. 2. fig. L.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 13. fig. 135.

Inhabits *Tranquebar* and *Falkland Islands*.

Shell white both sides, thin, broader than it is high, with oblique plaits.

Auricula?

Shell roundish, with radiate grooves and striate: crown recurved: internal cavity ear-shaped.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1628, 1629.

Petiv. Gaz. 1. tab. 21. f. 11. *Da costa conch.* t. 6. f. 10.

Favann. conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. C. 2.

Inhabits *Borneo*, *Santa Cruz* and *Thomas Islands*.

Shell snowy, sometimes violet round the crown, often radiate with black, sometimes brown within, the margin frequently white: crown brown: border yellowish.

Rugosa.

Shell ovate, thin, hyaline, obsoletely wrinkled transversely: margin unequal; lip unequally repand, hyaline.

Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 6. tab. 1. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits *China*, and is generally found in the *Buccinum spiratum*. Shell above an inch long, with an obsolete crown,

Goreensis.

Shell oval, flat, thin, white, glossy, lamellate on the outside.

Adans. Seneg. 1. t. 2. f. 10. *Martini conch.* 1. t. 13. f. 131, 132.

Inhabits rocks at *Goree*: 5—6 lines in diameter.

Contorta. Shell granulate with white, with very fine perpendicular oblique ribs: lip very thin oblique and covering half the cavity.

Walch Naturf. 9. t. 3. f. 3, 4. *Meuschen Naturf.* 18. t. 2. f. 3, 4.

Martini Neuef. Mannigf. 1. t. 1. f. 3, 4.

2. *Martini Neuef. Mannigf.* 1. t. f. 5, 6.

Inhabits—very rare. Shell whitish, within pale brown.

Explanata. Shell white, very finely striate: crown inclining downwards and dilated, behind which the shell is depressed.

Inhabits—*Meuschen. Naturf.* 18. tab. 2. fig. 11. c.

Plicata. Shell conic ochraceous, with ferruginous rays within, with longitudinal transversely striate plaits.

Inhabits—*Meusch. Naturf.* 18. tab. 2. fig. 12. 12. a.

Crown placed in the middle: margin thin acute.

Striata. Shell white conic striate, with undulate grooves: crown a little lateral.

Inhabits—*Meusch. Naturf.* 18. tab. 2. fig. 13.

Solea. Shell a little twisted, pellucid with ferruginous spots, thinly plaited and transversely grooved above: lip undulately repand.

Meusch. Naturf. 18. tab. 2. fig. 15. 15. b.

Inhabits—something more than half an inch long.

Echinata. Shell conic prickly, within glabrous.

Martini Neuef. Mannigf. 1. tab. 1. fig. 7, 8.

Found fossile near *Crignon*. Shell calcareous whitish, covered on the outside with prickles.

B. *With the margin angular on irregularly toothed.*

Crepidula. Shell oval flattish smooth, the lip flat behind.

Gualt. test. tab. 69. H. *Adams seneg.* 1. t. 2. f. 9?

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, especially about *Barbary*.

Shell hyaline subdepressed, with a semilunar lip.

Laciniosa. Shell with elevated unequal rays, thicker and obtuse on the outside.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. C. *Argenv. conch.* t. 2. O.

Knorr Vergn. 6. t. 30. f. 2—4, 7, 8. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 10. f. 81.

Inhabits *India*. Shell brown, transversely striate between the rays, the rays white: crown broad, resembling 2 white eyes.

Saccharina. Shell angular with 7 carinate obtuse ribs.

Lister tab. 532. fig. 10. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 2. M.

Rumpf. mus. tab. 40. B. *Petiv. amb.* 1. 3. f. 3.

Klein ostr. tab. 8. fig. 4. *Murray test.* t. 1. f. 6.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 9. fig. 70. 76. 77.

Inhabits *Java* and *Barbadoes*. Shell white within, uniform radiate spotted or barred, solid, more or less depressed, with an obtuse sublatral crown; the rays generally reaching beyond the margin, generally 4 lesser ones between the 7 larger.

Barbara. Shell toothed, with 19 elevated vaulted muricate rays.

Knorr Vergn. 5. tab. 13. fig. 5.

Schrödt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 1.

Inhabits *Falkland Islands*. Shell white, the outside generally marked with a broad brown band and rays, convex, with smaller rays between the 19 larger-ones.

Granularis Shell toothed, with elevated angular imbricate striæ.

Lister tab. 536. *Bonan. Musf. Kirch.* 1. fig. 22.

Gualt test. tab. 8. fig. D. *Argenv. conch. tab.* 2. H.

Regenf. conch. 1. t. 2. f. 24. *Martini conch.* 1. t. 8. f. 16.

Schrödt. n. litterat. 3. p. 19—24. n. 42—50. 53.

Inhabits *Southern Europe* and the *Cape of good Hope*.

Shell 2 inches long, generally white with a brown crown, sometimes brown with white rays and paler crown with an ochraceous margin, rarely blueish with 2 white bands and brown crown: shell oblong convex, broader forwards, with 3 striæ covered with cinereous or brown granulations between 2 smooth ones,

Granatina. Shell angular, with numerous muricate striæ.

Lister tab. 533, 534. *Regenf. conch.* 1. t. 9. f. 31.

Bonan. Musf. Kirch. 1. fig. 27, 28. 30.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. F. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 71—74.

Knorr delic. tab. B. v. fig. 8. *Vergn.* 1. t. 30. f. 2.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *southern Europe*: 1½—3 inches long.

Shell thin, the outside white brownish horny or yellowish with brown or chestnut spots lines or scales regularly or irregularly disposed, crown brown; within ivory with the margin spotted with brown and yellow, the crown fulvous with a ferruginous or yellowish-brown margin, or variegated; with very thin transverse undulate striæ and about 60 unequal ribs.

Vulgata. Shell with about 14 obsolete angles, and dilated acute crenate margin: crown central.

Donovan's Brit. Shells, tab. 14.

Da Costa Brit. conch. tab. 1. fig. 1, 2, 8.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 89. fig. 145.

Lister Anim. Ang. tab. 5. fig. 40. *Gualt. test. t.* 8. Q.

Bonan recr. and Musf. Kirch. 1. fig. 4.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 27. fig. 8. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 5. f. 38.

Inhabits

Inhabits marine rocks of *Europe* and *India*: 2 inches high, 3 inches wide; in the older shells the margin is nearly even, and the number of ribs irregular.

Shell varying in colour and marks, but generally cinereous, white or reddish, with or without bands.

**Depressa*. Shell with about 14 angles, oblong: crown lateral.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 89. fig. 146.

Inhabits rocks of *Europe*: resembles the last, but is more depressed and oblong, the crown is nearer one edge, and the margin is more irregularly crenate.

Cerulea. Shell crenate, subangular, with numerous unequal striae beneath blue.

Born mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 2?

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, Shell ovate, convex, blackish on the outside.

Tuberculata. Shell slightly toothed, conic, tuberculate, retuse behind.

Inhabits—*Mus. Lud. Ulr. 692. n. 417.*

Shell yellowish, with white tubercles disposed in rows.

Lepus. Shell roundish, pectinate, with imbricate tuberculate transversely striate rays: crown incurved.

Da costa conch. tab. 2. fig. 7. tab. 5. fig. 9.

Argen. conch. tab. 2. D. Favos. conch. 1. t. 4. H. 2.

Chemn. conch. 10. p. 322. vign. 25. fig. A, B.

2. *Mart. univ. conch. 1. tab. 17. Bronze Limpet.*

Inhabits *Chili*, 2) *Falkland Islands*: 2½ inches long, 3½ broad. Shell solid, tawny-yellow on the outside, one part of the margin smooth, the other tumid, unequally toothed.

Tricarinata. Shell oval, 3-ribbed, white, striate at the sides: internal margin flattish and a little jagged.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1622, 1623.

2. *Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. f. 6?*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: resembles *P. tricarinata*.

Shell solid, with a mucronate recurved crown.

Mytilina. Shell carinate, rounded on the fore-part, with undulate striae, brown, perlaceous within; the hinder margin crenate.

Martini Neuest. Mannigf. 1. tab. 2. f. 13, 14.

Helb. abb. Bohem. 4. tab. 1. f. 5, 6.

Inhabits *South America*: an inch and 2 lines long.

Ovata

Ovata.

Shell toothed, oval, compresso-conic, ribbed, white, brown between the ribs, within brown with white grooves.
Inhabits—*Helbling abb. Bohem. 4. tab. 1. fig. 9, 10.*
Shell 9 lines long, 6 broad, with about 40 unequal ribs.

stellata.

Shell angular, ovate, depressed, with 10 elevated rays, and shorter intermediate ribs.
Inhabits—*Helbling abb. Bohem. 4. tab. 1. f. 11.*
Shell 8 lines long, 6 broad, thin, brown with white ribs, within snowy with a brown bottom.

Islandica.

Shell solid, ovate, gibbous, unequally ribbed, within glabrous, with alternate cinereous and horny rays: margin crenate.
Kæmm. Cab. Rudolst. p. 15. tab. 3. fig. 6.
Inhabits shores of Iceland: an inch and 4 lines long.
Shell with imbricate ribs: crown nearly in the middle, within blue edged with white.

Cypria.

Shell oval, subpellucid, ribbed, the ribs here and there tuberculate and foliaceous on the outside.
Bonan recr. & Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 5.
Gualt. test. tab. 9. H. Mart. conch. 1. t. 9. f. 79.
2. *Argenr. conch. tab. 2. B. Mart. conch. 1. t. 10. f. 86.*
Inhabits shores of Cyprus: $1\frac{1}{4}$ -- $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
Shell resembling *P. barbara*, white with a cinereous inner margin, sometimes with a broad white band: crown surrounded with a brown ring: ribs 16--20 or more.

Costata.

Shell ovate, a little gibbous, white, with crowded unequal tuberculate rugged ribs.
Inhabits—*Schrat. n. Litterat. 3. p. 12. n. 27--29.*
Shell $2--2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with 20--40 prominent carinate ribs and intermediate grooves which are sometimes brown, with sometimes a grey band on the inside near the bottom, or a yellowish one shaped like a horse-shoe.

Leucopleura

Shell ovate, dusky, with crowded white smooth unequal ribs.
Lister, tab. 539. f. 22. Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 28. f. 9.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig 56, 57.
2. *Schrat. n. Litterat. 3. p. 13--17. n. 30. 32--35. 37.*
Inhabits—Shell minute, $\frac{1}{2}$ --1 inch long, black, brown or brownish, rarely chestnut, sometimes varied with white: crown usually brown.

Striatula,

Striatula. Shell a little rugged, white with brown flexuous striae branching outwards, with 2 brown spots in the bottom of the hollow.

Inhabits——*Schrät. n. Litterat. 3. tab. 1. f. 3.* an inch long.

Olivoradiata. Shell convex, with 8 larger tuberculate ribs besides lesser ones.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 62.

2. *Lister, tab. 532. fig. 11. Klein ostr. 2. 8. f. 5.*

Martini conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 82, 83.

3. *Schrät. n. Litterat. 3. n. 40, 41. tab. 1. f. 4.*

Inhabits *American Islands*: $\frac{1}{2}$ -- $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

Shell entirely white; or cinereous on the outside and clay-colour within, with a spatulate grey spot edged with white; or pale chestnut with a white crown and ribs, and white within with a brownish margin; or brownish, within white with white crown and ribs, the crown surrounded with a brown band: ribs 11--16.

Rubra. Shell toothed, red under the brown skin, with elevated rounded striae, and lesser imbricate ones, within white.

Inhabits——*Schrät. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 489. n. 112.*

Resembles *P. granularis*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell with a chestnut crown surrounded with a broad white band, with a chestnut margin, band and bottom within.

Hepatica. Shell ovate, gibbous, thin, toothed, liver-colour, with elevated carinate obtusely spined striae.

Inhabits——*Schrät. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. f. 15.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with a white crown, the bottom and inner-margin brownish.

Badia. Shell subconvex, brown, within bay, with 12 larger rays each surrounded by a rib and as many lesser ones.

Schrät, Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. f. 9.

2. *Schrät. n. Litterat. 3. p. 41--49. n. 80--94.*

Inhabits—— $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Shell more or less flat, rarely pellucid, often sprinkled with green or cinereous dots, varied or undulate with grey; sometimes inclining to pale yellow or liver-colour, or spotted with black; the margin and crown varied with rays of different colours, the latter often with 5 rows of blue dots; the bottom with a spatulate liver-colour or greenish spot surrounded with a single or double differently coloured band; the inner surface often inclining to brown, pale yellow, liver-colour or grey.

Fuscescens. Shell flattish, brownish, with 10 elevated striæ: crown of a different colour: bottom with a pale liver-colour spatulate spot edged with glaucous and gold: inner margin brown.

Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 50—53. n. 95—100.

Inhabits——Shell $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; more or less convex; often perpendicularly striate, and usually varied or undulate with black, or marked with paler linear bands: crown black edged with grey, or liver-colour with angular brownish and black veins, or varied with cinereous and glaucous with a whitish margin, or greenish with a whitish margin: rays 10—11, with lesser ones between them, acute, obtuse or flattened, sometimes golden: external margin sometimes whitish; inner surface with often fugacious gold spots: spot at the bottom of the shell rarely greenish with a whitish margin.

Maculosa. Shell flattened; the fore-part narrow and rounded, yellowish spotted with brown, with a white crown; with flat rounded equal rays.

Inhabits——*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 54. n. 101. 2) 102.*

Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long; oval, within spotted with white and brown with a spatulate brown spot at the bottom: rays 10 or 11.

Rotundata. Shell suboval, flattened, varied with brown, with rounded flat ribs and differently coloured crown and bottom.

Inhabits——*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 55. n. 103, 104.*

Shell $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pale brown radiate or spotted with yellow: crown grey-brown or liver-colour with a white border: margin sometimes cinereous with brown lines: bottom dull liver-colour with a calcareous and whitish belt, or cinereous varied with brownish with a whitish belt.

Pecten. Shell ovate, obscurely edged with white, radiate, with distant striæ pectinate outwardly: crown grey: bottom with a subs spatulate spot surrounded with a white belt.

Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. n. 105. 2) 106.

3. *Martyn univers. conch. 1. tab. 16?*

Inhabits North America: $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long:

Shell cinereous varied with brownish, or white radiate with brown: margin brown or black, within grey radiate with brown: bottom brown or grey.

Corrugata. Shell ovate, wrinkled, chestnut: crown with a white circle: within cinereous, radiate with white: bottom pale brown edged with white.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. n. 107.* $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

Alboradiata. Shell oval, each side brown radiate with white, with elevated pectinate striae: crown white: bottom yellowish.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. n. 108.* $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

Olivacea. Shell ovate, olive, within brown varied with white, with elevated unequal striae; the margin with 2 rows of unequal spines: crown pale yellow: bottom silvery with a brown centre.

Inhabits—*Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 1.*

Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, the bottom surrounded with a white belt.

Cerea. Shell ovate, both sides wax-colour, perpendicularly striate, with 13 flattened ribs and white bottom.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. n. 110, 111.*

Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, sometimes yellowish with a silvery crown surrounded with a double row of black dots: bottom sometimes silvery.

Impressa. Shell ovate, with elevated transversely striate brownish striae spotted with white and reaching half way down: crown with a white impressed circumference.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. n. 112.*

Shell $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long: crown with 3 brownish spots: bottom whitish: internal margin brownish.

Aurantia. Shell ovate, solid, citron undulate with brown, with elevated crowded wrinkled striae and white bottom.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. n. 113.* an inch long.

Cingulum. Shell ovate, denticulate, cinereous with 3 black belts, within milk-white, with elevated unequal striae nodulous on the outside and spinous at the margin.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. n. 114, 115. fig. 5.*

Shell an inch long, sometimes varied with white: crown acute, reddish or whitish: internal margin cinereous varied with pale brown: bottom pale yellow.

Oculata. Shell ovate, white, with flattened ribs of unequal length, brownish between them: crown with a brown belt.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 494. n. 127.

Inhabits—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long: crown obtuse.

- Magellania*. Shell thin, ovate, white with a nodulous margin, within perlaceous with elevated chefnut striae: crown pointed, brown: bottom brown.
Gualt. test. tab. 9. E. Mart. conch. 1. tab. 5. f. 40. a, b.
 Inhabits *Magellan's Straits*: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, 1 high.
Shell covered with a brown, yellow or white radiate with brown skin.
- Ochroleuca*. Shell ochraceous with 3 yellow bands, and elevated acute unequal striae: crown white: bottom silvery.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 64. n. 120.
 Inhabits———*Shell* an inch high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ long.
- Dentata*. Shell white, denticulate, with elevated acute unequal striae: crown surrounded with a double row of cinereous dots and a dusky-grey band.
 Inhabits———*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 64. n. 121.*
Shell an inch long and nearly as much high.
- Nodosa*. Shell yellow radiate with brown, with elevated nodulous unequal striae: crown and bottom white.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 65. n. 122. 2) 123.
 Inhabits———*Shell* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
- Cinerea*. Shell toothed, cinereous, with unequal elevated striae between which it is brown and rugged: crown pointed, milk-white.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 66. n. 124, 125.
 Inhabits———*Shell* an inch long; crown and bottom sometimes silvery: margin often citron with brownish rays.
- Exalbida*. Shell whitish, with brownish rays and elevated rounded unequal striae between which it is rugged: crown obtuse, white, with a broad interrupted brown band and another marginal one.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 67. n. 126.
 Inhabits———*Shell* $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.
- Cancellata*. Shell cinereous and brown, with decussate striae and 2 rows of tubercles: crown yellowish: bottom with a spatulate white spot.
Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 67. n. 127.
 2. Grey with dusky rays and a few yellow striae; within dirty-yellow with a white bottom.
Martin. conch. 1. tab. 5. fig. 37.
 Inhabits

Inhabits *Jamaica*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Shell with scattered dots on the outside, with brown rays within: bottom with a silvery grey margin.

Lewis.

Shell rounded, smooth, yellowish with a broad citron marginal band spotted with brown, and another narrow one: margin dilated, acute and a little rugged.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 68. n. 129.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, with 2 dusky rings within: crown varied with blueish, cinereous and white: bottom glaucous.

Argentea.

Shell smooth, thick, a little silvery, with 11 brown rays: margin silvery: crown pale yellow: bottom ivory with a double white ring.

Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 69. n. 130.

Inhabits—nearly 2 inches long; very rare.

Cuprea.

Shell white with strong rounded brown ribs, within perlaceous: crown and bottom coppery.

Inhabits—*Schraet. Embl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 14.*

Shell 2 inches long: the larger ribs bordered with black, with here and there lesser ones between them.

Rubida.

Shell pale liver-colour both sides, with alternate larger and lesser carinate ribs: crown flat, white.

Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 71. n. 131.

Inhabits—Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long.

Glabra.

Shell brown, glabrous above, with elevated crowded white striae beneath: crown obtuse, white; with a fulvous border: bottom fulvous.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 71. n. 134.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, the striae reaching about a-third of its height.

Flavescula.

Shell yellowish varied with brown, with flattened unequal ribs: crown obtuse: bottom varied reddish and white.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. n. 135.* an inch long.

Infundibulum.

Shell denticulate, compressed each side, rounded, yellow, with perpendicular striae and carinate ribs: bottom varied white and cinereous.

Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 72. n. 136.

Inhabits—Shell rare; $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

Cyathus.

Shell rounded, glabrous, white.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. n. 137.* small.

Simica.

Simica.

Shell ovate, entirely yellow with undulate grooves, within striate perpendicularly: margin scalloped here and there.

Davil. Catal. tab. 2. A. Mart. conch. 1. t. 6. f. 44.

Inhabits *China*: 3 inches and 4 lines long.

Punctata.

Shell roundish, white with many-coloured dots, radiate at the base and surrounded with 2 brown rings: margin a little flexuous.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 55.*

Bonan. recr. and Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 7.

Lugubris.

Shell ovate with annular striæ, black, with elevated unequal striæ: margin crenate: crown and bottom white.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 60.*

*Ulyssiponen-
sis.*

Shell ovate, toothed, yellowish, with elevated flattened striæ: crown pointed, orange.

Inhabits *Lisbon. Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 62.*

Umbella.

Shell oblong, red with elevated unequal white striæ: margin crenate.

Lister, tab. 538. Adans. Seneg. 1. t. 2. f. 1.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 19. fig. 2. 3. & 5. t. 19. f. 3.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 63.

Inhabits *Africa*, in numerous varieties. Shell rarely straw-colour, sometimes spotted or clouded.

Crenata.

Shell thin, pellucid, striate, blackish, with olive rays, within glaucous or cinereous: crown pointed: margin crenate: bottom milk-white.

Lihér, tab. 537. fig. 16. Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 1. f. 25.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. G. Mart. conch. 1. t. 8. f. 64, 65.

Inhabits shores of *Africa, Malaga and Lisbon.*

Ferruginea.

Shell ferruginous with angular or undulate ruffet lines and cinereous belts, within milk-white with elevated knotty striæ: margin plaited.

Inhabits—*Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 66.*

Shell rather large, oval or pyramidal, with alternately elevated and depressed ribs: crown pointed, generally white surrounded with undulate ruffet lines: bottom dull-white.

*Melano-
gramma.*

Shell oval, ochraceous, with elevated black striæ, within silvery, spotted: crown pointed, white: bottom with a straw-colour spot.

Martini

Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 67.

Inhabits——Crown smooth: margin crenate.

Repanda. Shell ovate, thin, within silvery with brownish rays and thin undulate striae, with bay granulations: margin flexuous.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 68.

Inhabits seas of *Magellan*. Crown pointed.

Angulosa. Shell oval, white, with very thin striae, and varied with red spots and dots: margin 8-angled.

Lister conch. tab. 538. the lower figure.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 8. fig. 69.

2. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 10. fig. 88, 89.

Inhabits——Shell in 2) orange with white striae and elevated dots: bottom yellow with a central orange ring: margin with a white ring.

Tigrina. Shell oval, smooth, polished, pellucid, striate, with 7 yellowish ribs, blueish-olive dotted with brown: margin 7-angled.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 9. fig. 78.

Shell perlaceous within: crown pointed; orange: bottom with an orange spot.

Monopis. Shell oblong, flattish, bay striate with white, within milk-white, with 11 elevated unequal striae: crown rounded, white.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 32.

Lesser test. fig. 86. *Martini conch.* 1. t. 9. f. 80.

2. *Lister*, tab. 532. fig. 11. *Klein ostr.* t. 8. f. 5.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 10. fig. 82.

Inhabits *American Islands*. Shell sometimes brown white or chestnut; the striae sometimes alternately white and brown.

Chlorostilixa Shell ovate, toothed, brown dotted with green, with 11 elevated hollow broader striae, and as many narrower ones: crown white.

Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 10. fig. 84.

Shell with a yellow or brown central spot at the bottom.

Margaritacea. Shell thin, unequally striate, white, within perlaceous: crown with an orange mark surrounded with a yellowish ring: margin crenate.

Gualt. test. tab. 8. L. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 10. f. 85. A, B.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Shell with fulvous or orange clouds, and transparent rays on the margin. *Tenniss-*

Pinusissima. Shell oval, thin, ochraceous, with angular chestnut lines, and elevated obtuse hollow unequal striæ.
Inhabits——*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 10. f. 87.
Shell very thin and flat, with 10—12 striæ.

Mitrula. Shell solid, subconic, transversely plaited, with a flexuous margin.
Lisfer, tab. 534. f. 3. *Klein ostr.* 8. t. 11, 12:
Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 11, 12.
Inhabits *Barbadoes*; of an uncertain genus and division.
Shell narrow, white, rarely brown, more or less oblong.

Plicaria. Shell ovate, toothed, with 30 elevated obtuse undulate and transversely wrinkled striæ.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. f. 1.
2. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 30. fig. 1.
Inhabits shores of *Magellan's straits*; rather rare:
Shell with an obtuse crown, and 30—34 teeth on the margin.

Pentagona. Shell whitish, obtusely pentangular, with a dilated crenate margin: crown obtuse: bottom reddish.
Inhabits——*Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test.* t. 18. f. 4, 5.

Ensa. Shell ovate, tender, pellucid, with elevated striæ, covered with a whitish cuticle under which it is silvery with russet rays: crown and bottom coppery.
Martini Neuef. Mannigf. 1. p. 408. tab. 1. f. 9.
Inhabits *Magellan's straits*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Crown polished.

Conchacea. Shell thin, oblong-ovate with very fine undulate striæ, yellowish with elevated darker rays: crown recurved.
Martini Neuef. Mannigf. 1. tab. 2. f. 13, 14.
Inhabits *South America*, and very much resembles the common mussel, except the hinge: shell within glabrous, perlaceous: crown brown: margin flexuous.

Stanea. Shell ovate, silvery, with elevated flattened striæ: crown obtuse, coppery: bottom with an oval bay mark: margin flexuous.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 489. n. 114.
Inhabits——above an inch long. Shell shining within.

Candidissima. Shell suborbicular, striate, white with a brownish band dotted with brown, within grey with unequal striæ: margin transversely wrinkled.
Inhabits——*Schroet. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 130. n. 254.
Crown obtuse, nearly central: bottom with a cretaceous spatulate spot.
C. With

C. *With a pointed recurved tip or crown.*

- Hungarica*. Shell entire, conic, pointed, striate, with a hooked revolute crown.

Douglas's Brit. shells, tab. 21.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 90. fig. 147.

Lister, tab. 544. fig. 32. Bonan. Mus. Kirch. f. 23.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. V V. Ginan. adr. 2. t. 3. f. 24.

Lesser test. fig. 85. Klein ostr. t. 8. f. 10.

Argenv. conch. tab. 2. R. Zoom. t. 10. f. 8.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 16. fig. 3. Verst. 2. t. N. f. 3, 4.

Born ind. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. p. 414. vign. f. d.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 107, 108.

Inhabits the *American, Mediterranean and Asiatic seas.*

Shell 2 inches high and as much broad, extremely thin and finely striate longitudinally, sometimes transversely plaited or denticulate at the margin; generally whitish with shades of red; within smooth, white or reddish, with a rosy bottom: sometimes found fossil.

- Imbricata*. Shell entire, oblong, imbricate, the crown placed behind.

Patella antiquata. Gmelin Syst. Nat. p. 3709. n. 90.

Inhabits—Shell opaque, white, with an ovate aperture.

- Mammillaris*. Shell entire, conic, striate, subdiaphanous, with a reflected smooth crown.

Lister, tab. 537. fig. 17. Klein ostr. t. 8. f. 1.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 58, 59.

P. intorta. Pennant Brit. Zool. v. tab. 89. fig. 148?

Inhabits shores of the *Mediterranean and Africa.*

Shell solid, brown striate with white, with sometimes transverse yellowish or white bands: crown white.

- Tricarinata*. Shell substriate, with 3 ribs on the fore-part.

Schroet. n. Litterat. p. 171. f. 8, a, b.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. f. 2.

Inhabits— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 3 long.

Shell subovate, solid, dirty green, the margin a little denticulate, the inside smooth: crown obtuse, cancellate at the hind-part.

- Pellinata*. Shell entire ovate, with wrinkled slightly branched striæ; crown nearly central, reflected and pointed.

Knorr Vergn. 6. tab. 28. fig. 9.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. f. 3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: 2 inches long.

Shell opaque, thin, cinereous, with numerous striæ of unequal length; within smooth varied with chestnut and lead-colour, the bottom lead-colour: crown varied chestnut and white.

Lutea.

Lutea. Shell entire, oval, convex, striate, with a submarginal reflected mucronate crown.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. I. Mart. conch. 1. t. 17. f. 154, 155.

Inhabits India: size of a melon seed.

Shell fulvous: crown surrounded with a reddish ring.

Cristata. Crown revolute: back crested, carinate.
Inhabits—Shell compressed, fragile, diaphanous, with numerous transverse grooves, and a very thin double membrane on the back irregularly cut; border sinuate: aperture with an acute dorsal angle.

Lacustris. Shell very entire, oval, membranaceous, with a nearly central mucronate reflected shell.

Argenv. conch. tab. 27. fig. 1. Zoom. t. 8. f. 1.

Ginan. op. post. 2. tab. 2. fig. 11. Geoffr. test. 1.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 7. fig. 2, 3.

Inhabits fresh waters of Europe: $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Shell very thin and brittle, pellucid, white, above convex, beneath concave: crown with a very minute point: inhabitant with 2 truncate concealed tentacula, furnished with eyes at the interior angle.

Fluviatilis. Shell very entire, oval, a little horny, with a marginal mucronate crown: aperture oval.

Lister, tab. 141. fig. 39. Anim. Ang. t. 2. f. 32.

Gualt. test. tab. 4. A A. B B. Arg. conch. 1. t. 27. f. 1.

Martini Berl. Magaz. 4. tab. 7. fig. 1.

Schraet. flusconch. tab. 5. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits rivers of Europe: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long: resembles the last.

Shell brittle, pellucid, with only a few concentric striae: point of the crown rather obtuse.

Cæca. Shell entire with elevated dots and striate: crown acute, straight.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 12. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits bays of Norway, on stones.

Shell white, with 60—80 striae: inhabitant white, ovate, without the least appearance of eyes.

Virginea. Shell very entire, white with red bands.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 12. fig. 4, 5.

Inhabits bays of Norway, on Fuci.

Shell minute, with about 18 bands and very minute concentric striae, within yellowish: inhabitant white, with a very broad chestnut flap or membrane and black eyes.

- Tessellata*. Shell very entire, whitish tessellate with red.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 12. fig. 6, 7.
Olf. It. Isl. tab. 11. fig. 11.
 Inhabits Norway, on rocks and fuci. Shell very finely striate, beneath dirty-yellow, within white (when fresh): crown obtuse: *inhabitant* white with black eyes and dusky-white fringed flap or membrane.
- Fulva*. Shell very entire, orange, with a mucronate and nearly vertical crown.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 24. fig. 1--3.
 Inhabits Norway, on Fuci and testaceous substances.
 Shell solid, smooth, immaculate, with striæ hardly visible with the assistance of a glass: *inhabitant* white with a rounded head, flat on the fore-part, cuspidate beneath each side, with a whitish flap or membrane.
- Subspiralis*. Shell ovate, with an obtuse subspiral tip.
 Inhabits Norway. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2873.
- Ambigua*. Shell ovate, with a slightly toothed margin, and a subacute reflected point.
 Inhabits Norway. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2874.
- Rubicunda*. Shell very entire, subconic, smoothish and reddish.
 Inhabits deeps of Greenland: $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.
 Shell smoothish, with very fine crowded longitudinal striæ on the outside: crown nearly central and turned forwards: aperture oblong-orbicular: *inhabitant* reddish.
- Borniana*. Shell ovate, very entire, with very fine longitudinal striæ, white with red veins.
 Inhabits—*Helbling AEP. Bohem.* 4. tab. 1. fig. 7.
 Shell about 6 lines long, within glabrous.
- Calyptra*. Shell entire, with subimbricate ribs: crown hooked, margin sinuate.
Chemn. 10. fig. 1643, 1644. *Martyn couch.* 1. f. 18.
 Inhabits North America. Shell reddish-brown, within white, shaded with reddish and blueish.
- Melanoleuca*. Shell striate, very entire, alternately black and white.
Martini couch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 56, 57.
 2. *Sebrat. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 74. n. 142.
 Inhabits—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ --1 inch long: crown sometimes brownish or white: border often blueish: bottom white.

- Pezomachus* Shell oblong, convex, with elevated nodulous striae, slightly toothed, within polished: crown curved forwards.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 115, 116.
Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 75--77. n. 144--149.
Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 7.
 Inhabits— $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long, and very variable in colours; the striae are often alternately larger and the protuberances are sometimes elongated into spines.
- Rufiata.* Shell ovate, white with a brown band, and elevated acute striae: margin dilated, crenate and cinereous within.
 Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 77. n. 150.
 Shell about an inch long, the bottom varied with brownish and white.
- Elegans.* Shell with decussate striae, white radiate with red, denticulate: crown grey.
 Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 78. n. 151.
 Shell 2 inches long, with unequal striae and finer transverse ones: bottom with a spatulate ivory spot.
- Squamosa.* Shell with elevated striae transversely undulate on the outside, brown, silvery towards the margin: crown bronzed, hooked.
Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 81. n. 155.
 2. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 9. fig. 1, 2.
 3. *Schroet. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 82. n. 157.
 Inhabits— $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: shell within silvery; margin pale brown spotted with white and cinereous on the outside: ribs about 38: crown obtuse.
- Squalida.* Shell entire, brown, within whitish with a blueish bottom; the margin blueish radiate with brown, with elevated obsolete striae: crown knotty.
 Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 83. n. 158. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
- Crocea.* Shell smooth, subangular, yellow radiate with brown: crown obtuse, white: bottom with a spatulate whitish spot.
 Inhabits—*Schroet. Litterat.* 3. p. 83. n. 159. an inch long.
- Candida.* Shell ovate, smooth, white both sides with a rosy belt on the outside.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 6.
 Inhabits—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, with a lateral crown,

- Trigona.* Shell compressed, convex in the middle, cancellate, white with a brownish band on the outside and margin within: crown marginal, obtuse.
Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 84. fig. 6.
 Inhabits——Shell solid, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.
- Minima.* Shell rounded, convex, thin, smooth, whitish with reddish spots: crown very obtuse, white, marginal.
Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 84. n. 162.
 Inhabits *Ferroe Island*; $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, very entire.
- Tranquebarica.* Shell ovate, thin, pellucid, with very fine crowded striae, chefnut with white scales, within milk-white with a brown spot at the bottom: crown with an azure spot.
Lister, tab. 530. fig. 8. Mart. conch. 1. t. 12. f. 114.
 Inhabits *Tranquebar*.
- Per-versa.* Shell oblong, horny, very thin, pellucid, glabrous, with a ferruginous base.
Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 2.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 114. A, B.
 Inhabits *Africa*. Point of the crown recurved towards the hind-parts of the snail.
- Cernua.* Shell with decussate grooves, thin, pale flesh-colour, with an oblong aperture.
 Inhabits——*Meusch. Naturf. 18. tab. 2. fig. 9. & 9. a.*
- Incurva.* Shell entirely white, flat: point of the crown twisted.
 Inhabits——*Meusch. Naturf. 18. tab. 2. fig. 10. & 10. b.*
- Interrupta.* Shell oval, depressed, glabrous, brownish with green dots disposed in oblique interrupted rays: crown with an obtuse hook.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 490. n. 116, 117.
 Inhabits——about an inch long. Shell liver-colour or brownish with a few black dots among the green ones, within dirty grey or pale olive; the bottom liver-colour, sometimes surrounded with a grey band.
- D. Very entire, and not pointed at the tip or crown.
- Afra.* Shell conic, striate, greenish or pale brown, within white: crown glabrous, white, obtuse, central: margin glabrous.

Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 4. *Gualt. test.* t. 9. f. 10.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 9. fig. 34.

Inhabits the *Island Gorée*.

Lusitanica. Shell conic, white with brown rays marked with striae granulate with black: crown acute, not radiate, and surrounded with a chefnut ring.

Gualt. test. tab. 8. N. *tab.* 9. A.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 5. fig. 35. a, b.

2. *Gualt. tab.* 8. M. *Martini conch.* 1. t. 5. f. 36. a, b.

3. *Gualt. tab.* 8. P. *Martini.* 1. tab. 6. f. 43. a, b.

Inhabits *Portugal*, on the sea rocks: very small.

Crown and bottom of the shell spotted with yellow: 2) crown and bottom immaculate, and the rays alternately white and chefnut.

Radiata. Shell rounded, convex, grey with decussate striae: crown pointed, central and marked with 12 orange radiate lines: bottom horny.

Inhabits *Jamaica.* *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 5. fig. 37.

Areolata. Shell pyramidal, reddish-grey, with very thin circular striae crossed by longitudinal ones: crown violet.

Argenw. conch. tab. 2. A. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 5. f. 41.

Inhabits——resembles *P. magellanica*, but is more depressed and broader at the base, and is divided into small triangular departments by the crossing of the striae: longitudinal striae about 12.

Flammea. Shell ovate, with very fine annulate striae, reddish-grey with undulate brown rays: crown acute, central, white in the middle.

Argenw. conch. tab. 2. Q. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 5. f. 42.

Inhabits——Shell with a brown patch at the bottom.

Indica. Shell reddish-grey with radiate striae, glabrous, narrower on one side: crown acute, smooth, surrounded with a reddish ring.

Gualt. test. tab. 8. E. *Mart. conch.* 1. t. 7. f. 49.

Inhabits *India*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long: resembles *P. rustica*.

Surinamensis. Shell thick, subovate, yellowish with black rays and longitudinal unequal striae, and surrounded with knotty belts: crown obtuse, smooth, white.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 50.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

Vitellina.

Vitellina. Shell ovate, yellow, with an unequally striate base, and obtuse whitish crown.

Inhabits———*Knorr Vergn.* 1. tab. 20. fig. 2.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 51.

Sanguinolenta. Shell ovate, convex, white, solid, with intermixed capillary and flexuous elevated longitudinal striæ: crown sure rounded with a broad ring dotted with red.

Lister, tab. 537. fig. 18. *Mart. conch.* 1. tab. 7. f. 52.

2. *Martini conch.* 1. tab. 7. fig. 53.

Inhabits *Africa*. Crown lateral; bottom often yellowish.

Lævigata. Shell ovate, yellow, within blueish-white, with flattened alternately thicker and thinner oblique striæ: crown white, smooth, polished.

Inhabits———*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 7. fig. 54.

Shell varied with yellow and brown at the bottom.

Punctulata. Shell rounded, white with many-coloured dots, radiate towards the base, and surrounded with 2 brown rings.

Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 7.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 7. fig. 55.

Inhabits———*Crown* surrounded with a few brown lines.

**Pellucida*. Shell very entire, obovate, gibbous, pellucid, with 4 blue rays.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 3.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 1. f. 4. *Conch.* tab. 1. f. 5, 6.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 90. fig. 150.

Lister, tab. 543. f. 27. *Anim. Angl. app.* tab. 2. f. 10.

Borlase Cornwall, tab. 28. fig. 1.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 75. f. 3. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. tab. 28. f. 6.

Walch Naturf. 10. tab. 1. f. 7.

Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 9.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1620, 1621.

2. *Helbling abb. Bohem.* 4. tab. 1. fig. 8.

3. *P. lævis*. *Pennant*, tab. 90. fig. 151. an old shell.

Inhabits *European and Northern seas*: size of a walnut.

Shell transparent and horny, with 4—5 rays of blue dots, the older ones thicker and irregular at the margin.

Testudinaria Shell very entire, acute, smooth, glabrous.

Lister, tab. 531. *Arg. conch.* tab. 2. P.

Bonan Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 31. *Gualt. test.* tab. 8. B.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 40. A. *Martini.* 1. tab. 6. fig. 45—48.

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 21. fig. 1. & 3. t. 30. f. 2—5.

Walch Naturf. 8. tab. 4. fig. 2, 3.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Indian* and *North seas*, in numerous varieties.

Shell generally ferruginous with chefnut and yellow rays and spots, and very fine longitudinal striae crossed by very thin circular ones, within silvery; or white with square brown or cinereous spots forming rays; within silvery with the bottom brown, and the margin spotted with brown.

Testudina-
fic.

Shell very entire, ovate, striate.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1614, 1615.

Favann. conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. Q. 2.

Kammer Rudolfst. conch. tab. 2. fig. 4, 5.

2. Crown obtuse and nearly central. *Mull. Dan.* 2875.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*, among Fuci; 14 lines long.

Shell narrower forwards and greenish, beneath violet or white varied with square or undulate chefnut spots; within white: inhabitants with a rich green disk and whitish border, the other parts white.

Compressa.

Shell very entire, oval, oblong, striate, smooth, compressed on the back.

Lister, tab. 541. *Walch Naturf.* 8. tab. 4. fig. 1.

Bonan Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 21. *Knorr Vergn.* 6. t. 28. f. 1.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 106.

2. *Knorr Vergn.* 2. tab. 26. fig. 4.

3. *Schroet. Einl. in conch.* 2. p. 492. n. 122.

Inhabits *India*: 4 inches long.

Shell thin, yellow, chefnut, cinereous or whitish, sometimes spotted, with broad flattish striae, and hardly visible transverse ones.

Rustica.

Shell very entire, conic, with 50 obtuse striae.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 4.

Inhabits———sometimes above $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell whitish, with often brownish or chefnut bands; narrower behind: crown nearer the hind-margin.

Fusca.

Shell very entire, ovate, obtuse, with elevated striae.

Inhabits———Shell subconic, blackish-grey with about 39 cinereous filiform striae: crown nearly central, somewhat obtuse and often surrounded with a band.

Notata.

Shell entire, striate, with a submucronate erect crown, within white, with a black heart-shaped spot white in the middle.

Da Costa Conchol. tab. 5. fig. 1.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Kammer Rudolst. p. 13. tab. 2. fig. 3, 7.

Chebn. conch. 10. p. 324. vign. 25. f. C, D.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell minute, thin, oval, often cinereous, with very fine elevated and finely granulate unequal black or brown striae: crown surrounded with a blackish ring: internal margin very finely crenate and spotted with black or brown, the bottom with sometimes a spatulate spot.

Cruciata. Shell very entire, oval, subconvex, brown with a white cross.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 6.

Inhabits—Shell about an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, thin, smooth, narrower behind, within milk-white, the bottom brown: crown coloured.

Reticulata. Shell entire, conic, compressed, with reticulate veins.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 7.

Inhabits—Shell milk-white, much narrower behind, with elevated decussate striae: crown nearly central and obtruse.

Deaurata. Shell oval, entire, appearing as if gilt, within silvery, with somewhat imbricate striae: margin with plaited teeth.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1616. a, b.

Martyn Conch. 2. tab. 65?

N. Danz. abb. 1. tab. 3. fig. 11. A, B.

Favann. conch. 1. tab. 1. f. D. 1. tab. 3. f. D. 3.

Inhabits the *straits of Magellan and Falkland Islands*.

Shell with white rays on the outside: crown gilt.

Stellifera. Shell oval, entire, striate, black-brown radiate with white, within silvery.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1617.

Inhabits *Friendly Islands and New Zealand*.

Shell with decussate striae; crown and bottom white.

Radians. Shell entire, oval, pellucid, depressed, striate, horny, radiate with black spots.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 168. f. 1618.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. Shell a little silvery within: crown with a yellowish margin.

Rufa. Shell roundish, the inside somewhat silvery, the outside with reddish streaks and a yellowish border.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1619.

Inhabits the *Indian and American seas*.

Umbellata.

Umbellata. Shell entire, roundish, diaphanous, depressed, with yellowish rays within: crown pale yellow: margin very acute.

Da Costa Conchol. tab. 1. fig. 5. t. 5. f. 5.

Mus. Jes. tab. 6. fig. 5. Favos. conch. 1. t. 3. H.

Chebn. conch. 10. tab. 169. fig. 1645, 1646.

Davil. catal. rais. tab. 2. fig. A.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: 4 inches 3 lines long.

Shell rough with raised dots on the inside; the margin rarely denticulate.

Psittulata. Shell thin, oval, depressed, radiate, white dotted with red, within smooth.

Helbling abb. Bohem. 4. tab. 1. f. 12.

Inhabits—Shell 6 lines long.

Symmetrica. Shell ovate, conic, solid, brown divided into portions by perpendicular white lines, within smooth, white: margin cut archwise.

Helbling abb. Bohem. 4. tab. 1. fig. 13, 14.

Inhabits—6 lines long.

Shell with perpendicular lines of different sizes: crown central: internal margin varied with alternate white and brown dots.

Citrina. Shell ovate, convex, with very fine decussate striæ, white with 2 broad yellow bands, within whitish with a milk-white bottom: crown brownish.

Kammer conch. Rudolft. tab. 2. fig. 6.

Inhabits—Shell solid, an inch and 10 lines long.

Capensis. Shell oval with decussate striæ, the longitudinal ones alternately brown and white, within somewhat perlaceous with a white bottom.

Argens. conch. tab. 10. fig. O.

Kammer conch. Rudolft. tab. 2. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.

Shell smooth within; the brown striæ are broader, about 9-11, and violet within, the white ones yellow within.

Anomala. Shell coarse, brown, orbicular, with a submarginal crown.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 5. fig. 1-7.

Inhabits the deeps of the Norway seas, on rocks and dead testaceous substances; probably not of this Genus.

Shell minute, rough with very fine raised dots, sometimes cinereous, beneath blue: inhabitant consisting of 2 reddish tough twisted masses fringed down the whole length, the fringes

composed of crowded yellow rigid crisp hairs united to the rest of the body by a blue tendon; ovaries branched orange; eggs globular.

Guttata. Shell very finely striate and varied with dots of different colours: bottom dusky.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 2, 3.

Inhabits— $1\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long: resembles *P. compressa*.

Shell generally cinereous, with sometimes a peach-colour bloom, or liver-colour variegated with white, with green and white dots mostly disposed in rays or rows, and generally with 2 or 3 darker bands or belts; sometimes marked with decussate striæ.

Mytiliformis. Shell glabrous, lead-colour, with a white horse-shoe shaped band within.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 5.

Inhabits *Ferroe Island*, adhering to Zoophytes.

Shell about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, resembling a *Mytilus*, darker from the back to the crown; the bottom paler.

Scutiformis Shell oval, thin, black with white perpendicular flattened striæ.

Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 103. n. 199--201.

Inhabits—Shell not an inch long, whitish within; rarely chestnut: crown generally grey: bottom with a brownish spot.

Cochlear. Shell white, flattish, one part narrow, caniculate within with a blueish callus shaped like a horse-shoe, the other part rounded.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 26. fig. 3.

2. *Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 105--107. n. 204--207.*

3. *Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 3.*

Inhabits—Shell 1—2 inches long, sometimes solid, often transversely barred and striate, the interstices of the striae chestnut; the margin often striate on the outside.

Craticulata Shell oval, thin, depressed, cancellate, radiate.

Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 111. n. 216--220.

Inhabits—Shell 1— $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, generally hoary within white, with chestnut or reddish-grey or red or yellowish-brown or alternately red and white rays, and sometimes 2 darker transverse bands: crown grey, cinereous, ochraceous or white, sometimes dotted with red: bottom mostly white.

Cruentata. Shell oval, a little convex, varied with red and slightly toothed, with elevated unequal rough striæ.

Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 113. n. 221--225.

Inhabits

Inhabits——Shell 1--2 inches long, cinereous or white with mixed white cinereous and brown spots and dots sometimes disposed in a sort of crown-like shape: crown and bottom white, the border of the latter sometimes spotted with black or cinereous.

Papyracea. Shell depressed, thin, hyaline dotted with red, with chestnut rays outwardly, and crowded thinner and granulate thicker striae.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 12.

Inhabits——Shell an inch long: crown obtuse,

Cylindrica. Shell oval, flat, with crowded longitudinal striae of unequal thickness and all granulate.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 13.

2. *Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 487. n. 108.*

3. *Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 118--122. n. 229, 230, 232.*

Inhabits——Shell about an inch long and as much wide, varied with red and white with a chestnut crown, within white with the bottom cinereous; or marked with rosy spots and rays, within white and red, with a white crown; or white with reddish spots, dots and rays, the crown and bottom milk-white, the former surrounded with a crown spotted with brown; or white with crowded red dots, the tip surrounded with a brown coronet; or pale yellow with chestnut spots, and yellowish crown and bottom.

Decussata. Shell somewhat convex, white with crowded red dots, within radiate with red and white, with decussate glabrous striae and a few longitudinal thicker white ones.

Inhabits——*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 119. n. 231.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; crown obtuse, white: bottom with a whitish spatulate spot.

Hemato-sticta. Shell thin, depressed, white dotted with red, within brownish, spotted, striate: crown varied with cinereous and brownish.

Inhabits——*Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 11.*

Shell near an inch long, with a grey-testaceous spot at the bottom.

Asteroides. Shell flattish, cancellate, cinereous with a chestnut star and rays towards the margin: crown smooth, grey surrounded with brown dots.

Inhabits——*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 121. n. 235.*

Shell thin, an inch long, with a testaceous bottom.

Ovalis.

Shell oval, somewhat convex, thin, with crowded striæ, grey with blackish rays and spots.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 10.*

Shell near an inch long: crown obtuse, yellowish furrounded with a band of white dots: bottom cinereous furrounded with a white band.

Rubella.

Shell a little convex, striate, reddish: crown whitish spotted with red: bottom whitish.

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 122. n. 238, 239.*

Shell above half an inch long, sometimes thicker or thinner.

Specabilis.

Shell flattish, a little wrinkled, striate, reddish-white with a chestnut band towards the crown and another bay one at the margin.

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 124. n. 241.*

Shell 3 inches long, with about 18 larger striæ and numerous lesser ones between them: crown flat, cinereous: bottom with a spatulate white spot furrounded with a cinereous and a reddish border.

*Consparsa-
ta.*

Shell solid, flattish, striate, black with cinereous dots, within blueish: crown dirty-yellow.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 497. n. 133.*

Shell near 2 inches long, narrower on one side, with flattened striæ: internal margin silvery: bottom with an oval liver-colour spot furrounded with a white horse-shoe shaped band.

*Melanostic-
ta.*

Shell solid, flattish, striate, whitish with cinereous rays and black dots, within blueish: crown a little pointed and whitish.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 9.

Inhabits—resembles *P. conspurcata*, but is less and subpellucid, and the black dots are disposed in 5 or 6 belts: bottom squalid furrounded with a horse-shoe-shaped grey band.

Atra.

Shell black, striate, with a paler crown: bottom with a brownish mark furrounded with a white horse-shoe-shaped band.

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 129. n. 251.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long: crown white or variegated brownish and straw-colour: internal margin cinereous or blue: bottom with a brown or variegated white and brownish spatulate spot.

Specularis.

Shell oval, convex, solid, glabrous, liver-colour, within and the crown brownish, the latter furrounded with a white border and interrupted brownish band.

Inhabits

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 129. n. 252.*

Spot at the *bottom* surrounded with a cretaceous horse-shoe-shaped band.

Cane-fens. Shell oval, black, within blueish, striate, the larger striae flattened and grey: crown obtuse, brownish with a whitish area.

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 131. n. 255.*

Shell above 2 inches long: *bottom* with an oval brownish patch; margin a little crenate.

Kire-fens. Shell oblong, flattish, dilated each side and striate, olivaceous radiate and spotted with white, within blue.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 8.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, narrower on one side, with longitudinal equal striae and fewer narrower ones: crown obtuse, with a yellow liver-colour spot: *bottom* with a spatulate orange spot bordered with whitish.

Rolla. Shell rounded, convex, longitudinally striate and transversely wrinkled, brownish, within russet-brown with whitish and brownish rays, and 2 milk-white bands above.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Litterat. 3. p. 132. n. 257.*

Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with unequal striae: crown a little pointed and whitish: spot at the *bottom* varied with white and brown.

Revoluta. Shell suboval, crenate, striate, ochraceous with red spots and rays, broader on one side: margin revolute.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 7.

Inhabits—*an inch long, within white, with unequal striae, the larger ones flattened: crown straw-colour.*

Squamata. Shell ovate, convex, striate, the striae scaly, varied with white and black: crown nearly central, grey.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 4.*

Shell an inch long, radiate with black on the narrower side, with very fine crowded longitudinal striae: *bottom* whitish liver-colour.

Testacea. Shell ovate, very finely striate, testaceous, with 3 transverse brownish rings, within pale yellow with a whitish bottom.

Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 135. n. 261.*

Shell near an inch long, with an obtuse crown.

Capillaris. Shell ovate, thin, brown, with darker bands and paler striae, within brownish: crown and bottom white.

Inhabits

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 136. n. 262.*

Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with very thin perpendicular striae.

Glaucæ.

Shell ovate, narrower on one side, very finely striate, bluish, with a white band towards the margin and another blueish one: crown and margin white.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 136. n. 263.*

Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with perpendicular striae, within white with a yellowish-brown band, and another white one surrounding the yellow bottom.

Obscura.

Shell ovate, flattish, striate, varied with yellowish and brown and dotted with green, within brown: crown bay.

Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 137. n. 264.

Inhabits—Shell hardly half an inch long.

Exoleta.

Shell oval, subconvex, unequally striate, whitish with a few black lines reaching half-way: bottom with an ochraceous spatulate spot.

Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 493. n. 124.*

Shell near an inch long, within glossy-white.

Affinis.

Shell oval, flattish, solid, with a few black rays reaching half-way: bottom with a spatulate white spot.

Inhabits—*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 138. n. 266.*

Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, resembles the last, but is not striate.

Rotalis.

Shell white, opaque, flat, round, with a regularly toothed margin.

Kanmacher. and Adam's Microsc. p. 635. tab. 14. fig. 9.

Found at Sandwich: very minute and rare.

Fuscata.

Shell ovate, convex, very finely striate and varied with brown.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 493. n. 126.

2. *Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 138. n. 267.*

3. *Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 139. n. 269.*

Inhabits—Shell near an inch long, with black dots, spots and bands varied with chestnut and brown ones.

Mellia.

Shell rounded, solid, glabrous, honey-colour, within white: crown brownish: margin spotted with brown and silvery within: bottom with a liver-colour spatulate spot.

Schroet.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 403. n. 125.

Inhabits—Shell above $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long.

Anceps. Shell solid, glabrous, a little pointed, pale chestnut, within pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 139. n. 271.*

Guineensis. Shell ovate, convex, very smooth, one side broader and chestnut, the other with the crown pale yellow: margin flesh-colour each side.

Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 140. n. 272.

Inhabits Guinea; near $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long: rare.

Camplanata Shell depressed-hemispherical, obsoletely cancellate, varied with white and brownish.

Inhabits—*Schræt. n. Litterat. 3. p. 141. n. 274.*

Shell minute, with a flattened crown, brownish bottom, and the margin white on one side.

Virgata. Shell ovate, longitudinally striate, whitish with brown rays and crown, within perlaceous.

Inhabits—*Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. 1. tab. 18. f. 10.*

Nivea. Shell subconic, solid, glabrous, snowy, with transverse concentric rings.

Inhabits Africa. *Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 3.*

Shell about 4 lines wide, with 7 or 8 rings and rounded crown:

Grisea. Shell oval with crowded radiate grooves, within polished: crown nearly central.

Inhabits Africa. *Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 5.*

Shell nearly an inch long, when fresh generally grey or with a cast of green, sometimes whitish or vinaceous with brown bands; the grooves brown, and bottom whitish.

Navicula. Shell narrow with decussate striæ, rosy with a whitish callous belt on one side in the middle and whitish bottom: margin revolute each side.

Meusch. Naturf. 18. p. 9. tab. 2. fig. 6.

2. *Meusch. Naturf. 18. p. 9. tab. 2. fig. 5.*

Inhabits—Shell an inch long, with a very acute margin.

Cingulata. Shell suboval, obsoletely striate, ferruginous with 2 elevated obscurely barred belts: crown nearly central.

Meusch. Naturf. 18. p. 8. tab. 2. fig. 7.

Inhabits—Margin revolute each side.

Scapha.

Scapha.

Shell clear white with undulate striae narrow, the broader side with an acute callus, the narrower side repand.
Meusch. Naturf. 18. p. 10. tab. 2. fig. 8.
 Inhabits—Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long: crown turned towards the narrower side.

• *Parva*.

Shell small, entire, without gloss, whitish faintly radiate with red.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 31. fig. 2.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. p. 7. n. 3.

Inhabits the *Devonshire Coasts*; very rare.

Shell rather larger than a pea, thin, semipellucid, of a depressed conic shape, whitish with a few longitudinal rays of pale red or purplish-brown, within whitish; crown inclining to one side.

E. *With the crown or tip perforated.*• *Fissura*.

Shell oval, conic, with reticulate striae, cleft on the fore-part: crown recurved.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 3. fig. 2.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 1. f. 4.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 90. fig. 151.

Lister, tab. 543. fig. 28. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 75. f. 2.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 24. fig. 7--9.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 12.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 109, 110.

Inhabits *European and Barbary Coasts*: small.

Shell conic, yellowish-white, within white, smooth: inhabitant white with large black eyes and a cinereous flap fringed with white.

Fissurella.

Shell grooved and perforated on the fore-part: crown recurved.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. tab. 24. fig. 4--6.

Inhabits *Iceland seas*, adhering to stones: $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Shell resembling the last, but is not reticulate, grey, within smooth: inhabitant yellowish.

Pustula.

Shell oval, gibbous-convex, with reticulate striae and crenate margin.

Lister, tab. 528. fig. 3. *Pet. Gaz.* tab. 3. f. 12.

Da Costa Conch. tab. 7. fig. 12.

Chemn. conch. 10. tab. 168. fig. 1632, 1633.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 5. fig. 8.

2. *Martini Besch. Naturf.* 2. tab. 12. f. 4, 5.

Schrat. n. Litterat. 3. p. 173. tab. 1. fig. 9.

3. *Meuschen Naturf.* 18. tab. 2. fig. 1.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean, Atlantic and Indian seas.*

Shell white, perforated near the posterior margin, with decussate unequal radiate striae.

Græca. Shell ovate, convex, reticulate, the margin crenulate inwardly.

Donovan's Brit. shells, i. tab. 21. fig. 3.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 89. fig. 153.

Lister, tab. 527. Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 40. f. 3.

Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 2. fig. 7. Gualt. test. tab. 9. N.

Bonap. recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 6.

Argen. conch. tab. 2. l. Klein ostr. tab. 8. f. 3.

Regenf. conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 23.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 98--101. 104.

Inhabits *European seas.* Shell wider before, white, cinereous or yellow, spotted, radiate or variegated, with elevated rough striae tuberculate in the angles of section.

Nimbofa. Shell ovate, striate, rugged, brown, with an oblong perforation.

Lister, tab. 548. fig. 4. Adams. seneg. 1. tab. 2. f. 6.

Column. aq. 11. tab. 12. fig. 3. Arg. conch. tab. 2. C.

Ginan. Adr. 2. tab. 2. fig. 19.

Bonap. recr. & Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 3.

Gualt. test. tab. 9. fig. Q. R. S. T.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 11. fig. 91, 92.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Atlantic*; resembles the last, but is not reticulate.

Shell about 2 inches long, white, grey or red, with sometimes violet rays and clouded with green towards the bottom; the striae very fine, and fealy or nodulous.

Nubecula. Shell subovate, rugged, white radiate with red, with an ovate perforation.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: resembles *P. nimbofa*, but is less and the bottom is brown.

Pisa. Shell ovate, solid, clouded, white and green with oblique undulate alternate violet and white rays.

Davil. Catal. tab. 3. C. Mart. conch. 1. tab. 11. f. 90.

Inhabits the *Straits of Magellan*; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Shell surrounded with 6 doubled rings: crown with a round aperture.

Barbada. Shell oblong, unequally striate, within smooth, milk-white with greenish bands: margin crenulate.

Lister, tab. 528. fig. 7. Martini. 1. tab. 11. f. 93, 96.

Inhabits *Barbadoes*. Shell grey or yellowish-green spotted or radiate, the striae granulate or scaly: perforation circular and surrounded with a chestnut ring.

Jamaicensis. Shell whitish, transversely annulate, with longitudinal striae covered with foliaceous tubercles which are larger outwardly.

Lisfer, tab. 528. fig. 6. *Martini*, 1. tab. 11. f. 94.

2. *Schræt.* n. *Litterat.* 3. p. 146. n. 282.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*: perforation oblong.

Caffra. Shell ovate, compressed, striate, very finely annulate and radiate with black: bottom milk-white: perforation nearly central.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. *Martin*, 1. tab. 11. f. 95.

Shell cinereous or white, often green towards the crown.

Perforata. Shell a little convex, transversely wrinkled, brownish with straw-colour rays and spots, with longitudinal striae alternately larger and scaly.

Inhabits—*Martini conch.* 1. tab. 11. fig. 97.

Shell $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, brownish, with alternate white and greenish bands within: crown paler, surrounded with a straw-colour ring: margin slightly toothed and crenate within: bottom reddish.

Porphyronias. Shell oblong, compressed, unequally striate, white with 5 purple interrupted belts, within greenish-white.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 12. fig. 102, 103.

2. *Schræt.* n. *Litterat.* 3. p. 155. n. 299.

Inhabits *North America*. Perforation minute, orbicular and surrounded on the inside with a red circle.

Rosea. Shell very thinly striate, with alternate rosy and white rays: perforation oval.

Lisfer, tab. 529. *Mart.* *conch.* 1. tab. 12. f. 105.

Inhabits—Shell minute, white or brown, with sometimes a transverse rosy band, within often greenish; sometimes oblong, compressed, or rounded and convex: perforation surrounded with a red ring on the inside.

Scutellum. Shell each side repand, compressed: perforation radiate with grooves.

Meuschen Naturf. 18. p. 11. tab. 2. fig. 2, 3.

Schræt. *Einl. in conch.* 2. tab. 6. fig. 11.

Schræt. n. *Litterat.* 3. tab. 1. fig. 8.

Inhabits

Inhabits——Shell 1--1½ inch long; sometimes marked with more or less elevated belts, with crowded longitudinal striæ or grooved; yellowish-white with narrow undulate violet or cinereous rays, or half white and blue, or varied grey and white, or white radiate with red grooves, or outwardly marked with rosy rays, or entirely cinereous; within usually white.

Avellana. Shell thin, white, with very fine striæ: perforation oblong and divided by a ligament.

Inhabits——*Meuschen Naturf.* 18. tab. 2. fig. 4.

2. *Argen. conch.* tab. 2. fig. E?

Margin a little revolute each side.

Spinosa. Shell ovate, convex, white, with elevated striæ growing thicker towards the margin and marked with 4 rows of tubercles, the exterior tubercles spinous.

Inhabits——*Schræt. Einl. in conch.* 2. tab. 6. f. 12.

Shell within whitish: crown rosy: perforation oblong: inner-margin crenate.

Denticulata. Shell ovate, gibbous, whitish radiate with brown, within green, with elevated somewhat rugged alternately larger striæ: margin denticulate, crenate within.

Inhabits——*Schræt. Einl. in conch.* 2. p. 512. n. 169.

Shell an inch long, with a parallelogram perforation and white bottom.

Nodulosa. Shell ovate, convex, with elevated nodulous striæ crossing thinner transverse ones, within white: crown black.

Schræt. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 514. n. 170.

2. *Schræt. n. Litterat.* 3. p. 160. n. 306.

Inhabits——Shell sometimes grey with white striæ, within often marked with pale grey bands: margin repand.

Angusta. Shell depressed, white, with elevated striæ, every fourth of which is larger: perforation very narrow and surrounded with a chestnut band on the outside, and a green one within.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 13.

Inhabits——Shell about ¾ of an inch long.

Inequalis. Shell ovate, convex, with decussate striæ, white, something triangular on the broader side: perforation surrounded with an elevated ring, round which is a red line.

Inhabits——*Schroet. Einl. in conch.* 2. p. 514. n. 172.

Shell an inch long: margin with a greenish band within.

- Minuta.* Shell oval, pyramidal, reddish with 12 elevated white striae: bottom white: perforation oval and nearly central: margin denticulate.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. p. 515. n. 173.* an inch long.
- Conspersa.* Shell ovate, convex, striate, yellowish with red dots and 3 oblique rays: within smooth, white.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 515. n. 174.*
Shell not an inch long: crown nearly central with a linear perforation: margin entire.
- Rubescens.* Shell oval, striate, reddish with a white band in the middle: within white: margin entire: perforation linear.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 515. n. 175.*
Shell near an inch long; thin: margin of the broader side repand.
- Sanguinea.* Shell oval, thin, red, within greenish-white, with longitudinal striae crossing finer transverse ones which are rugged outwardly.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 516. n. 176.*
Shell about half an inch long, narrow, with an entire margin and reddish bottom.
- Ventricosa.* Shell oval, ventricose, with decussate red striae, within white: crown depressed, with an orbicular perforation: margin entire.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 14.
Inhabits—Shell nearly an inch long.
- Triradiata.* Shell oval, flattish, striate, white with 3 brown rays, within whitish: perforation linear: margin entire.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 16.*
Shell half an inch long, with a nearly central crown.
- Tenuis.* Shell oval, a little convex, pellucid, longitudinally striate, white with 5 half-brown rays, within yellowish.
Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 517. n. 179.*
Shell not half an inch long: perforation with a cinereous margin dotted within.
- Melanoxonias.* Shell convex, rosy with an interrupted black band and elevated unequal white striae: within smooth, white: margin denticulate.
Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 148. n. 286.*
Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, the larger striae scaly: crown pointed, with an orbicular perforation and surrounded within with an elevated grey ring.
Effusa.

- Effusa.* Shell convex, rosy with elevated nodulous white alternately larger striae: perforation round and large.
Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 149. n. 287. 2) 288. 3) 289.
 Inhabits——Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long: margin slightly crenate and greenish within.
- Punicea.* Shell convex, chesnut, with unequal crowded decussate striae, within smooth with alternate green and white bands: perforation round.
Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 150. n. 290. 2) 291.
 Inhabits——Shell above an inch long: perforation furrounded with a chesnut ring, an elevated white one within: margin entire,
- Rufescens.* Shell convex, white shaded with red, and here and there striate with red, with granulate striae; within smooth, white.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 151. n. 292.*
 Margin entire, transversely striate: perforation oval.
- Dimidiata.* Shell convex, above clear white cancellate, longitudinally striate towards the margin with a rosy band.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 152. n. 293.*
 Shell an inch long, within smooth, white: margin nearly entire: perforation orbicular,
- Lutea.* Shell convex, white, with unequal acute glabrous striae, within smooth: crown rosy: perforation large, orbicular.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 152. n. 294. an inch long.*
- Pyramidalis.* Shell convex, rosy, striate, with 12 smooth ribs, within smooth, greenish-white.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 153. n. 295. 1½ inch long.*
- Bicolor.* Shell narrow, alternately radiate with chesnut and white, with unequal thick lamellate striae, within smooth, white: margin crenulate.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 153. n. 295.*
 Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, with an inflected margin: perforation oblong.
- Erythrocephala.* Shell convex, white, with red lines outwardly and elevated rugged contrary striae, 10 of them larger: margin repand, inflected.
 Inhabits——*Schraet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 154. n. 297.*
 Shell $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long: crown reddish,

- Verrucosa.* Shell above brown, striate, terminated by a knotty belt beneath radiate with red, with acute nodulous ribs: margin denticulate, repand.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 156. n. 300.
 Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long, a little convex, within smooth, greenish-white: perforation orbicular.
- Contaminata.* Shell convex, with nodulous unequal ribs, the larger ones yellowish-brown, and marked with black dots disposed in interrupted circles, within greenish-white: crown cinereous.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. tab. 1. fig. 7.
 Margin repand, within entire grass green: perforation surrounded within with an elevated grass-colour ring and another brown circle.
- Atrata.* Shell a little convex, narrow, white with red lines, outwardly spotted with black, with elevated convex unequal striae: perforation oblong with a chestnut margin.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 158. n. 103.
 Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, with a crenate margin: perforation with a reddish ring within.
- Candicans.* Shell white, chestnut towards the margin, with 20 alternately larger ribs: crown reddish with an oblong perforation.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. n. 304. near an inch long.
- Succinea.* Shell ovate, pointed, white, above smooth, with an elevated belt in the middle, dotted with ferruginous towards the margin, with elevated unequal smooth striae: margin denticulate.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 160. n. 307.
 Shell $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long: perforation narrow, orbicular.
- Pufilla.* Shell flattish, white, suborbicular, with 20 alternately less and shorter elevated striae: perforation round and surrounded each side with a reddish circle.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 161. n. 308.
 Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long and broad.
- Flavescens.* Shell very thin, effuse, pointed, finely striate, yellowish with 6 brown rays: margin denticulate: crown cinereous with an oblong perforation.
 Inhabits-----Schroet. n. Litterat. n. 315. $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

Anguata. Shell a little convex, obsoletely striate, white with red striate rays on the outside: perforation oblong, unequal.
Inhabits—*Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. p. 167. n. 319.*
Shell an inch long, with an entire margin.

Galeata. Shell solid, ovate, compressed, within white: crown a little recurved, obtuse with a linear perforation: margin crenate.
Helbling Abb. Bohem. 4. p. 103. tab. 1. fig. 3, 4.
Inhabits—Shell 6 lines long, striate: margin ochraceous within.

Personata. Shell convex, with decussate lines and black rays.
Martyn univ. conchol. 2. tab. 64.
Inhabits Falkland Islands.

85. DENTALIUM. *Animal* a Terebella:
shell univalve, tubular, straight or slightly curved, with undivided cavity open at both ends.
Tooth-shell

Elephantina. Shell with 10 ribs, slightly curved, striate.
Shaw Natur. Miscel. vii. tab. 226.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. I. Lister, tab. 547. f. 1.
Argenv. conch. tab. 3. H. Zoom. tab. 1. H.
Petiv. Amb. tab. 16. fig. 33. Gazoph. tab. 13. f. 9.
Bonan. recr. & Mus. Kirch. 1. fig. 8.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. I. Ginan. Atr. 2. tab. 1. f. 1.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 29. fig. 3.
Born Mus. Caf. Vind. test. p. 430. vign.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 5. A.
2. *Argenv. conch. tab. 3. I.*
Inhabits Indian and European seas: 4 inches long.
Shell green with darker bands, deeply grooved, the tip white, within smooth.

Apinum. Shell with 10 ribs, slightly curved, smooth.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. B.
Inhabits Indian seas, and is probably a variety of the last.
Shell white, deeply grooved, with 8--12 ribs, between which it is either very smooth or very finely striate.

Arcuatum. Shell ribbed, curved, subulate, of one colour.
Inhabits—*Gualt. test. tab. 10. fig. G.*
Shell greenish, probably not a distinct species.

Striatulum.

- Striatulum.** Shell with 8 ribs and 8 striae, pointed, green tipt with white.
Lilher, tab. 547. fig. 1. the lower figure.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 5. B.
 Inhabits the *Sicilian* seas; resembles *D. elephantinum*, but is longer and narrower, and the larger aperture is angular, the smaller very narrow and round.
- Sexangulum.** Shell with 6 ribs, striate.
 Inhabits—*Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 531. n. 12.*
 Found fossil at *Loretto*.
- Dentalis.** Shell with 20 striae, slightly curved, interrupted.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. fig. 6.
Born. Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 13.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. Shell red or tipt with red.
- Fasciatum.** Shell very finely striate, slightly curved, grey with darker bands.
 Inhabits *Sicily*. *Martini conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 3. B.*
 Shell minute, solid, about the thickness of a crow-quill, with 4 or 5 dull cinereous or brown bands.
- Retum.** Shell straight, with doubled or tripled striae, and annulate.
Gualt. test. tab. 20. H. Martin. 1. tab. 1. f. 4. H.
Schroet. Einl. in Verß. tab. 3. fig. 5.
 Inhabits—resembles *D. elephantinum*, but is less acute, and the aperture is larger and more acute, and besides the longitudinal striae, which are rarely tripled, is marked with annular ones: shell greenish-white, or white, or testaceous with green rings.
- Fossile.** Shell roundish, somewhat obtuse, with very fine equal striae.
Schroet. Einl. in Verß. 4. tab. 3. fig. 7.
 Found fossil near *Loretto*: resembles *D. striatum*, but is not angular, and less pointed.
- Annulatum.** Shell round, obliquely striate.
 Found fossil. *Guettard Miner. Belust. 4. tab. 5. fig. 3.*
- Radula.** Shell slightly curved, somewhat obtuse, with decussate striae, the longitudinal ones granulate.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 530. n. 9.
 Found fossil in *Piedmont*: about an inch long.
- Interruptum.** Shell with decussate striae, all of them smooth, the longitudinal striae with finer interrupted ones.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 530. n. 10.
 Found fossil in *Piedmont*.

- Politum*. Shell round, slightly curved, continued, with very crowded annular striæ.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. fig. 5. Gualt. test. tab. 10. F.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 3. A.
 Inhabits Indian and European seas: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
 Shell polished, finely pointed, milk-white, rarely rosy with white or green annular striæ.
- Eburneum*. Shell round, slightly curved, continued, with remote rings.
 Inhabits India: very much resembles *D. entalis*.
 Shell white, smooth, polished, with numerous convex annular striæ.
- Entalis*. Shell round, slightly curved, continued, smooth.
Donovan's Brit. shells. ii. tab. 48.
Da Costa Brit. Conch. 2. tab. 10.
Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 90. fig. 152.
Borlase Cornwall, p. 276, tab. 28. f. 5.
Lister, tab. 547. f. 2. tab. 1056. f. 4.
Argand. conch. tab. 3. K. tab. 29. f. 2.
Bonan rect. and Mus. Kirch, 1. f. 9.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. E. Ginan. adf. tab. 1. f. 2.
Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 29. f. 4. Martin. 1. t. 1. f. 1, 2.
 Inhabits Indian and European shores: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
 Shell white, reddish or pale yellowish, polished, with striæ so very minute as hardly to be visible without the assistance of a glass.
- Arietinum*. Shell round, curved, continued, smooth.
 Inhabits Scandinavia. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 2853.*
 Resembles the last, but is more curved and hardly an eighth part as large.
- Corneum*. Shell round, slightly curved, interrupted, opaque.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 16.
 Inhabits the African Ocean: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.
 Shell smooth, horny, yellowish-brown, with an obtuse rounded tip.
- Nebulosum*. Shell curved, very smooth, white, with fulvous clouds and spots
 Inhabits Sicily; resembles *D. fasciatum*, but is more curved, longer and thinner.
- Pellucidum*. Shell horny, flexile, straightish, round, smooth.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 17.
 Inhabits the North seas: $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.
 Shell horny or pale honey-colour, very narrow and thin, not effervescing with acids.

Vitreum. Shell hyaline, glabrous and slightly curved.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 531. n. 11.

Found fossil in *Piedmont*: $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long.

Shell solid, thin, tapering gradually.

Minutum. Shell round, straightish, smooth, minute.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*. *Planc. conch. t. 2. f. 2.*

Shell so very minute as not to be discernable by the naked eye, and resembling a small bristle or one of the spines of an *Echinus*.

**Imperfectum*. Shell white, opaque, transversely striate, imperforate.

Kanmich. and Adam's Microsc. p. 635. tab. 14. f. 8.

Found at *Sandwich*; not very common: minute.

86 SERPULA. *Animal* a *Terebella*: *Shell* univalve, tubular, generally adhering to other substances; often separated internally by divisions at uncertain distances.

Nautiloides Shell flattish, minute, confluent, verrucose, spiral, with very thin semilunar internal divisions.

Schroet. n. Litterat. 3. tab. 3. f. 22, 23.

Inhabits *Norway seas*, adhering to the *Madrepora prolifera*, very minute, brownish or white; of an uncertain figure, sometimes rather oblong, sometimes more orbicular: divisions parallel: aperture very narrow.

Semilunum. Shell regular, oval, loose, glabrous.

Gualt. test. tab. X. f. S. Planc. conch. t. 2. f. 1?

Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. f. 22. a, b.

Inhabits the *Adriatic* and *Red seas*, and sometimes found fossil. Shell hardly larger than a grain of sand, white or yellowish; the whorls pressed close together: aperture narrow, compressed.

Planorbis. Shell orbicular, regular, flat, equal.

Found adhering to shells. *Fn. succ. 2102.*

Shell resembling a round scale, and when broken horizontally exhibiting the appearance of a spire in minute concentric circles.

Spirillum. Shell regular, spiral, orbicular, pellucid, with round gradually decreasing whorls

Planc. conch. tab. . f. 8. Gnan. adr. 1. tab. 2. f. 7.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. f. 20. C, D.

Pall. nov: Aët. Petrop. 2. tab. 5. f. 21. Animal.

Inhabits the Ocean, on Zoophytes, Sertulariæ and other marine substances: resembles *S. spirorbis*, but is much less.

Spirorbis. Shell regular, spiral, orbicular, the whorls slightly caniculate above and inwardly, and growing gradually less towards the centre.

Donovan's Brit. shells, 1. tab. 9.

Da Costa Brit. Conch. tab. 2. f. 11.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 91. fig. 155.

Lister, tab. 553. f. 5. Cinan, adr. 1. t. 2. f. 8.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 86. fig. 1--6.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 35. f. 8. Gualt. test. tab. 10. O.

Klein tubul. tab. 1. f. 8. Baster op. 1. tab. 9. f. 3.

Martin. conch. 1. tab. 3. f. 21. A, B. O.

2. *Cbœrn conch. 9. tab. 116. f. 999.*

Inhabits moist seas, adhering to Fuci and Zoophytes.

Shell white, without polish, not complicated, but disposed singly on the substances it is attached to: aperture circular.

Triguetra Shell creeping, flexuous, triangular.

Gualt. test. tab. 10. P. Martin. 1. tab. 3. f. 35.

Ephem. Ac. Nat. Cur. 1727. p. 315, tab. 10.

Baster opusc. subf. 1. tab. 9. f. 2. A--C.

Stroem. Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 53. tab. 2. f. 14.

Stroem. Aët. Hafn. 10. p. 17. tab. 6. f. 1--5.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. f. 14.

Inhabits the Ocean, adhering to marine substances, stones and the bottoms of ships, $\frac{1}{2}$ --1 inch long.

Shell white, pellucid, irregularly twisted, carinate on the back, sometimes denticulate, with a narrow circular aperture.

Intricata. Shell filiform, rough, round, intricately twisted.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 90. f. 157.

Guetard Miner. Belust. 3. tab. 6. f. 12, 13.

Inhabits European and Indian seas, on shells.

Shell greenish-white, a little rugged and coarse.

Rilogra-na. Shell capillary, fasciculate, in branched complications and cancellate.

Bocc. Mus. 228. tab. 2. f. 13. tab. 7. f. 2.

Aët. Petrop. 7. p. 374. tab. 16. f. 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. f. 8.

Guetard Miner. Belust. 4. tab. 6. f. 14.

Schroet. Einl. in Verh. 4. tab. 2. f. 12.

Inhabits the Mediterranean: 4 inches long, and forms a beautiful kind of net-work.

Granulata. Shell round, spiral, glomerate, with 3 elevated ribs on the upper side.

Inhabits the North seas, in large masses, adhering to stones, shells, &c. Shell white, size of a coriander seed, subumbilicate.

**Contortu-
plicata*. Shell angular, rugged and irregularly entwined.

Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 91. f. 158.

Bonap. recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 20. G.

Argenv. conch. tab. 4. B-D. Zoom. tab. 1. L.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 24. A.

2. *Argenv. conch. tab. 4. F. E.*

Inhabits European and American seas; 3-4 inches long, and sometimes as large as a goose-quill: shell white, cinereous or yellowish-brown, within smooth, transversely striate.

Glomerata. Shell round, glomerate, with decussate wrinkles.

Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 2. f. 11. Argenv. conch. tab. 4. G.

Bonap. recr. & Mus. kirch. 1. f. 20. E.

Gualt. test. tab. 10. T. Martin. 1. tab. 3. f. 23.

Inhabits European and Atlantic seas, in large masses.

Shell white, grey or brownish, within smooth.

*Lumbrica-
lis*. Shell round, flexuous, with a spiral acute tip.

Lister, tab. 548. f. 1. Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 11. f. 1.

Bonap. Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 20. M.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. 1. Gualt. test. tab. 10. Q. V.

Cinan. adr. 2. tab. 2. f. 14. Arg. conch. tab. 4. I.

Knorr Vergn. 2. tab. 14. f. 1. & 4. tab. 17. f. 2.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 2. f. 12. B. tab. 3. f. 24. B.

2. *Bonap. recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. f. 20. A?*

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. f. 4. Martin. 1. tab. 2. f. 15.

3. *Bonap. recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. f. 20. C?*

Knorr Vergn. 1. tab. 29. f. 5?

Martini conch. 1. tab. 2. f. 16.

Inhabits the Atlantic and Indian seas, in large masses.

Shell 3-5 inches long, transversely ribbed and longitudinally wrinkled.

*Polythala-
mia*. Shell round, diaphanous, smooth, straightish, with numerous internal divisions.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. D, E. Martin. 1. tab. 1. f. 6.

Inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian seas, under the sands, the shell outwardly white, transversely wrinkled and annulate, the inside separated by imperforated convex and concave divisions, making it appear as if it consisted of numerous united tubes.

Arenaria. Shell jointed, entire, distinct, flattish beneath.

Adanf. seneg. 1. tab. 11. f. 5.

- Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch.* 1. fig. 20. B.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. L. N. *Arg. conch. tab.* 4. H.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 19. A, B, C.
 2. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 41. L. t. *Martin. i. tab.* 1. f. 10. E.
 Inhabits India and Africa; is probably a *Teredo*.
 Shell white with pale brown-undulate rays, or whitish; the outside cancellate, within smooth; spirally twisted; striæ about 100, sometimes nodulous.

- Anguina*. Shell roundish, subspiral, with a longitudinal jointed cleft.
Lister, tab. 548. fig. 2. *Rumpf. Mus. tab.* 41. H. 2.
Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 20. H?
Gualt. test. tab. 10. Z. *Gueti. Min.* 4. tab. 5. f. 36.
Börn Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 18. fig. 15.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 13. A, B, C. f. 14.
 2. *Lister, tab.* 1056. fig. 3? *Klein tubul. tab.* 1. f. 3.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 94? *Martin. i. tab.* 1. f. 11?
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean: varies much in figure being round or angular, more or less flexuous, glabrous or rough, with the joints of the cleft often obsolete.

- Vermicularis*. Shell round, tapering, curved, wrinkled.
Shaw Natur. Miscel. viii. tab. 283.
Ellis Corall. tab. 38. fig. 2. *Klein tub. tab.* 1. f. 11.
 Inhabits the European seas: 2—3 inches long.
 Shell whitish, ending in an obtuse point: inhabitants bright scarlet with elegantly feathered tentacula, from the midst of which arises a trumpet-shaped tube and a lesser simple one.

- Penis*. Shell round, straight, taper, with a dilated radiate larger extremity, the disk covered with cylindrical pores.
Watering-pot.

- Shaw Natur. Miscel. tab.* 188.
Da Costa Elements of Conchol. p. 285. tab. 2. fig. 8.
Lister, tab. 548. fig. 3. *Argenw. conch. tab.* 3. G.
Bonan recr. and Mus. kirch. 1. fig. 38.
Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. fig. 7. *Valent. abb. tab.* 10. f. 87.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. M. *Mus. Leef. p.* 3. n. 4. f. 1.
Knorr Vergr. 4. tab. 28. fig. 1. & 6. tab. 40. f. 1.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 1. fig. 7.
Martini Besch. Berl. Naturf. 2. tab. 11. f. 1—5.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean: 3—5 inches long.
 Shell white or cinereous with a faint shade of red, smoothish, tapering and open at the small end; the dilated margin at the larger end terminating in numerous small tubes, the disk convex and covered with round perforations with a longitudinal linear one in the middle.

Echinata. Shell roundish, flexuous, rosy, with numerous rows of prickles, obtuse at the end.

Gualt. test. tab. 10. R. Martini, 1. tab. 2. fig. 8.

Inhabits ~~the~~ size of a crow-quill: aperture margined.

Ocrea. Shell roundish, striate, brown.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. K. Martini, 1. tab. 1. f. 9.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean, affixed to Corals.

Protensa. Shell polished, smoothish, with annulate plaits, a little tapering towards the end.

Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. K. Martini, 1. tab. 2. f. 12. A.

Inhabits Indian and American seas: size of a quill.

Shell ivory, whitish or blueish, either straight or partly bent.

Decussata. Shell round with decussate striæ, slightly wrinkled, flexuous, red, within smooth, white.

Inhabits ~~the~~ *Lister, tab. 547. fig. 4. Mart. 1. tab. 2. f. 17.*

Proboscidea Shell smooth, white, the broader part straight and transversely plaited.

Inhabits ~~the~~ *Martini conch. 1. tab. 2. fig. 18. A, B.*

Shell 2-4 inches long, white or sooty-brown.

Afra. Shell substriate, yellowish-brown, round, twisted into 3 whorls, with a central tip.

Inhabits *Gorée. Adans. seneg. 1. tab. 11. fig. 4. A, B.*

Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 20. A, B.

Cereolus. Shell round, smooth, yellowish, many times twisted.

Davil. Catal. rais. 1. tab. 4. fig. E.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 3. fig. 20. E.

Inhabits *America.* Shell long, narrow.

Cornucopiae Shell conic, spirally twisted, yellowish with brown bands, the middle round and twisted: aperture orbicular.

Born Mus. Cæs. Vind. test. tab. 13. f. 10. Ind. 1. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits ~~the~~ Shell obtuse at the tip.

Goreensis. Shell round, cancellate, yellow, within horny.

Adans. seneg. 1. p. 64. tab. 11. fig. 3.

Inhabits *Gorée*, fixed to testaceous substances and wood: 8-9 inches long, with elevated striæ, the longitudinal ones crowded.

Intestinalis. Shell triangular, twistest, fragile, tuberculate, with hollow dots.

Adans.

Adans. seneg. 1. p. 166. tab. 11. fig. 6.
Inhabits *Africa*: 8—9 inches long.
Shell whitish, singularly twisted, subumbilicate, within glabrous.

Infundibulum. Shell round, white, transversely striate and thrice twisted, the first bend appearing as if composed of 5 funnels placed in each other.
Martini Besch. Berl. Naturf. 2. tab. 12. fig. 1.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, fixed to stones.

Pyramidalis. Shell cinereous, above convex, beneath flat, pyramidal and many times twisted, the bends decreasing inwardly.
Spengler Besch. Naturf. 2. tab. 9. A. fig. 3—5.
Spengler Catal. raif. tab. 5. fig. 12—17.
Inhabits the *Indian sea*, adhering to testaceous substances, about an inch long: open at the narrower end, sometimes straightish or a little bent.

Denticulata Shell white, round, subulate, straight, toothed at the sides, with a longitudinal glabrous rib in the middle; the tip a little incurved, glabrous.
Schraet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. f. 18.
Found in the *Lepas tintinnabulum*: $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch long.

Melitenfis. Shell roundish, twisted, umbilicate, with decussate striae and longitudinal nodulous ribs, within smooth with numerous divisions.
Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. f. 19.
Found fossil in *Malta*. The 2 first bends placed on each other.

Norwegica. Shell round, smooth, incurved, with a nearly obsolete undulate base: mouth obliquely truncate.
Inhabits *Norway*. *Abb. Nidr.* 4. tab. 2. f. 11—13.

Porreba. Shell round, smooth, polished, ascending in a flexuous manner from the spiral base.
Inhabits *North seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr.* 2860.
Shell resembling *S. spirillus*, but is whiter, pellucid and not rugged: *inhabitant* short, with a red back and paler sides.

Virea. Shell round, regular, spiral, orbicular, pellucid, shining, wrinkled, with a thickened aperture.
O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 382. n. 378.
Inhabits *Greenland seas*, on *Sertulariæ*, *Fuci*, stones and other marine substances; resembles *S. glomerata*: shell thick, umbilicate, not a line in diameter, sometimes reddish.

Cancellata.

Cancellata. Shell spiral, glomerate, with 3 grooves, the lower groove interrupted by transverse ribs.

O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 383. n. 379.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*; resembles *S. granulata*.

Shell white, grey or greenish: aperture 2-toothed.

Stellaris. Shell suborbicular, umbilicate, convex, radiate with wrinkles.

O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 383. n. 380.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*, on *Sertulariæ* and stones.

Shell not larger than a needle, violet, reddish-brown or yellowish radiate with white, beneath flat, with a single whorl or bend: aperture very minute.

Gigantea. Shell somewhat triangular and a little flexuous, gradually tapering, violet, within smooth, pale yellow: aperture white, with undulate striæ and armed with a conic tooth.

Pallas. Miscell. Zool. tab. 9. f. 2—10.

Seba Mus. 1. tab. 29. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits *Africa* and *America*, fixed to rocks and corals.

Shell half a foot high and as thick as the little finger: inhabitants whitish.

Cinerea. Shell filiform, glabrous, conglomerate, perforated.

Forsk. fn. Arab. p. 128. n. 27.

Inhabits shores of *Messina*; resembles *S. intricata*, but is glabrous, greyish-white and flexuous.

Sulcata. Shell with 2 whorls, deeply and spirally grooved.

Adams. Transf. Linn. soc. iii. p. 254.

Inhabits the coast of *Pembroke-shire*, on the roots of the *Fucus digitatus*: shell greenish, minute.

Ovalis. Shell suboval, imperforated.

Adams. Transf. Linn. soc. v. p. 4. tab. 1. f. 28—30.

Found at *Tenby*. Shell with 2 bends forming an oval, and never perforated: minute.

Reflexa. Shell regular, rounded, with a reflected margin at the aperture.

Adams. Transf. Linn. soc. v. p. 4. tab. 1. f. 31, 32.

Found on the *Pembroke-shire* sands; minute: shell glossy, white, perforated: aperture above the plane of the spire.

Cornea. Shell regular, rounded, pellucid, with 3 whorls.

Adams. Transf. Linn. soc. v. p. 5. tab. 1. f. 33—35.

On the *Pembroke-shire* coast. Brownish, horny.

- *Bicornis*. Shell femilunar, ventricose, white, opaque, glossy.
Kænm. and Adams Microsc. p. 633. tab. 14. f. 2.
 Found at *Sandwich* and *Reculver*: minute.
- *Perforata*. Shell femilunar, perforated; white, opaque, glossy.
Kænm. and Adams Microsc. p. 633. tab. 14. f. 3.
 Inhabits *Sandwich*: very rare, minute.
- *Lacea*. Shell oval, thin, smooth, pellucid, with milky veins.
Adams Microsc. p. 634. tab. 14. f. 4.
 Found at *Sandwich*: very rare and minute.
- *Lagena*. Shell rounded, striate, grooved, with a narrow neck.
Adams Microsc. p. 634. tab. 14. f. 5.
 Found at *Sandwich* and *Sheppey*: minute.
 Shell shaped exactly like an oil-flask, whitish.
- *Retorta*. Shell rounded, margined, with a slender recurved neck.
Adams Microsc. p. 634. tab. 14. f. 6.
 Inhabits *Sandwich*: rather rare.
 Shell white, opaque, shaped like a retort.
- *Incurvata*. Shell straight, with 3 close whorls at the smaller end.
Adams Microsc. p. 634. tab. 14. f. 7.
 Inhabits *Sandwich*: rare minute.
 Shell white, semitransparent; resembles *Nautilus semilituor*, but
 has not the internal concamerated structure.

87. **TEREDO.** *Animal* a *Terebella*, with 2 calcareous hemispherical valves cut off before, and 2 lanceolate ones: *shell* tapering, flexuous, and capable of penetrating wood.

- *Navalis*. Shell very thin, cylindrical, smooth. *Skip-worm.*
Valisn. Nat. 2. tab. 4. Rumpf. Mus. tab. 41. F, G.
Sellius Hist. Nat. Tered. 1733. 4. tab. 1.
Adanson seneg. tab. 19. fig. 1.
 2. *Slabler Aët. Vlissing, 1. p. 387. tab. 2.*
 Found in the sides and bottoms of ships, and the stoutest oak pales which have remained sometime under water, and was imported from *India*. The destruction these worms effect in the water is almost equal to that of the *Termes* or white ant on land.
 Shell more or less twisted, rather obtuse at the tip, and 4—6 inches long.

Utriculus. Shell solid, cylindrical, undulate.

Kammer Conch. Rudolfs. p. 7. tab. 1.

Inhabits—in wood; about 7 inches long.

Shell white, subpellucid, very much bent, gradually tapering, with an oval aperture divided in the middle by a partition.

Clava. Shell clavate at one end, the other incurved, narrower, obtuse and perforated in the middle.

Walch Naturf. 10. p. 38. tab. 1. fig. 9, 10.

Spengler Naturf. 13. tab. 1. fig. 1—11. tab. 2. f. 12—14.

Found in the seed-vessels of the *Xylosteum granatum*: near 2 inches long, and not half a one wide: shell rough, brownish on the outside, within smooth, more or less flexuous.

88. **SABELLA.** *Animal* a *Nereis*, with 2 ringent mouth and 2 thicker tentacula behind the head: shell tubular, composed of particles of sand, broken shells and vegetable substances united to a membrane by a glutinous cement.

Scruposa. Shell solitary, loose, simple, curved, with lentiform glossy granulations.

Inhabits *India* and *American Islands*. Shell subulate, obtuse at the tip, as thick as a swan's quill, and composed of equal white grains of sand.

Scabra. Shell solitary, fixed by the base, simple, curved, with radiate-rough granulations.

Inhabits *America*. *M&P. Petrop. 1756. tab. 9. fig. 1, 2.*

* *Alveolata* With numerous parallel tubes communicating by an aperture forming in the mass the appearance of honey-combs.

Ellis Corals, p. 90. tab. 36. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 92. f. 162.

Inhabits *European Coasts*, covering the rocks for a considerable space, and easily breaking under the feet.

Shell composed chiefly of sand and very fine fragments of shells; the tubes straightish, 2—3 inches long.

* *Chrysodon* Shell solitary, subcylindrical, papyraceous, chiefly composed of fragments of shells.

Berg. A&S. Stockh. 1765. tab. 9. fig. 1—3.

Klein tub. tab. 1. fig. 4. Baster op. tab. 9. f. 4.

Martini conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 29, 30.

S. rudis. Pennant Brit. Zool. iv. p. 147. n. 161.

Inhabits European and Indian seas: 2—6 inches long, and as thick as a quill: shell pointed, dirty yellow, flexile while it is wet.

- Belgica.* Shell straight, conic, composed of minute particles of sand.
Klein tub. tab. 1. fig. 5. Echinod. tab. 33. A, B.
Martini conch. 1. tab. 4. fig. 37.
S. tubiformis. Brit. Zool. iv. tab. 92. fig. 163.
 Inhabits European Coasts: 2—3 inches long.

- Rectangula* Shell brown with alternate white and black rings, straight with a rectangular gibbous extremity.
Gualt. test. tab. 10. D. Martin. 1. tab. 4. fig. 31.
 Inhabits——9 inches long, not half a one in diameter.

- Capensis.* Shell cylindrical, conic, open at both ends, membranaceous, rough, with interrupted transverse striæ.
Mull. Linn. Naturf. 6. tab. 19. fig. 6, 7.
 Inhabits the promontory of Good Hope.

- Nigras* Shell cylindrical, black, smoothish on the outside, composed of very minute particles of sand.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. Min. D. fig. 1.
 Inhabits rivulets of Thuringia: $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

- Stagnalis.* Shell straight, tapering, open at both ends, smooth, with a margined aperture, composed of most minute particles of sand.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. Min. C. f. 13. Min. D. f. 9.
 Inhabits rivers of Thuringia: sometimes black and solitary, sometimes cinereous and adhering in a mass to the Ranunculus aquatilis.

- Canica.* Shell narrow, conic, smooth, straight, cinereous, with a blackish open tip, composed of most minute particles of sand.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. C. f. 14.
 Inhabits near Jena; not $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long: aperture not margined.

- Uncinata.* Shell smooth, round, tapering, with an open hooked tip.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. D. f. 8.
 Inhabits rivers of Thuringia; $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long: shell solitary, composed of very fine sand, cinereous or black, or cinereous above and black beneath.

- Sabulosa.* Shell cylindrical, closed at the tip, subclavate, perforated composed of larger grains of sand.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. D. fig. 4.
 Inhabits *Thuringia* and *Belgium*; not an inch long.
 Shell straight, or a little inflected in the middle, cinereous or black, or cinereous above and black beneath.
- Vegetabilis.* Shell depressed, composed of fragments of twigs stems and bark, and broken pieces of the *Tellina* cornea.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. C. fig. 9.
 Inhabits waters of *Thuringia*; an inch long.
- Ammoniata* Shell polygono-cylindrical, within smooth, composed of fragments of the *Cornu ammonis*.
 Inhabits rivers. *Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. C. fig. 10.*
- Helicina.* Shell round, within smooth, composed of fragments of the *Helix pusilla*,
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. C. min. fig. 11.
 Inhabits stagnant waters of *Thuringia*; an inch long.
- Dimidiata.* One part of the shell composed of sand or gravel, the other thicker, clavate and composed of fragments of shells.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. fig. 3. D.
 Inhabits waters of *Thuringia*.
- Fixa.* Shell composed of small stones, tapering towards the tip.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. C. fig. 12.
 Inhabits *Thuringia*, affixed to stones in the water: an inch long, gregarious, open at the side by which it is fixed.
- Clavata.* Shell composed of small stones, the open end clavate and consisting of larger stones.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. D. fig. 2.
 Inhabits *Thuringia*: solitary.
- Corticalis.* Shell composed of pieces of bark, towards the end of broken stems.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. D. fig. 5.
 Inhabits rivers of *Thuringia*, in numerous varieties.
- Arundinea.* Shell subconic, open at both ends, composed of fragments of the bark of reeds placed on each other.
Schræt. fusconch. tab. 11. min. D. fig. 6.
 Inhabits *Thuringia*: about an inch long.
- Aculeata.* Shell roundish, composed of small twigs and the culms of grasses the points of which project a little.

Schroet. fusconch. tab. 11. fig. D. 7.

Inhabits *Thuringia*: about an inch long.

Shell sometimes conic, sometimes cylindrical.

Marfuspi-
lis. Shell black, the open end cylindrical and narrower, the other part turgid and ovate.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. tab. 6. fig. 21.

Inhabits—above 2 inches long, composed of particles of black sand; within smooth.

Norwegica. Shell roundish, open at both ends, brittle, membranaceous, composed of very minute grains of sand.

Schroet. Einl. in conch. 2. p. 591. n. 20.

Inhabits *Norway*: above 4 inches long, and about the thickness of a crow's quill.

Lumbricalis Shell coarse, creeping, fragile, open at both ends: the inhabitant not furnished with tentacula at the mouth, with a prickly jointed body.

O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 374. n. 369.

Inhabits the deeps of the *Greenland seas*, fixed to stones.

Shell grey, composed of particles of sand cemented to a somewhat convex membrane, within lubricous, polished: inhabitant rufous annulate with white, beneath paler, with 21 joints, each armed on the back with 2 spines, and 2 other terminal ones which are unarmed.

Indica. Shell cylindrical, composed of capillary subcylindrical agglutinated crystals of quartz.

Abildg. Schr. Berl. Naturf. 9. p. 144. tab. 4.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*.

ORDER IV. ZOOPHYTA.

Composite animals, efflorescing like vegetables.

89. TUBIPORA. *Animal a Nereis? coral*
 consisting of erect hollow cylindrical parallel aggregate tubes. *Tubipore.*

Musca. With fasciculate connected tubes, and transverse distant membranaceous dissepiments.

Natur. Miscell. tab. 98. Tournef. Inst. tab. 342.

Baub. Hist. 3. fig. 2. Best. Mus. Lochn. tab. 23.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. tab. 289. fig. 14.

Moris. Hist. 3. f. 15. tab. 20. fig. 22.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 67. fig. 10, 11. Edw. av. tab. 93.

Welsch Hecast. tab. 44. Valent Ind. litt. tab. 8. fig. 5.

Buttn. Coral. p. 18. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. tab. 85. fig. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 110. fig. 89. Knorr delic. tab. A. 3.

Argenv. conch. tab. 26. fig. A.

Martini conch. 1. p. 21. vign. 2.

2. *Pall. Zooph. ed. Belg. tab. 10. fig. 2.*

Inhabits Indian and American seas, fixed to rocks and other corals: bright scarlet, consisting of an assortment of upright parallel tubes rising over each other by stages like the cells of an honey-comb, divided by transverse partitions. The *Indians* use it in cases of strangury and wounds inflicted by venomous animals.

Catenulata. With parallel tubes united into an anastomosing variously twisted kind of net-work.

Amæn. Acad. 1. p. 103. tab. 4. f. 20.

Brcmel. lithogr. sp. 2. tab. 23—27.

Helb. lithogr. tab. 5. f. 1—6. tab. 6. f. 1.

Buttn. Corallogr. tab. 1. f. 2.

Volk. silef. subt. tab. 58. f. 7. tab. 20. f. 3.

Found cast frequently on the shores of the *Baltic*; consisting of an erect membrane not separated by divisions, variously twisted, with a fastigate margin of one row of concatenate tubes.

**Serpens.* With erect cylindrical very short distant axillary tubes, and a creeping dichotomous divaricate base.

Ellis Corall. p. 74. n. 6. tab. 27. f. E. e.

Amæn. Acad. 1. p. 105. tab. 4. f. 26.

Mus. Tassin. tab. 3. f. 3. Planc. conch. tab. 18. N. n.

Marf.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 153. tab. 134. f. 168.

Cast frequently on the shores of the *European, Baltic and American* seas, and generally found adhering to the stalks of Fuci and Corallines: minute, white or pale red; the incrustation composed of circular rows of small and almost parallel tubes.

Fascicularis With filiform fasciculate tubes, anastomosing occasionally at the sides.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. 429.

Inhabits the shores of *Greenland*, and sometimes found in calcareous mountains, about the thickness of a sparrow's quill: white, not quite straight, with the transverse connecting pieces narrower.

Ramosa. Separated by roundish interstices, the tubes of the confluent branches simple, flexuous, aggregate, conglutinate.

Kæhreuter At. Petrop. 7. p. 374. tab. 16. f. 3.

Inhabits the *White Sea*: without stem, narrower at the base, with the branches spread every way, very brittle, whitish, within white.

Pinnata. Dichotomous, erect, with the tubes disposed in a pinnate form.

Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 34. f. 167. n. 1. 3. 4. f. 168. n. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, about an inch high and as thick as a large thread: greyish or greenish, with equal patulous branches.

Penicillata. Furnished with a stem, the head thickened and formed of tubes connected towards the base.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 429. n. 430.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*, affixed to testaceous substances, 3 lines long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad: white, erect, resembling *T. fascicularis*.

Flabellaris Depressed, fan-shaped, affixed, radiate with parallel connected tubes.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 430. n. 431.

Inhabits *Greenland seas*, fixed to the lower surface of the *Ulva maxima*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line broad: grey, with radiate striæ, resembling the segment of a circle.

Stellata. With distinct tubes connected in numerous remote horizontally tubular stages, the surface radiate with striæ.

Moder At. Stockh. 1788. 3. n. 10. tab. 7. f. 1.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

Strues. With distant divergent loose tubes often bent behind, connected by lesser simple horizontal tubes.

Helabing lith p. 52. t. 5. f. 7. Buttner Corall. p. 22. t. 2. f. 9.

Found hitherto in a fossil state only.

90. MADREPORA. *Animal* resembling a Medusa: coral with lamellate star-shaped cavities. *Madrepore.*

A. Composed of a single star.

- *Verrucaria.* Star orbicular, flattish, sessile, with a convex disk full of tubular pores and radiate border.

Forsk. it. rer. Nat. tab. 26. d. D.

Ginan. Adr. 10. tab. 4. f. 10.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 137. n. 13.

Inhabits the *European, Mediterranean and Red Seas*, adhering to marine vegetables and the softer Zoophytes: size of a split pea, and appears an intermediate species between the Madrepore, Tubipore and Millepore: white or yellowish, with aggregate tubes on the disk like the florets of a composite flower, and a flattened striate border like the rays of these flowers.

- Turbinata.* Turbinate, sessile, smooth, with an hemispherical concave star.

Langl. lap. fig. p. 52. tab. 12.

Helwing lithogr. tab. 5. f. 9—11. 13. 15. 17.

Wolf. Haff. tab. 10. f. 3, 4.

Found fossil in *Gothland and Campania.*

- *Porpita.* Without stem: star convex, orbicular, with a depressed centre, beneath flat, margined, smooth.

Amæn. Acad. 1. p. 91. n. 2. tab. 4. f. 5.

Scheuchz. lithogr. Helv. fig. 43, 44.

Buttn. Coral. p. 24. fig. 3. 5.

Llwyd lith. p. 151. Brom. lith. p. 33. f. a—h.

Inhabits the *Indian and Red Seas*, and is frequently found fossil in *Europe*, size of a Lupine.

- Fungites.* Orbicular, convex, with simple longitudinal laminae or gills, beneath concave and papillous.

Shaw Natur. Miscel. tab. 79. Forsk. ic. rer. tab. 42.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 149 n. 2. tab. 28. f. 5, 6.

Best. Mus. Lochm. tab. 26. fig. 3.

Clus. exot. p. 125. tab. 10. fig. 1.

Valent. Ind. litt. p. 568. tab. 9. fig. 2.

I. Baub. Hist. 3. p. 801. fig. 1, 2.

Olear Mus. p. 68. tab. 34. fig. 2.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 247. tab. 88. fig. 1. 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 110. f. 6. b. t. 111. f. 1, 2. t. 112. f. 28—30.

Knorr delic. tab. A. iii. n. 4.

2. Prickly. *Pall. elench. zooph. p. 284. n. 165. b.*

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Indian* and *Red Seas*: sometimes with, sometimes without foot-stalk; 1-6 inches in diameter: white, with a concave centre and rough beneath: gills acute, alternately shorter and irregularly ferrate.

Patella. Without stem: gills granulate at the sides; denticulate at the margin and placed in a triple order, the third reaching from the centre to the margin.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 148. n. 1. tab. 28. f. 1-4.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

All the gills denticulate at the margin and very rough at the sides: the younger specimens flat; the adult ones convex.

Gastrop. Clavate, turbinate with a tapering base: star obconic with a doubled prominent jagged centre.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 150. n. 3. tab. 28. fig. 7.

Planc. conch. ed. 2. p. 128. tab. app. 18. fig. M.

Inhabits Southern coasts of *Europe*; about 2 inches long and 1 diameter: white and very hard: gills about 40, with as many intermediate smaller ones, the latter reaching to the margin; but not extending to the centre like the larger ones.

B. *With numerous separate stars, and continued gills.*

Pileus. Without stem, oblong, convex, beneath concave; with longitudinal rows of concatenate stars: gills crowded, abbreviated.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 159. tab. 45.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 248. tab. 88. fig. 2, 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 111. fig. 3. 5.

2. *Seba Mus. 3. tab. 111. fig. 6. tab. 112. f. 31.*

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. In the furrow along the middle is a line of stars with their gills disposed each side in a radiate form; under these each side are 2 other rows of stars, as it were linked together, with their rays nearly parallel and pointing upwards and downwards: margin all round terminated by sharp erect laminæ or gills.

Cyrtata. Foliateous, crested, with rows of stars impressed in the centre; the foliations broad and flattish.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 158. n. 27. tab. 31. f. 3, 4.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *South Seas*.

Lactuca. Sessile, with large crowded frondescent stars, the fronds perpendicular, waved and jagged.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 158. n. 28. tab. 44.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 89. fig. 10.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*? very rare.

- Ficoides.* Foliateous, crested, with scattered stars; the lateral foliations flattish, marginal ones sharply carinate: gills foliateous.
Inhabits the *South sea*. *Soland. and Ellis*, p. 159. n. 29.
- Acrofa.* Foliateous, crested, with scattered stars; lateral foliations flat, terminal ones subcarinate: gills needle-shaped.
Inhabits—*Soland, and Ellis*, p. 159. n. 30.
- Lichen.* Foliateous, crested, with obconic rounded rows of stars and very acute carinate subflexuous obliquely placed foliations.
Inhabits the *South sea*. *Soland. and Ellis*, p. 160. n. 33.
- Agaricites.* Without stem; with carinate grooves and concatenate stars.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 159. n. 32.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 110. f. 6. C C.
Argenw. Oryz. p. 367. tab. 22. f. 7.
Knorr delic. 1. p. 25. tab. A. X. f. 1.
Inhabits *American Islands*; 5 or 6 inches in diameter: cinereous, consisting of various divergent semiorbicular gills, with numerous serpentine grooves, in the bottom of which are placed the stars.
- Elephantopus.* Somewhat turbinate, with granulous parallel gills and scattered jagged prominent stars within.
Pall. el. zooph. p. 290. n. 168. b.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; an intermediate species between *M. lactuca* and *agaricites*: resembles a thin sessile undulately curled lamina, with the stars disposed nearly in the form of a quincunx,
- Crustacea.* Crustaceous, with a flat stellate surface composed of thick toothed concatenate rays.
Pall. el. zooph. p. 291. n. 170.
Inhabits the *American Ocean*: obtusely conic, with the stars disposed in a quincunx form.
- Incrustans.* Unequal, with prominent conic truncate hollow stars, which are distant at the tip and lamellate within.
Forst. fn. Arab. p. 135. n. 16.
Inhabits the *Red sea*. Stars about the size of a pea at the base and half the size at the tip: probably not a distinct species.
- Exesa.* Crustaceous, with reticulate concatenate stars and abrupt conic acute interstices.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 161. n. 38. tab. 49. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *Pacific Ocean*: white, with conic warts smooth at the tips: *gills* rough, unequal.

Filigrana. Without stalk, simple with a very thin serpentine labyrinthic star; with an acute future and flat perforated spaces.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Gualt. ind. test. tab. 97.*

Esper Pflanz. 3. p. 139. n. 20. tab. 23. fig. 1, 2.

Nasans. Simple without stalk: star serpentine, labyrinthic, with the disks of the undulations very broad; future obtuse: coral porous, smoother.

Esper Pflanz. 3. p. 140. n. 21. tab. 23.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 201. tab. 99. fig. 9, 10.

Inhabits the *Indian and American* seas.

Anthophyl-lum. Simple with an ovate stalk: star terminal, hemispherical, concave, with radiate thicker gills at the bottom.

Esper pflanz. 3. p. 143. t. 24 f. 1-5. Batt. hist. rer. nat. 1. t. 44. f. 6.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.

C. With numerous united stars.

Labyrin-thica. Without stalk: star with serpentine undulations, and obtuse future.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 160. n. 34. tab. 46. f. 3, 4.

Best. Mus. tab. 26. f. 1, 2. Petiv. Gaz. tab. 68. n. 11.

Valent. ind. litt. p. 509. n. 2. tab. 9. f. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 10. fig. 29. b. 97. b.

Olear Mus. Gott. tab. 34. fig. 1. 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 111. fig. 7, 8, tab. 112. f. 1, 4—7.

Knorr delic. tab. A. iv. n. 1.

Inhabits *India and South America*; very variable in form, and often many feet in diameter: in the *Caribbee Islands* it is often burnt into lime: *gills* denticulate and jagged at the ends.

Sinuosa. With spreading short flexuous undulations and unequal jagged dissepiments, the prominent undulations mostly doubled: *gills* denticulate.

Inhabits *South America*. *Soland. and Ellis, p. 160. n. 35.*

Meandrites. Without stalk: star with serpentine undulations & acute future.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 161. n. 37. tab. 48. f. 1.

Gualt. test. tab. 51. b. Knorr delic. tab. A. iii. f. 2.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 109. fig. 9, 10. tab. 112. f. 2, 3, 4?

Inhabits *South America* and the *Mediterranean*: the undulations are larger and looser than in *M. labyrinthica*, and the substance is more solid and nearly stony; the centres of the stars radiate with thick gills.

- Areola*. Without stalk: undulations dilated and in some places doubled, with narrow truncate margin: gills crenate.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 161. n. 36. tab. 47. f. 4, 5.
Besler Mus. tab. 28. *Petit pterigr.* tab. 20. f. 16.
Sloane Jamaic. 1. p. 56. n. 10, 11. tab. 18. f. 3.
Rumpf. Amb. tab. 87. f. 1. *Valent. Ind.* 3. tab. 52. f. C C.
Molin Chin. p. 220. tab. 45. n. 7.
Argenv. Oryst. tab. 22. n. 4. *Kundm. rar.* tab. 9. f. 7.
Knorr delic. tab. A. 11. f. 1, 2.
I. Baub. Hill. 3. p. 801. f. 3.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 108. f. 3, 5. tab. 112. f. 23—27.
 Inhabits *India and South America*: rosy, beneath smooth.
- Abdita*. Subconglomerate with star-shaped angular obconic foliar tions and simple undulations: gills narrow, with crenulate teeth.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 162. n. 39. tab. 50. fig. 2.
 Inhabits—probably a variety of *M. favosa*.
- Phrygia*. With long narrow undulations and perpendicular prominent ones, the dissepiments simple, lamellate, lobulate: gills rather remote.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 162. n. 40. tab. 48. f. 2.
 Inhabits the *Southern Ocean*. Undulations sometimes straight sometimes flexuous.
- Repanda*. Prominent undulations thickened, the dissepiments simple and hardly united: gills numerous, most of them thickened within.
 Inhabits—*Soland. and Ellis Corall.* p. 162. n. 41.
- Ambigua*. Undulations star-shaped and flexuous, the prominent ones thickened; dissepiments simple and thickish: gills distant.
 Inhabits—*Soland. and Ellis Corall.* p. 162. n. 42.
- Dadalea*. With deep short undulations and perpendicular prominent ones, the dissepiments jagged: gills ferrate.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 161. n. 43. tab. 46. f. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the *East Indian Ocean*.
- Gyrosa*. Cellular, with doubled foliaceous prominent undulations and simple dissepiments; gills foliaceous, equal.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 163. n. 44. tab. 51. f. 1.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 109. f. 9, 10.
 Inhabits—Smoother than most of its genus, and covered with numerous cells.

- Clavosa.* Undulations narrow at the base with equal dissepiments, the prominent ones simple and thickish: gills alternately abbreviated.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 163. n. 45. tab. 51. f. 2.
 Inhabits South America: rounded and nodulous.
- Cerebrum.* Nearly globular with very long tortuous undulations and terminating flattish prominent ones. *Brain-stone,*
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 118.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 68. n. 11. Soland. and Ellis, p. 163. n. 46.
 Inhabits——2 inches to 2 feet in diameter.
- Involuta.* Undulations dilated at the base and short with nearly equal narrow dissepiments, the prominent ones simple.
 Inhabits——*Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 164. n. 47.*
- Implicata.* Undulations rounded and nearly perpendicularly with equal broad dissepiments, the prominent ones doubled and broad.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 164. n. 48.
- Cochlea.* Undulations spiral: star simple or double with a punctured centre: rays ferrulate.
Spengler nov. Act. Dan. Hafn. 1. p. 40. icon.
 Inhabits *Tranquebar*: between the Testacea and Zoophyta.
- D. *Aggregate, undivided, with distinct stars and porulous tuberculous prominent undulations.*
- Favosa.* Stars angular, concave, connected.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 167. n. 61. tab. 50. f. 1.
Amæn. Acad. 1. p. 96. tab. 4. f. 16.
Bocc. Mus. 1. tab. 5. f. 3. Gualt. test. tab. 19. n. 23.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 112. f. 8. 10. 21. c.
Knorr delic. tab. A. iv. f. 2.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: white, striate at the sides; when divided transversely appears reticulate, with unequal pores and spots: gills toothed.
- Carata.* Subconglomerate with star-shaped angular undulations and simple narrow divisions: gills denticulate.
 Inhabits——*Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 167. n. 62.*
 Probably only a variety of *M. favosa*.
- Bulliens.* Stars distant, round or oblong, unequal and elevated at the margin, the interstices with somewhat concave radiate wrinkles.
 Inhabits——*Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 167. n. 63.*

- Ananas.* With angular convex stars which are concave on the disk.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 168. n. 64. tab. 47. f. 6.
Amæn. Acad. 1. p. 92. tab. 4. f. 8, 9.
Hebwing lith. tab. 5. f. 22. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 109. f. 11.
Bocc. Mus. tab. 9. f. 7. *Wolf Hass.* tab. 10. f. 3, 4.
Volkman. fl. 1. tab. 18. f. 5. tab. 19. f. 3, a, b.
Knorr delic. 1. tab. A. vi. fig. 1.
Schrät. Einl. in Verh. 3. tab. 7. f. 3? tab. 9. f. 4.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *South American seas*, and is frequently found fossile: gibbous, and when dissected transversely resembling a white net with hexangular spots including a white ring, and striate between the net and the ring: gills crenate.
- Hyades.* With crowded obconic rounded and somewhat angular stars and thick porous divisions, the centres flattish and convex.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 168, n. 65.
- Siderca.* With crowded rounded and somewhat angular stars and thick rather convex divisions: alternate gills nearly united at the margin: centres simple.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 168. n. 66. t. 49. f. 2.
- Galaxea.* With somewhat crowded impressed stars and thick flattish nearly distinct divisions: gills very thin: centres a little worn.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 168. n. 67. t. 47. f. 7.
 Gills by fours, reaching to the centre, the 3 intermediate ones connivent near the base.
- Pleiades.* Stars roundish with acute elevated margins, the interstices concave, smoothish, and in some parts a little cavernous.
 Inhabits—*Solander & Ellis Corall.* p. 169. n. 68. t. 53. f. 7, 8.
- Papillosa.* Somewhat aggregate; stars cylindraco-papillous, with thickened rounded oblique margins.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 169. n. 70.
 Resembles *M. muricata*, of which it may probably be the embryo, but the papillæ are contiguous and disposed in a single row.
- Radiata.* Stars cylindracoous with elevated margins, the interstices broad, concave and radiate with grooves.
 Inhabits—*Solander & Ellis Corall.* p. 169. n. 71. tab. 47. f. 8.

- Latebrosa*. Stars roundish with many rays and elevated margins, the interstices radiate with grooves, a little narrowed and unequal.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. tab. 21. fig. 4.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 170. n. 72.
 Inhabits the *West Indian Islands*.
- Polygona*. With minute crowded stars intermixed with larger perforated ones, the bottom concave, cylindrical.
Amæn. Acad. 4. p. 258. tab. 3. fig. 15.
 Inhabits the *Indian sea*: resembles a white crust 2 inches thick: the smaller stars minute and rather obtuse and 12-rayed, the larger ones as big as the end of a finger, more gibbous, with an empty cavity between them.
- Avenosa*. With contiguous flattish ochraceous stars.
 Inhabits *Algira*: white, with rather large stars, sometimes a little elevated and verrucose.
- Interstincta*. With round distant immersed cylindraceous stars, the interstices porous.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 167. n. 60. tab. 56.
Petiv. Gaz. tab. 20. fig. 12.
 Inhabits *India, America and Norway*: large, flattened and somewhat branched, grey.
- Spongiosa*. Somewhat dilated, with craggy foliations obtuse above and flat beneath: stars funnel-form, deep, unequal.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 164. n. 49.
- Foliosa*. Somewhat dilated, with foliations somewhat craggy and verrucose above, beneath flattish: stars unequal, small.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 164. n. 50. tab. 52.
Rumpf. Mus. 6. tab. 87. f. 2. *Gualt. test.* tab. 42. b.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 110. f. 7. *Mus. Bessler, tab.* 27.
Turgot Mem. instr. tab. 22. A.
Baier mon. rer. petr. tab. 2. f. 3, 4.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; large, rosy.
- Poreulata*. Stars obconic, with acute margins and in some places remote, the interstices smooth: gills every where granulous.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 165. n. 51.
Ellis Corall. tab. 32. fig. A. 1. A. 3.
 Inhabits—greyish-white and very rare.

- Stellulata.* With round distant equal cylinders of stars elevated at the margins, the interstices flattish and roughish.
Inhabits—*Solander & Ellis Corall.* p. 165. tab. 53. fig. 3, 4.
- Astroites.* Subglobular with very numerous immersed stars, the interstices porous.
Shaw Natur. Miscel. tab. 155. *Herm. Marl. tab.* 11. f. 32.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 112. fig. 12. 14.
Knorr delic. 1. tab. A, X. fig. 4.
Myll. fax. subterr. 2. tab. 2. fig. 1.
Kundm. rar. Nat. tab. 10. f. 9—17.
Argenw. Oryctol. tab. 23. f. 4. 10. 19.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 165. n. 53.
Inhabits *South America*, in large masses: whitish.
- Stellata.* Solid, rough outwardly, with scattered convex stars impressed in the middle.
Pallas el. zooph. p. 323. n. 191.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: grey, rough with minute points.
- Nodulosa.* With crowded obconic stars, the interstices and gills acerose and roughish: coral a little nodulous.
Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 165. n. 54.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 112. fig. 18.
- Acropora.* Hemispherical with crowded annular prominent crenate stars.
Inhabits—Stars small, elevated, with a deeper centre.
- Cavernosa.* Stars immersed, salver-shaped with a striate border and separated by an elevated future.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 169. n. 69. tab. 53. f. 1, 2.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 112. f. 15. 19. 22.
Bocc. Mus. tab. xi. 5. f. 4. *Arg. Oryct.* tab. 23. f. 9. 16.
Kundm. rar. Nat. tab. 10. f. 6.
Knorr delic. 1. tab. A. iv. f. 3.
Volk. Siles. subt. 1. tab. 18. f. 1.
Bourg. petrifact. tab. 4. f. 26. tab. 7. f. 36.
Knorr petrif. 2. tab. F. n. 2. tab. F. vi. f. 3.
Inhabits *South America* and the *Mediterranean*: stars elevated, the future forming a pentagonal net-work: probably a variety of *M. radiata* in a younger state.
- Punctata.* With crowded star-like points composed of 10 dots.
Inhabits the *European Ocean* and *Mediterranean*: rounded, white, friable, with small unequal star-like dots.

Cylindric. Cylinders united: stars concave, with a rather prominent centre.

Carolin. pol. mar. 1. tab. 3. f. 1—5. 2) 6—8.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: roundish, brown, with often distinct lateral cylinders, transversely wrinkled outwardly: the *inhabitant* is an *Actinia*, and is a large sluggish animal.

Truncata. Joints turbinate, proliferous, coalescing at the extreme margin: stars truncate, with a concave cylindrical disk.

Amœn. Acad. 1. p. 93. tab. 4. f. X. 3.

Volkman, Siles. subt. 1. p. 121. tab. 19. f. 1. a, b.

Knorr petrif. 2. 2. tab. 1**. fig. 2. tab. G. I*. f. 2. and 3.

Suppl. tab. vi. b. f. 3.

Found fossil: a little rugged, with joints of equal length and breadth.

Stellaris. Joints proliferous, central, solitary: stars connected by a dilated margin.

Amœn. Acad. 1. p. 94. tab. 4. fig. xi. 4.

Found fossil on the shores of *Gothland*: stems simple, parallel, erect, as thick as a finger, and a palm or more long: bark obsoletely striate, with cup-shaped joints an inch long.

Organum. Corals cylindrical, smooth, distant, combined, with de-flected membranes.

Amœn. Acad. 1. p. 96. tab. 4. fig. vi. 1.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*, but is more frequently found fossil: cy-linders parallel, as thick as an oat-straw.

Divergens. Subglobular, with divergent cylinders standing out beyond the surface twice their diameter.

Forsk. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 136. n. 19.

Found fossil: probably a variety of the last.

Musicalis. Corals cylindrical, striate, distant, united by numerous transverse dissepiments.

Shariv Natur. Miscell. tab. 414.

Ellis Philozoph. Transact. 53. p. 432. t. 20. f. 14.

Borlase Cornwall. p. 241. tab. 27. fig. 7.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 165. n. 55.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, and is sometimes cast on the *Irish* coasts, and often found petrified: coral white, and often very large.

Denticulata. Stars unequal, the gills with an elevated margin, the larger ones acute with a process at the base; interstices grooved.

Inhabits——*Soland. and Ellis.* p. 166. tab. 49. f. 1.

Faveolata. Stars somewhat angular, many-rayed, and here and there doubled when cut longitudinally.
Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 166. t. 53. f. 5, 6.

Retepora. Stars somewhat angular with filamentous gills, and reticulate when cut longitudinally.
Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 166. t. 54. f. 3-5.

Rotulosa. Stars cylindraceous with few rays, the gills erect and acute towards the margin, with an erect spine at the base.
Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 166. t. 55.

Cespitosa. Corals round, slightly branched, striate, approximate, with turbinate concave reticulate stars.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean.* *Gualt. test. tab.* 61.
Coral white, stony, very large and often soft; frequently found fossil.

Flexuosa. Corals cylindrical, rough, flexuous, approximate, with concave striate stars.
Amern. Acad. 1. p. 96. tab. 4. f. 23. 5.
Found cast on the shores of the *Baltic*, and is probably a variety of *M. cespitosa*.

Fascicularis Corals straight, cylindrical, glabrous, divergent.
Rumpf. Mus. 6. tab. 87. fig. 8. *Gualt. test.* t. 106. G.
Bonan Mus. Kirch. tab. 5. fig. 1.
Rocon. Mus. tab. 9. n. 5. f. 1.
Knorr delic. tab. A. iv. n. 4.
Argenw. Oryzol. tab. 22. fig. 6.
Bourg. petrifac. tab. 4. f. 25. tab. 10. f. 47.
Volk. fles. sub. tab. 17. f. 4.
Herm. Marlogr. tab. 12. fig. 10.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: white, stony, solid, unequal; frequently found fossil in *Europe*.

Pectinata. Stars orbicular, with a tumid dilated radiate margin, the interstices dotted.
Volk. fles. sub. 1. p. 121. tab. 19. fig. 2.
Knorr petrif. suppl. tab. vi. g. fig. 2.
Guet Mem. 2. p. 425. & 3. p. 509. tab. 51. f. 2.
Found fossil in *Silesia*: stars flat, with about 30 unequal denticulate gills.

Rotularis. Coral of many shapes, with solitary orbicular flat unequally radiate stars, with a smooth flat and hardly prominent margin.

Guett. Mem. 2. p. 421. & 3. p. 509. tab. 47. f. 7.

Knorr petrif. ii. 2. tab. F. v. fig. 1.

Inhabits the Red Sea, often growing to other marine substances, white, solid, subglobular or flattened, the stars about a line in diameter.

Tubularis. Tubes cylindrical, very entire, a little prominent and expanded into an unequally radiate star,

Walch Naturf. 5. p. 48. n. 7.

Found often fossil: tubes about the size of a crow quill: flars with about 6 thicker gills, between each of which are 3 lesser ones.

Mamillaris Stars orbicular, prominent, wart-like, excavated.

Guett. Mem. 3. p. 514. tab. 54. fig. 3.

Schrat. Einl. in Verh. 3. tab. 6. f. 3.

Found fossil near Frankfurt: flars without border.

Patelloides. Glabrous; flars large, many-rayed, a little elevated, with a minute centre.

Guett. Mem. 3. p. 506. tab. 48. fig. 2-4.

Buttn. Coral. sub. p. 24. tab. 3. fig. 2.

Knorr petrif. ii. 2. tab. F. vi. fig. 4.

Found fossil: flars with thick equal rays, often above 35.

Globularis. Stars large, rounded, equally rayed, with a large perforated centre.

Inhabits—*Kundm. rar. Nat. tab. 10. f. 7.*

Filum. Stars rounded, large, somewhat crowded, with a very minute hardly excavated centre.

Scheuchz. lithogr. Helv. p. 36. t. n. 49.

Found fossil near Basse: flars 3—4 lines wide.

Perforata. Stars crowded, minute, excavated, with perforated gills.

Inhabits—*Walch Naturf. 5. p. 54—58.*

Coral sometimes hemispherical and nearly a foot in diameter: flars 12-rayed.

Vermicularis. Stars with unequal undulate smooth rays.

Lang. laps. fig. Helv. p. 60. tab. 20.

Bourg. petrif. tab. 3. fig. 19.

Volkman. filif. sub. p. 119. tab. 18. f. 4.

Found fossil: flars 5 or 6 lines in diameter, with about 8 principal rays, some of them forked; centre minute.

Arachnoides. Stars crowded, minute, flattened, with subundulate, short equal rays.

Plott Nat. Hist. of Oxfordsh. tab. 2. fig. 7.

Hill's Hist. of Fossiles, tab. 7.

Guett. Mem. 2. p. 435. & 3. p. 508. tab. 49. f. 2.

Volkh. fles. sub. p. 120. tab. 18. fig. 11.

Schroet. Einl. in Verst. 3. p. 461. tab. 9. f. 3.

Found fossil: coral hemispherical: stars with 12 contingent rays.

Undulata. Stars large, elevated, with elongated curved rays.

Bourg. petr. 3. f. 33. Khorr petr. ii. 2. t. F. vi. f. 1.

Guett. Mem. 2. p. 441. 3. p. 491. tab. 40. f. 1.

Found fossil: stars 5 or 6 lines wide, with about 24 rays.

Solida. Stars every where contiguous, with united membranaceous margins.

Forsk. fn. Ægypt. Arab. p. 131.

Inhabits the Red Sea, where it forms vast rocks, and is used in building and burnt into lime: stars concave, with a very thin brittle margin: gills sometimes radiate, sometimes only marginal: centre orbicular and rough with a row of small tubercles.

Monile. Stars funnel-form, without disk, covered with gills and divisions; gills equal, radiant, denticulate and continued into the next star.

Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 133. n. 6.

Found fossil in Arabia: stars as large as a pea, the centre less than a mustard-seed.

Dædalica. Stars somewhat hexagonal, with united reticulate divisions toothed internally and at the margin.

Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 133. n. 7.

Inhabits the Red Sea: stars snowy, very thin and toothed within.

Monostriata Divisions between the old stars elevated into rough lanceolate tongue-shaped processes.

Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 133. n. 8.

Inhabits the Red Sea: spongy, tough, snowy.

Contignatio Flattish, orbicular, with linear stars at the circumference tending to the centre, the middle ones ovate, divaricate and nearly contiguous.

Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 134. n. 9.

Inhabits the Red Sea; often a foot in diameter.

Cristata. Corals ventricose-conic, smooth, rough towards the tip; stars angular-rounded labyrinthic and furnished with alternately shorter rows of gills.

Esper Pflanz. 3. p. 150. n. 24. tab. 26.

Inhabits shores of China.

Rus.

Unequal, with spongy papillæ and superficial flattish distant stars.

Inhabits the Red Sea. Forsk. *fn. Æg. Arab.* p. 135. n. 14.

Cuspidata.

Corals conic, grooved; stars turbinate, with straight elongated acute gills.

Inhabits China. *Esper Pflanz.* 3. tab. 28.

E. Branched, with distinct stars and tuberculous porulous undulations.

Porites.

Slightly branched, composite, rough, with substellate crowded pores.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 172. n. 77. tab. 47. f. 13

Imper. Hist. Nat. 802. tab. 814.

Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. tab. 10. n. 12.

Petiv. Pterig. tab. 20. fig. 15. *Knorr delic. t. A. i. f. 3.*

Sloane Jamaic. tab. 18. fig. 14. *Gualt. test. t. 20.*

Mus. Gottw. tab. 47. f. 3. *Bocc. Mus. t. 9. f. 1—4.*

Inhabits India and South America: clear white, outwardly often grey: branches patulous, subdichotomous or alternate, very obtuse, and rough with eminent dots.

Digitata.

Branches clavate, flattened; stars scattered, 6-rayed, with a projecting vaulted upper margin.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 109. fig. 11.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 170. n. 74.

Inhabits the Indian Ocean: resembles the last.

Coral white, outwardly yellowish-grey.

Damicornis.

Very much branched, the branches tapering and subdivided; stars crowded, blind, ciliate.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 170. n. 73.

Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. tab. 10. fig. 11.

Gualt. test. tab. 104. b. *Knorr delic. tab. A. i. f. 4.*

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 240. tab. 86. fig. 3.

Inhabits Africa and India, and resembles the next, but wants the wart-like protuberances.

Verrucosa.

Very much branched, the branches obtuse and furnished with numerous simpler wart-like subdivisions; stars scattered, crowded, ciliate.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 172. n. 78.

Weinm. phytanth. 2. p. 426. fig. 2.

Inhabits the African and Indian Oceans.

Muricata.

Composite and subimbricate, with obliquely truncate prominent ascending stars.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 171. n. 76. tab. 57.

Best. Mus. tab. 26. fig. 4. *Mus. Lochn.* tab. 23.

Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. p. 656. f. 15. t. 10. n. 3. & 9.

Petiv. pterig. tab. 18. fig. 7. & 18.

Valent.

Valent. Ind. 4. tab. 52. fig. D D.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 239. tab. 86. fig. 1.

Eph. Nat. Cur. Dec. ii. A. iii. p. 78. tab. 3. f. 1.

Lang. lap. fig. Helv. p. 57. tab. 17. n. 1, 2.

Weimm. phytanth. 2. p. 234. tab. 426. fig. 9.

Sloane Catal. p. 2. *Hist.* 1. p. 53. 2. 4. tab. 17. f. 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 116. fig. 5.

Knorr delic. tab. A. ii. fig. 1, 2.

Valent. Mus. 1. p. 104. tab. 8. fig. 8. 13.

Mus. Gottw. tab. 48. fig. 2, 3.

1. With long pointed branches, and without smaller subdivisions.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 51. tab. 18. fig. 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 114. fig. 1.

2. With divaricate branches, and short scattered divergent pointed subdivisions.

3. With ascending straight subequal matted branches & subdivisions.

4. With decumbent anastomosing lower branches, and ascending short acute subdivisions.

Marj. Hist. Mar. tab. 34. n. 169. f. 1, 2. t. 35. n. 170.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 240. tab. 86. fig. 2.

Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. p. 657. tab. 10. fig. 10.

Klein dub. p. 18. tab. ii. fig. 1.

Kundm. rar. p. 159. tab. 9. fig. 10, 11.

5. Branches united into a palm at the base, with divergent subdivisions.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 58. n. 5. tab. 17. fig. 3.

Martini n. Mannigf. 4. p. 10. tab. 1. f. 1.

6. With numerous divergent branches and subdivisions: cylinders of stars turbinate, with thickened rounded margins.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 108. fig. 6.

Inhabits *India* and *South America*: white, 3) reddish.

Fastigiata. Coarse, subdichotomous, fastigiate: stars decorticated outwardly.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 109. fig. 1. f. 110. f. 3. t. 116. f. 4.

Inhabits *South America*: white, nearly a foot high.

Ramea. Branches striate, subpinnate, cylindrical, truncate, with terminal stars.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 194.

Tourn. Inst. tab. 340. *Donat. Adr.* tab. 6.

Philos. Transact. 47. p. 105. tab. 4.

Ginan, Adr. 1. p. 8. tab. 11. fig. 5.

Best. Mus. tab. 25. *Petiv. Gaz.* tab. 76. n. 7.

Shaw Afr. app. p. 48. n. 36. tab. 36.

Morif. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 656. tab. 10. fig. 1.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. tab. 87. f. 4. *D'aub. Misc.* tab. 47.

Torrub. Hist. tab. 10. fig. 13. *Planc. conch.* tab. 18.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. tab. 285. fig. 6.

Knorr delic. 1. tab. A. vii. fig. 2.

Inhabits the *Indian, Mediterranean and Atlantic* seas, 2 feet high: stony, ferruginous, and marked with fine longitudinal striæ, some of which are undulate.

Oculata. Tubular, glabrous, flexuous, obliquely striate, with alternate branches and concave stars pointing 2 ways.

Besler Mus. tab. 25. Valent. Mus. 1. p. 104. tab. 8.

Weinm. phytant. 2. p. 233. tab. 426. a.

Eph. Nat. Cur. Dec. ii. A. 3. p. 78. tab. 3.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 116. n. 12. Knorr Delic. t. A. i. n. 2.

Mus. Gottow. tab. 48. fig. 4. tab. 49. fig. 1.

Turgot. Mem. tab. 22. E. Blackw. Herb. tab. 342.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, and is found fossil in *Europe*.

Coral white, perforated within.

Virginea. Subdichotomous, straight, solid, with alternate eminent stars.

Boccon Mus. p. 256. tab. 9. n. 5. fig. 6.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 76. n. 8. Argenv. Oryz. p. 324. t. 15.

Mars. Hist. Mar. p. 139. tab. 30. n. 140.

Pontopp. Norw. 1. p. 282. tab. 14. f. G.

Strøm. Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 49. tab. 8. f. 2—4.

Martini n. Mannigf. 3. p. 419. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean, American and Norway* seas: milk-white, diffuse, about the thickness of the little finger and a span high.

Rosea. Much branching, rose-colour, with numerous prominent margined stars.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 383.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; about 4 inches high.

Coral a beautiful rose-colour when recent, and afterwards fading to a paler tinge: branches a little tapering towards the base.

Hirtella. Stars every where alternate, prominent, with exserted acute gills.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 313. n. 182.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: white.

Limitata. Branches a little flattened, with scattered 6-rayed stars equal at the margin.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 172. n. 79.

Inhabits—*Interstices* rough, with subreticulate lines.

Botryoides. With thick fastigate obtuse clustered branches and reticulate craggy undulations.

Inhabits—*Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 172. n. 80.*

Granosa;

- Graneola.* A little branching, crested and somewhat fingered, with the branches obtuse; all the undulations acutely carinate: stars linear and irregular.
Inhabits—*Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 173. n. 81.*
- Prolifera.* Subdichotomous, coalescing, with stars at the side proliferosus, terminal, concave.
Besler Mus. Loch. tab. 25. Mus. Gottw. tab. 47. f. 7.
Weinm. phytant. 2. p. 234. tab. 426. f. 1.
Seba Mus 3. tab. 116. f. 3. Edw. A.v. 1. 94.
Pontopp. Norw. 1. p. 282. n. 3. tab. 14. A.
Ast. Nidros. 4. p. 34. tab. 2. f. 1, 2.
Inhabits the *Norway sea*; white, very solid: stars funnel-form with about 8 gills.
- Seriatia.* Branching, with subulate subdivisions and star-like pores in longitudinal rows.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 171. n. 75. tab. 31. f. 1, 2.
Mars. Hist. Mar. tab. 32. f. 152.
Inhabits the *Eastern Ocean*: white, stony; diffuse, about the size of a large quill and near a foot high.
- Cactus.* With compressed divergent intricate dichotomous branches carinate at the edge, the sides with contiguous stars.
Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 134. n. 13.
Found fossil in *Arabia*; about a foot high: branches a little erect, in transverse rows.
- Corymbosa.* Branches of the corymb thicker at the tip and marked with prickly striæ: stars terminal, solitary, repand, lobed.
Inhabits—*Forsk. fn. Æg. Arab. p. 137. n. 20.*
Branches as thick as a finger: stars an inch wide.
- Gemmaf-cens.* With prominent obconic bud-like stars.
Mull. Linn. Syst. 6. p. 107. tab. 23. f. 7.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: snow-white.
- Problematica.* With oblique minute immersed distant stars, and broad punctured margin.
Knorr Delic. 1. tab. A. X. f. 3. Mus. Gottw. tab. 49 f. 5.
Inhabits about the *Antilly Islands*; stony, rough, sea-green, sometimes as thick as a man's arm and 5 feet high; the interstices of the stars marked with lines.
- Spuria.* Slightly branched and dichotomous, with cylindrical tubes filled with small irregularly disposed longitudinal divisions.
Palt. el. Zooph. p. 145. n. 35. k k.
Inhabits—ochraceous: probably not of this Genus.

- Infundibuliformis.* Turbinate, striate, funnel-form, with slightly prominent stars within.
Gualt. test. tab. 42. Pall. el. Zooph. p. 332. n. 195.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles *M. muricata*: white, solid; probably not of this division.
- Angulosa.* Dichotomous, fastigiate, with terminal turbinate angular stars and toothed gills.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 109. f. 2, 3.
Knorr delic. 1. tab. A. iv. f. 5.
 Inhabits the *American seas*: short, thick, cellular, smooth, white.
- Discoides.* Disk-shaped, somewhat pedunculate and roughish, with marginal fasciculate stars.
Pall. el. Zooph. p. 306. n. 177.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: probably not of this tribe.
- Chalcidicum.* With prominent remote cylindrical tubes of stars lamellate without and within.
Forst. fn. Egypt. Arab. p. 136. n. 17.
 Inhabits the *Red sea*: roughish; of an uncertain tribe.
- Concamerata.* Flat, with remote stars a little prominent at the margin, the interstices lamellate.
Forst. fn. Eg. Arab. p. 136. n. 18.
 Found fossil; of an uncertain tribe.
- Rosacea.* Furnished with a stem and branched, the lesser branches cylindrical, ascending and appressed: stars terminal.
Esper Pflanz. 3. p. 115. n. 13. tab. 15. fig. 2--4.
Knorr delic. nat. 1. tab. A. 2. f. 2.
 Inhabits——rosy, white or grey.

91. MILLEPORA. *Animal* an Hydra or Polype: coral mostly branched and covered with cylindrical turbinate pores.
Millepore.

- Aleicornis.* Branched, compressed, straight, with scattered hardly visible pores.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 419.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. tab. 17. fig. 1.
Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 141. n. 19.
Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. p. 656. fig. 15. tab. 10. n. 24. 27.

Petiv. Pierig. tab. 18. fig. 13. Edw. av. tab. 94.

Llwyd lith. p. 6. n. 92, 93. tab. 3.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 106. n. 8. tab. 114. n. 1. tab. 116. n. 8.

Knorr delic. 1. tab. A. 2. n. 3.

Inhabits the *Indian and American* seas, and is often found incrusting pieces of rock, gorgonia and cocoa-nuts: dull white with sometimes a yellowish tinge, smooth, solid, stony, sometimes brittle, with very minute remote pores.

Carulea. Flat, rough, divided into thick plates bending different ways, the tops of which are sometimes lobed and both sides furnished with cylindrical substellate pores.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 142. n. 20. tab. 12. f. 4.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 10. fig. 12.

Found in vast masses in the *East Indian Ocean*: the laminæ or plates generally half an inch thick and full of minute pores between the star-like cells: an intermediate species between the Madreporæ and Milleporæ.

Aspera. Somewhat compressed and muricate, with eminent pores which are here and there cleft.

Gualt. test. tab. 55. Marsf. Hist. tab. 32. f. 152—157.

Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 64. tab. 2. fig. 20—22.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Norway* seas: erect, pointing two ways, roundish, with crowded pores at the branches cleft on the lower side.

Solida. Turbinate, with very crowded angular pores.

Found cast on the shores of *Gotthland*.

Tubes of pores with transverse divisions within.

Truncata. Dichotomous, erect, with truncate branches.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 141. n. 18. tab. 23. f. 1--8.

Philosoph. Transact. 57. tab. 17. f. 1--8.

Aët. Hafn. 10. p. 258. tab. 9. fig. 10.

Ginann. op. posth. 2. p. 8. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Marsf. Hist. Mar. p. 145. tab. 32. f. 154.

Musf. Loch. tab. 23. Donat. Aër. 55. tab. 7.

Cavolin. pol. mar. 1. tab. 3. f. 9—11. 21. & t. 9. f. 7.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and North* seas: yellowish-grey and appearing as if covered with a coat of varnish, very brittle, within greyish: branches divaricate and subdichotomous; the pores placed in a quincunx order.

Miniacea. Very minute, branching into small lobes and covered with very small pores.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 137. n. 12.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas: a beautiful little coral and the smallest of its genus, being seldom above a quarter of an inch high: the whole surface when magnified appears full of minute white blind pores, and on the tops of the lobes are several scattered holes surrounded with a margin: the base is broad, by which it adheres to shells, corals and rocks.

**Cervicornis*. A little compressed, dichotomous, with cells on both sides, and tubular somewhat prominent florets.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 134. n. 8.

Borlase Cornwall, tab. 24. fig. 7.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 134. tab. 32. f. 152, 153.

Bonap. Mus. Kirch. tab. 286. n. 13.

Ginann op. posth. 2. tab. 5. f. 14.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Cornish Coast*; 5—6 inches high: reddish or yellowish-brown, within whitish; branched like the horns of a stag, and appearing as if covered with varnish; very brittle and much narrower than *M. fascialis*, but not so flat: a few of the pores are divided at the base as in *M. aspera*.

**Skenei*. Compressed and slightly branched, with cells on both sides disposed in alternate rows; cells turbinate with a gaping mouth and covered with a helmet, the under-lip furnished with a small tooth.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 135. n. 9.

Found near *Aberdeen*, adhering to rocks; of a bright shining white colour, and appearing as if covered with a silver varnish.

**Pumila*. Depressed, with scattered irregular retuse branches every where porous and roughish,

Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 36. f. 175.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, on shells and rocks, 3 inches high; solid, very much branched, pale grey, within white.

**Compressa*. Furnished with a stem slightly branched and a little compressed: branches distant: pores every where a little prominent and rough.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.

**Lichenoides*. Caulicent, decumbent, with waved nearly opposite denticulate branches: pores a little prominent on the upper side and striate beneath.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 416.

Ellis Corallines, p. 95. tab. 35. f. B. b.

Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 33. f. 162—164.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. f. 10.

Gin. Adr. 1. tab. 1. f. 4. Boddaert Zooph. t. 8. f. 2.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *European* coasts, on stones and other marine substances; milk-white, very brittle and about 2 inches long.

Violacea. Flat, branching, with erect flexuous round branches a little compressed, with a porous suture encompassing the margin.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 140. n. 17.

Inhabits the *South Sea Islands*, about 3 inches high; fine violet-blue, with 2 rows of small pores each side the margin besides the line of larger ones surrounding it: surface rough, with here and there clusters of little studs.

Tabulifera. Solid, branched, with tubular scattered pores; branches confluent, with tapering rough extremities.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 147. tab. 31. fig. 147, 148.

Inhabits the *Sicilian* seas; about 4 inches high, white, solid, the trunk and larger branches smooth.

**Fascialis.* Membranaceous, flat, narrow, branched, flexuous, with pores on both sides.

Ellis Corall. p. 72. tab. 30. fig. b.

Borlase Cornwall, tab. 24. fig. 6.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 148. tab. 33. fig. 160. n. 1—3.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 133. n. 7.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and the coast of the *Isle of Wight*, and grows in irregular masses: branches flat, narrow and irregularly subdivided, which coalesce, twist and branch out again, leaving hollow spaces between them: about 6 inches in diameter.

**Foliacea.* Foliaceous, flexuous, uniting here and there at the extremities, and covered with hardly visible pores on both surfaces.

Ellis Corall. p. 71. tab. 30. fig. A, B, C.

Found growing to an oyster-shell at the *Isle of Wight*: from 3 inches to a foot long: white, stony.

Zeylanica. Composed of thin concretescent irregularly divided membranes, with rows of oblong cells each side.

Pall. el. Zooph. p. 44. n. 10.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; white.

Forniculosa. Crustaceous, with rows of vaulted cells furnished with a small ringent lip and closed by a membrane.

Pall. el. Zooph. p. 47. n. 12.

Inhabits *South America*, adhering to other corallines: resembles the *Flustra foliacea*, and may probably be a *Cellepore*.

Crustulenta. Crustaceous, somewhat branching and irregularly shaped, with rows of oblong cells closed by a membrane, and very entire divisions.

Bailler op. subf. 1. p. 83. tab. 7. fig. 4, 5.

Seba Mus. 3, tab. 100. f. 2.

Inhabits the salt dykes of *Holland*, and the *Atlantic*: greyish-white, and forming subglobular masses.

Erosa.

Crustaceous, with open cells pectinate at the lateral margin.

Pall. el. Zooph. p. 38. n. 7.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*, affixed to rocks.

Cells with erect subulate teeth, about 4 each side.

Reticulata.

Membranaceous, with anastomosing depressed linear branches rough on the upper surface, with prominent pores.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 139. n. 15.

Ginann. op. posth. 1. p. 9. tab. 4. fig. 8.

Argenv. Oryct. p. 367. tab. 22. f. 5.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. 3. p. 266. n. 14. tab. 43. f. 12.

Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 34. fig. 165, 166.

Roques de Maum. Polyp. p. 72. tab. 15. C.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *West Indies*: white, brittle, horizontal, convolute and very much branched, the reticulate branches growing in an undulate manner and coalescing here and there; the upper surface rough with pointed pores, the under surface striate.

Cellulosa.

Membranaceous, reticulate, funnel-form, irregularly waved and plaited at the margin, with numerous pores on one side.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 169.

Ellis Corall. p. 72. tab. 25. fig. D. d. F.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 138. n. 14.

Pontopp. Hist. Norw. 1. tab. 14. f. F.

Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 77. tab. 3. f. 1. d. f. fig. 3.

Argenv. Oryct. tab. 22. fig. 2. D'arb. Misc. tab. 23.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 247. tab. 87. f. 5.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. tab. 286. fig. 10.

Borlase Cornwall, tab. 24. fig. 10.

Kundm. rer. nat. t. 12. f. 3. Mus. Gottw. t. 48. f. 5.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 149. tab. 33. f. 161. n. 12.

Ginann. Adr. tab. 4. fig. 9. Knorr Delic. t. A. iii. f. 3.

Walch. Naturf. 3. tab. 5. f. 2. Chabr. Str. A. 577.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. fig. 11. tab. 101. f. 5, 6.

Cavel pol. mar. 1. tab. 3. fig. 12—15.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *European* seas, fixed to marine substances, and resembles a piece of lace, consisting of a flat erect undulating membrane covered with large regular perforations, sometimes disposed in a cup-shaped form, at other times running into loose folds with a waved margin like a ruffle; about 3 inches high, solid, brittle, white or yellowish-grey, with very vivacious polypes.

Clath-

- Clathrata.* Umbilicate, reticulate, with flat dichotomous anastomosing branches porous on one surface.
Pall. el. Zooph. p. 145. n. 149.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, and appears an intermediate species between *M. cellulosa* and *lichenoides*: white, and seated on a solid centre.
- Reticulum.* Composed of very much branched anastomosing cancellate threads.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, covering the surface of shells and the roots of *Fuci*: resembles a spider's web, and is composed of fine capillary threads.
- Spongites.* Caulescent, erect, with angular imbricate anastomosing branches.
Mus. Tassin. 118. tab. 11. f. 2.
 Inhabits——resembles a sponge, about a foot long: pores not visible.
- Coriacea.* Submembranaceous, semiorbicular and nearly horizontal, with a few pores on the lower surface.
Shaw Affr. app. p. 47. fig. 1.
Bonan. Mus. Kirch. tab. 289. fig. 16.
Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 258. tab. 9. fig. 15.
 Inhabits the *Atlantic* and *Numidian* seas, covering the stems of the *Fucus cartilagineus*, and forming covers for the chambers of other corals: probably not of this genus.
- Calcarea.* Branched, milk-white, solid, dichotomous, with tapering coalescing subdivisions
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 129. n. 1. t. 23. f. 13.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; 4 inches high.
 Branches growing smaller towards the end, and generally regularly subdivided.
- **Polymorpha.* Crustaceous, solid, irregularly shaped, but generally branched and tuberculate, and without visible pores.
Ellis Corall. p. 76. tab. 27. c. *Mus. Lochn. tab. 23.*
Borl. Cornw. p. 293. f. 2-5. *Blackw. Herb. t. 343.*
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 130. n. 2.
Petiv. pterogr. tab. 18. f. 5. *Sloane Jamaica, 1. t. 18. f. 2.*
Planc. conch. tab. 10. fig. c. b. tab. 13—17.
Bonan, Mus. Kirch. tab. 289. fig. 15.
Ginann, op. posth. 1. p. 1. tab. 1. fig. 2.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 108. fig. 8. tab. 116. fig. 6, 7.
 Inhabits most *European* seas, and is the common Coral of the shops; in many places it grows in such abundance that it is burnt for manure: its colour is either red, yellowish, greenish
 cine-

cinereous, but seldom white: sometimes it is shaped like the kernel of a walnut, often in large compressed masses, sometimes like a small bunch of grapes, but most frequently in short irregular ramifications of a chalky tuberculate appearance and stony substance.

Decussata. Composed of cretaceous erect laminæ or plates crossing one another and uniting differently here and there.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 131. n. 3. tab. 23. f. 9.

Inhabits the coast of *Portugal*, in masses of 5 or 6 inches wide.

Alga. Consisting of thin semicircular plates disposed horizontally.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 131. n. 4. tab. 23. f. 10—12.

Inhabits the *Cornish* coast, adhering to and covering the M. polymorpha, and is either red, purplish, yellow or whitish: extremely thin and brittle, with semicircular plates of various sizes constantly growing horizontally with their margins bending over, making them convex on the upper side and concave beneath.

Pinnico, a. Irregularly shaped, brittle, rough, and composed of sharp-pointed roundish cells.

Ellis Corall. p. 75. n. 7. tab. 27. fig. F. f.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 135. n. 10.

Inhabits the *British* coasts, and is often found incrusting many of the Sertulariæ, in small irregular masses, appearing like white sand strongly united together: branches generally cylindrical, each about half an inch long: cells placed round about in alternate order, shaped like an helmet just opening, with a hole in the middle: probably a Madrepor.

Tubulosa. Parasitic, crustaceous, pale purple, with small tubular cells disposed in transverse rows or whorls.

Ellis Corall. p. 74. n. 6. tab. 27. fig. E. e.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 136. n. 11.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *British* coasts, and is found frequently encompassing the stem of the Sertularia falcata: tubes erect or declining.

Pinnasa. Dichotomous, erect, with tubular pores disposed in a pinnate order

Marf Hist. Mar. p. 152. t. 31. f. 167. n. 1. 3. 4. & 2. 3. 5. p. 153. t. 34. f. 168. n. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; greyish when recent, sometimes green, about an inch high, and very brittle.

Liliacea. Creeping prostrate, in obtuse linear divisions, with tubular pores on the upper surface disposed in transverse rows.

Planc.

Planc. conch. app. p. 112. tab. 18. fig. N. n.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 153. tab. 34. fig. 168. n. 4. 6.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Cornish coast*, and somewhat resembles *M. tabulosa*, but is white.

Cardunculus. Irregularly shaped, membranaceous, with concentric wrinkles and central triangular pyramidal tubes.

Cavolin. pol. mar. 1. p. 71. tab. 3. fig. 19, 20.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, and is generally found adhering to *Sertulariæ*; minute, white, subpellucid, and something resembling the flower of a thistle.

92. CELLEPORA. *Animal* an Hydra or Polype: *coral* somewhat membranaceous, composed of round cells: *Cellepore.*

Ramulosa. Dichotomous, fasciculate, with round obtuse ramifications, and very crowded cylindrical tubes.

Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3049.

Inhabits the *Northern Ocean*: very brittle and much branched, and appearing as if composed of grains of sand.

Spongites. With rows of tubular top-shaped cells in single layers, the openings of which are margined.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 132. n. 5.

Gualt. test. tab. 70, 71. Mus. Best. tab. 28.

Bonan. Mus. Kirch. tab. 11. fig. k.

Cavolin. pol. mar. 1. tab. 3. f. 16—18.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *North Seas*: white, grey or red, and marked on the under side of the cells with lines between each row: 2--5 inches in diameter.

Pumicosa. Irregular, very brittle, erect, with gibbous mucronate crowded cells.

Ellis Corall. tab. 30. f. D d. Borl. Cornw. tab. 24. f. 8.

2. *Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 31, 32. f. 149. 151.*

Planc. conch. tab. 27. fig. 1.

Inhabits *European* and *Indian seas*, and resembles a piece of Pumice Stone.

Verrucosa. With ovate cells in a round mass, the mouths of which are about 3-toothed.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 434. n. 440.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *North seas*, on *Fuci* and *shells*: white, with very minute pores.

Ciliata.

Ciliata. With convex cells, the mouths of which are fringed with teeth.

O. Fabr. fn. Groenl. p. 434. n. 441.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Norrb Seas*, on Fuci: grey, with an irregular number of teeth on the mouths.

Hyalina. With subglobular diaphanous cells, the mouths of which are oblique and unarmed.

Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 242. tab. 9. fig. 8, 9.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, covering Fuci and shells as with a crust: white, verrucose.

Nitida. With subcylindrical pellucid annulate cells, the mouths of which are terminal and unarmed.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 435. n. 443.

Inhabits the *Greenland seas*, on Algæ: white, polished, pellucid.

Annulata. With oval ventricose annulate cells, the mouths of which are ringent and about 4-toothed.

O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 436. n. 444.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, on Fuci, stones and Lepades; a very beautiful little species: cells glabrous, reddish.

93. ISIS. *Animal* growing in the form of a plant: *stem* stony, jointed, the joints longitudinally striate, united by spongy or horny junctures, and covered by a soft porous cellular flesh or bark: *mouths* beset with oviparous polypes. *Coral.*

Hippuris. With white striate joints and black junctures.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 106. Edw. Av. tab. 93.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 105. n. 2. tab. 3. f. 1—5.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. tab. 84. Gualt. test. 118. f. 16.

Olear Mus. p. 69. tab. 35. f. 4. Bess. Mus. tab. 23.

Bonon. Mus. Kirch. tab. 42. n. 5.

Valent. Ind. litt. tab. 8. fig. 2—4.

Valentyn. Ind. 3. tab. 51. fig. A A A.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 105. n. 3. t. 110. n. 12.

Knorr delic. tab. A. i. n. 5.

2. Isis elongata. *Esper Thierpf. 1. tab. 6.*

Inhabits chiefly the *Indian seas*, growing to rocks, and is from 2 inches to 2 feet long: stony joints longer, black junctures more contracted.

Dichotoma. Stem coralline, with smooth joints and decorticated junctures.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 3. fig. 10. Seba Musf. 3. t. 106. f. 4.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *Aethiopic* seas; about half a foot high, somewhat flexuous: joints clear flesh-colour, with a cinnabar flesh beset with convex papillæ.

Ochracea. Stem coralline, with decorticated joints and knotty junctures.

Ellis Philos. Transact. 50. p. 189. tab. 3.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 105. n. 1.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 234. tab. 85. fig. 1.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 104. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *East Indies* among the *Spice Islands*: deep red, sometimes white with the junctures brownish-yellow: stem irregularly channelled as if eaten into: branches numerous, dichotomous, spread: joints connected by deep yellow spongy knobs: flesh pale yellow, full of stellate mouths: polypes with 8 claws.

**Entrocha*. Stem testaceous, round, with orbicular perforated joints and verticillate dichotomous branches.

Inhabits the *Ocean*. Stem about the thickness of a finger, with crowded flat orbicular joints perforated in the centre, the perforation pentangular with the disk substriate from the centre: outer bark or flesh unequal and surrounded with a row of tubercles: branches thin, dichotomous, continued and not jointed. It should seem therefore that those fossil bodies called *Entrochi*, are petrified specimens of this species of *Corall*.

**Aheria*. Stem testaceous, jointed, pentagonal: branches verticillate with a terminal dichotomous star.

Ellis encrin. 1764. 4. tab. 13. fig. 14.

Philosoph. Transact. 52. tab. 14.

Inhabits the *Ocean*, and is found fossil in all parts of *Europe*, and known by the name of the *Star-stone*.

Coccinea. Stem jointed, slender, very red and substriate: joints united by short yellowish spongy junctures: flesh on the outside covered with small scarlet prominent cells, each furnished with a mouth.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 107. n. 3. tab. 12. f. 5.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, 2 or 3 inches high.

Corall very minute with irregularly spreading branches, and is rarely found quite white.

94. ANTIPATHES. *Animal* growing in the form of a plant: *stem* expanded at the base, internally horny beset with small spines, externally covered with a gelatinous flesh beset with numerous polype-bearing tubercles.

Spiralis.

With a very simple spiral rough stem.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 99. n. 1. tab. 19. fig. 1—6.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 202. tab. 78. C.

Valentyn Ind. 3. tab. 52. fig. B B.

Eph. Atl. Nat. Cur. 2. A. 3. p. 78. tab. 4. f. 4.

Inhabits the *Indian, Mediterranean and North Seas*: of a hard horny black substance, exceedingly brittle, very long and variously twisted, and about the size of a writing-pen.

Ulex.

Very much branched, with scattered spreading very rough subulate branches.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 100. n. 2. tab. 19. fig. 7, 8.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: deep black, with irregularly dispersed and variously directed ovate cavities dispersed about the branches, of a brownish-yellow colour, and supposed to be the ovaries.

Subpinnata

Branched, pinnate, rough, with setaceous alternate subdivisions and a few others proceeding transversely from them.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 101. n. 3. tab. 19. f. 9, 10.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: cinereous, with amber spines.

Myriophylla

With numerous incurved pinnate branches, the subdivisions with other lesser spinous pinnules on the upper side.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 102. n. 4. tab. 19. f. 11, 12.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 352.

Petiv. Gaz. tab. 35. fig. 12.

Breyn prodr. 2. p. 35. ic. p. 33. tab. 29.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, and has the appearance of a fine shady shrub: very rough and yellowish-brown.

*Alopecu-
roides.*

With spinous setaceous closely paniced branches.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 102. n. 5.

Inhabits *South Carolina*, about 2 feet high, and rises from a broad spread base, dividing into several large branches flat on one side with a groove along the middle; it then subdivides into smaller branches, forming close panicles not unlike the fox-tail grass: the outside greyish, the inside black and very brittle.

Eupressus. Growing in the form of a simple rough panicle, with recurved branches.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 103. n. 6.

Sharw Nartur. Miscell. tab. 320.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 207. tab. 80. fig. 2.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 106. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, about 2 feet long, and covered with brownish down, under which it is deep black.

Oricalcea. Braffy, smooth, with a simple rigid flexuous stem and alternate scattered dichotomous branches.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 227. tab. 80. fig. 2.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 100. fig. 17—19.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: a foot long, and very rigid.

Dichotoma. Very long, dichotomous and upright.

Mars. Hist. Mar. p. 105. tab. 21, 22. fig. 101. & p. 68. tab. 40. fig. 179. n. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: 2 feet high, round, dusky.

Clathrata. Very much branched, intricate, with confused subdivisions every where coalescing, the younger ones setaceous.

Morif. Hist. Plant. 3. p. 652. tab. 10. n. 18.

Boccon Musf. p. 259. tab. 9.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; a foot long, and black within.

Flabellum. Dilated, very much branched and subdivided, the subdivisions branching both ways and cohering together in a reticulate manner.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Rumpf. Amb.* 6. p. 209.

Coral undulately curved, half a foot wide, black, rough.

Pennacea. Branched, somewhat incurved, the branches with setaceous very crowded rough subdivisions.

Aldrov. Musf. Met. p. 848. ic. 1.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; about a foot high and nearly as thick at the stem: grey, rough, within black.

Ericoides. Very much branched, very rough, black, with scattered branches covered every where with subulate subdivisions.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 207. *Pall. Zooph.* p. 208. n. 233.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; a foot high, and deep black.

Faniculacea. Very much branched, with setaceous decomposite subdivisions.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 208. tab. 80. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; a foot high, black.

95. GORGONIA. *Animal* growing in the form of a plant: *stem* coriaceous, corky, woody, horny, or bony, composed of glassy fibres, or like stone, striate, tapering, dilated at the base, covered with a vascular or cellular flesh or bark, and becoming spongy and friable when dry: *mouths* or *florets* covering the surface of the stem and polype-bearing.

Lepadifera Dichotomous, with crowded imbricate reflected companulate mouths or florets.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 84. n. 8. tab. 13. fig. 1, 2.

Pontopp. Norw. 1. p. 252. tab. 13. fig. 11.

Gunner. Aët. Nidros. 2. p. 321. tab. 9.

Clus. Exot. 122. tab. 123. *Best. Mus.* tab. 24.

Bailler op. subs. 2. p. 130. tab. 13. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *Norway Seas*; near 2 feet high: *flesh* pale, covered with minute whitish scales: *florets* covered with white imbricate scales, and have the appearance of small *Bernacles*: *stem* white with a stony base and cartilaginous branches,

Verticillaris. Pinnate, branched, with alternate parallel subdivisions covered with verticillate incurved florets.

Ellis Corall. p. 60. tab. 26. fig. S, T, V.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 83. n. 7.

Marsf. Hist. Mar. p. 101. tab. 20. fig. 94—96.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and North Seas*: 2—3 feet high:

Stem very brittle, white or yellowish, composed of layers of a shining pearly shelly substance: *flesh* covered with white glassy scales: *branches* flexile.

Pliacomus. Branching both ways, with flexuous rarely anastomosing branches covered with conic florets.

Ellis Corall. p. 67. tab. 27. fig. a A. A 1. A 2. A 3.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 86. n. 10.

Gunner Aët. Nidros. 3. p. 1. tab. 1.

Breyn. prodr. 3. tab. 29. *Borl. Cornw.* p. 238. tab. f. 1.

Marsf. Hist. Mar. p. 93. tab. 17. p. 157. tab. 35. f. 171.

Pontopp. Hist. Norw. 1. p. 273. tab. 11. n. 2, 3.

Inhabits *European and Indian seas*: 2 feet high.

Stem erect, woody, yellow, scarlet, reddish or cinereous: *branches* flattish, bending irregularly towards each other and rarely uniting: *florets* surrounded at the top with small spines.

Mollisq

- Mollis*. Coriaceous, dichotomous, with perpendicular tubular florets.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 203. n. 130.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high: brown-violet
 with long slender branches and brown stem.
- Succinea*. Round, amber-colour, dichotomous, rigid; the stem covered
 with tubercular gaping florets.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 200. n. 128.
 Inhabits——very rare, above half a foot high, with a testaceous stem.
- Americana*. Branched and subdivided, the subdivisions nearly opposite
 depressed with rows of suckers on each margin: flesh
 yellowish, pale purple within: bone horny.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 87. n. 11. tab. 14. fig. 3.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: purplish or yellowish; resembles *G. fetosa*.
- Exserta*. Round, with a few alternate branches: florets alternate,
 8-valved: flesh covered with minute white scales:
 bone brownish, horny.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 87. n. 12. tab. 15. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*; about 2 feet high: branches long, slender, white: *polypes* with 8-tentacula, and exserted.
- Patula*. Compressed, with flexuous subpinnate branches, crimson
 with 2 rows of florets each side, each surrounded with
 a whitish ring: bone brownish, horny.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 88. n. 13. tab. 15. fig. 3, 4.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.
- Ceratophyta* Branched, with divaricate erect subdivisions each marked
 with 2 furrows: florets white, in irregular rows:
 flesh purple: bone black, horny.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 81. n. 4. tab. 12. fig. 2, 3.
Pluk. Anal. p. 102. t. 454 f. 13. Bocc. Mus. tab. p. 8.
Pet. Gaz. tab. 31. f. 8. Mus. Gottw. t. 46. f. 1.
Marsf. Hist. Mar. p. 99. tab. 19. n. 83.
Catesby Carol. 2. tab. 13. Turgot Mem. t. 23. B.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 107. n. 3. Knorr Delic. t. A. v. n. 2.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *Atlantic* and *South American* seas;
 about a foot high: flesh bright purple.
- Junceæ*. With a very simple round stem tapering both ways: bone
 dusky, horny: flesh orange-colour with 2 furrows:
 florets longish.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 81. n. 3.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 105. n. 1. a.

Inhabits the *American Islands*, adhering to stones: about 3 feet long, and very flexible when alive.

Flammea. Compressed, branched and subdivided: bone flat, horny: flesh scarlet, covered with minute florets.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 80. n. 2. tab. 11.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*: bright flame-colour.

Umbraculum. Fan shaped, subreticulate, with numerous round divergent branches: flesh reddish, covered with florets.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 80. n. 1. tab. 10.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: stem short, rising from a broad base, sending forth 2 or 3 thick branches, from which proceed many long slender smaller ones all tending to the circumference and united here and there by lesser side ones, forming a kind of net-work.

Purpurea. Subdichotomous, with divaricate slender branches: flesh violet, covered with minute tubercles.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 187. n. 118.

Inhabits *South America*: round, smooth, blackish, the ends of the branches yellow.

Sesappo. Dichotomous, round, with divaricate slender branches: flesh red, with numerous hairy florets.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 223. tab. 83.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; a foot long: black, horny, and frequently found with barnacles adhering to it.

Palma. Flat, with numerous very long simple divisions: flesh smooth, with scattered simple pores.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 189. n. 120.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 2-6 feet long: brown, horny, covered with a calcareous coat, and flexible.

Radicata. Very much branched, corky, with very minute scattered pores, and many-cleft at the base.

Seba Musf. 3. tab. 106. n. 6.

Inhabits *African seas*: subdichotomous, grey, of the substance and appearance of cork, with a branched trunk 2 inches high.

Suberosa. Woody, very much branched, diffuse, the branches compressed & grooved, & covered with substellate scattered pores.

Ellis Corall. p. 64. t. 26. fig. P, Q. *Soland. & Ellis*, p. 93. n. 19.

Turgot Mem. Instr. tab. 23. fig. C.

Inhabits *India and Africa*; near 3 feet high: flesh red, spongy: bone pale red, corky: branches long, round, erect.

Coralloides.

Coralloides. Woody, erect, subdichotomous and variously shaped: flesh rosy, tuberous, with stellate tuberculate florets.

Bocc. Obs. Ep. tab. p. 15.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; near a foot long: pale grey, very tough, with yellow florets.

Elongata. Dichotomous, divaricate, with the flesh red and covered with papillous scattered subimbricate pores.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 96. n. 23.

Inhabits the *Atlantic*: pale, brittle, 4 feet long: branches square, with rows of pores at the angles.

Scirpea. Very simple, straight, with a decomposite leafy base, and soft tuberculate flesh.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 182. n. 113.

Inhabits the *Indian sea*: brown, tapering towards the tip: the flesh cinereous when dry.

Setacea. Simple, rigid, with a calcareous white subtuberculate flesh.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 182. n. 114.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: blackish.

Viminalis. Very long, depressed, branched, with erect subdivisions: flesh yellow: florets seated along each margin of the branches.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 82. n. 5. tab. 12. f. 1:

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Atlantic*; above a foot high: branches long, slender: florets white, with 8 tentacula or claws: bone blackish, horny.

Muricata. Round, with depressed subdivided branches: flesh firm, whitish, covered with erect cylindrical spinous florets: bone 2-edged, blackish.

Catesby Carol. 3. tab. 37. Turgot Mem. t. 23. A.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 82. n. 6.

Fetiv. pterigr. tab. 18. fig. 9, 10.

Knorr Delic. tab. A. vi. n. 4.

Ginann. Adr. 1. p. 16. tab. 10. f. 23.

Inhabits about the *American Islands*; 2—3 feet high: coriaceous, horny, with a white medullary nerve.

**Verrucosa*. Bifarious, with round flexuous branches and a whitish calcareous bark covered with white prominent florets.

Philos. Transact. 44. p. 51. tab. 2. & 50. t. 34. f. 19. 2.

Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 19. 96. 104. tab. 16. 18. 21.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 106. n. 3. Cavol. pol. Mar. 1. t. 4.

Knorr Delic. 1. tab. A. v. fig. 1.

Ginann. Adr. 1. p. 14. tab. 7. fig. 20, 21.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 89. n. 14.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, *West Indian* and *British* seas, adhering to rocks or incrusting the *Lepas calceolus*: a foot and half high or more, and grows in a fan-shaped manner: when dry is of a dirty-white or cinereous colour: bone of a substance between wood and horn.

Antipathes. Shrubby, with erect alternate panicled branches: bone with flexuous striæ.

Valent. Ind. litt. p. 501. tab. 8. fig. 1. a.

Valentyn. Ind. 4. tab. 52. n. 51. epit. p. 28.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 104. n. 2. t. 107. n. 4.

Ginann. Adr. 1. p. 17. tab. 13, 14. f. 29.

Knorr Delic. tab. A. i. f. 1. t. A. vi. f. 1. *Donat. Mon.* t. 1, 2.

Mus. Gottw. p. 63. tab. 49. fig. 4. 6.

Inhabits the *Indian* and *Mediterranean* seas; above 2 feet high: horny, deep black, with a grey bark. This affords the black Coral of the shops.

Anceps. Slightly branched, with compressed stem and branches, each with a row of florets along both the margins.

Ellis Corall. p. 68. tab. 27. fig. g. n. 2.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 89. n. 15.

Petiv. pierig. tab. 18. f. 12. *Catesby Carol.* 2. t. 34.

Sloane Jamaic. 1. p. 56. n. 15. tab. 24. fig. 4.

Inhabits the *American* and *British* coasts; nearly 2 feet high: flesh calcareous: bone roundish, small at the ends, of a horny leathery texture: when recent of a fine violet colour, but when dry yellowish or white.

Nobilis. With spread irregular slightly tapering branches: flesh red, soft, slippery and full of minute pores: bone stony, bright red and irregularly striate. *Red Coral.*

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 90. n. 16. tab. 13. f. 3, 4.

Ellis Corall. 1. 93. tab. 35. fig. a.

Donat. Adr. p. 43. tab. 5. *Cav. pol. mar.* 1. t. 2.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. p. 205. tab. p. 284. n. 1.

Tournef. Inst. p. 572. tab. 339.

Mars. Hist. Mar. p. 108. tab. 22—29. p. 168. tab. 40. f. 182.

Knorr Delic. tab. A. n. 1, 2. tab. A. ii. n. 4.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 115. fig. 1—7.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Red Sea*; is very beautiful, valuable, and grows to about a foot in height: pores or florets irregularly placed and a little prominent, consisting of 8 valves, from which proceed the polypes with 8 tentacula.

Crassa. Round, dichotomous, with long thick divaricate erect branches: flesh thick, violet, with small prominent approximate equidistant pores: bone dark brown horny.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 91. n. 17.

Atl. Paris. 1700. p. 34. tab. 2.

Hughes Hist. Barbadoes. tab. 27 fig. 1.

Inhabits the *West Indies*: florets with 8 tentacula.

Pinnata. A little compressed and pinnate, with compressed very simple branches: flesh red, with oblong pores.

Seba Mus. 3. t. 114. f. 3. D'aubent. ic. Misc. 48.

Breyn. prodr. 3. p. 34. tab. 30.

Inhabits the *African and North Seas*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 feet high; horny, brown, yellowish on the branches.

Sanguinolenta. Flat, very much branched and subdivided, with yellow bark and purple pores in double rows.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 263.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and Atlantic seas*: a foot high.

Trunk flat, branched; the branches pinnate, the smaller ones often subdivided and dichotomous: bone horny: flesh smooth with numerous minute tuberculate pores disposed in a double row on the margins of the branches.

Violacea. A little depressed with pinnate branches: bark violet, nearly square, with somewhat prominent pores.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 176. n. 108.

Inhabits the *American seas*; above a foot long, horny, and often with the *Lepas calceolus* adhering to it.

Setosa. Round, pinnate, with diffuse subdivisions and purplish bark.

Olear Mus. tab. 35. fig. 1. Best. Mus. Loch. t. 24.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 57. n. 14. tab. 22. f. 1—3.

Catesby Carolina, 2. tab. 35.

Morif. Hist. Plant 3. p. 652. t. 10. n. 10.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean and American seas*: very upright, nearly 2 feet high, the old bark often greyish or incrustated with a yellowish or white calcareous matter.

Petechiæus. Subdichotomous, very much branched, with a yellow 2-grooved bark covered with red pores.

Mars Hist. Mar. p. 103. tab. 20 fig. 89—93.

Inhabits——about 2 feet high; horny, black, with amber-coloured ramifications.

Pectinata. Round, with parallel ascending simple branches inclining the same way: bark red, with gibbous scattered pores: bone white, hard, brittle.

Seba Mus. 3. *tab.* 105. *fig.* 1. a.

Solander & Ellis Coral. p. 85. n. 9.

Inhabits the *East Indies*: branches all from one side.

Abietina. Branched and subdivided: bark yellow with rows of purple florets each side: bone horny, yellowish.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 95. n. 23. *tab.* 16.

Plukenet Amaltb. *tab.* 452 *f.* 3.

Inhabits *Africa*; about a foot high, and often covered with small barnacles: flat, with the older branches irregular, the younger ones pinnate like the *Sertularia abietina*.

Calyculata. Branched and subdivided, with erect thick ramifications covered with truncate papillæ: flesh cinereous without and purplish within, furnished with large cup-shaped florets: bone dark brown, horny

Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall.* p. 95. n. 21.

Briareus. With very few thicker branches and dilated base: flesh pale grey without and whitish within: bone composed of small purple glassy needles irregularly and closely disposed longitudinally.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 93. n. 20. *tab.* 14. *fig.* 1, 2.

Inhabits the *West Indies*; resembles an *Alcyonium*.

Florets large, prominent, numerous and irregularly disposed.

Ventalina. Reticulate, with the branches compressed externally at the sides: bark red.

Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 205. *tab.* 89. *fig.* 1.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: black or brown.

Reticulum. Reticulate, with very close-set round ramifications and red tuberculate bark.

Seba Mus. 3. *tab.* 105, n. 16. *tab.* 107, n. 6.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: very ponderous, grey.

Clathrus. Reticulate, woody, with round ramifications and smooth bark covered with simple pores.

Pallas et. Zooph. p. 168. n. 103.

Inhabits—near 2 palms high: pale with a thin reddish-grey bark.

Flabellum. Reticulate, with the branches compressed on the inner side: bark yellow or purplish: bone black, horny and slightly striate on the larger branches.

Venus's Fan.
Ells.

Ellis Corall. p. 61. tab. 26. A. Petiv. pterigr. tab. 18. f. 8.

Best. Mus. tab. 24. Olear Mus. p. 69. t. 39. f. 2.

Bonan Mus. Kirch. p. 226. n. 13 fig. p. 286.

Torrub. Hist. Hispan. tab. 10. fig. 12.

Marl. Hist. Mar. p. 100. tab. 19. fig. 84.

Turgot Mem. Instr. tab. 23. fig. D.

Knorr Delic. tab. A. 12. fig. 1. t. A. 13. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits most seas, and is often several feet high and expanded into a large surface: flexile, horny, black, the older bark whitish or grey: pores irregularly placed, but generally in the form of a quincunx: trunk and branches pinnate, and by means of the smaller branches blending together forming an elegant kind of net-work: polypes with 8 claws.

96. ALCYONIUM. Animal generally growing in the form of a plant: stem fixed, fleshy, gelatinous, spongy or coriaceous, beset with polype-bearing stellate cells.

Arboreum. Stem arboresecent, with obtuse branches and papillary pores.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 334. Mus. Tess. 120. t. 10.

Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 87. tab. 11. fig. 1—8.

Pontopp. Norw. p. 274. 275. tab. 12. n. 4, 5.

Kœlreut. nov. Comm. Petrop. 7. p. 345. t. 13, 14.

Inhabits the Indian and North Seas, and grows to 6 or 7 feet in height: flesh thick, rosy, with tubercles unequally disposed, within more yellow, with a whitish harder substance resembling the bony part of a Gorgonia: branches very rugged and irregular.

Exos.

Stem arboresecent, coriaceous, scarlet and branched towards the top, with papillary stars.

Mars. Hist. Mar. p. 85. 163. tab. 11. n. 74, 75. f. 38, 39.

Bohad. Mar. p. 114. tab. 9. fig. 6, 7.

Plan. Aët. Senens. 2. p. 222. tab. 8. f. 6—8.

Petiv. Pl. Ital. tab. 1. fig. 2, 3.

Ginann. Aër. 1. p. 45. tab. 50.

Schæffer Blumenpol. 1755. tab. 3.

Inhabits the Mediterranean, affixed to rocks and shells, and grows to half a foot high and as thick as a finger: smooth, white within with a harder central substance: oviparous.

†*Digitatum* Without stem, oblong, lobed, of a coriaceous wrinkled substance covered with minute papillæ. *Dead Man's Hand.*

Ellis Corall. p. 83. tab. 32. fig. 2 A. A. 2.

Pinn. Iranj. 53. t. 20. f. 10—13. Barr. ic. 1293, 1294.

AA.

Act. Paris. 1742. p. 294. tab. 9. fig. 1.

Baſter op. ſubſ. 1. p. 24. tab. 3. fig. 6, 7.

Inhabits *European Coaſts*, adhering to ſtones and ſhells, of a fleſhy coriaceous ſubſtance, pale reddiſh-grey without, whitish within, and covered with ſtellate papillæ protruding polypes with 8 claws.

Schloſſeri. Roundiſh, fleſhy, livid, covered with obtuſely rayed yellow ſtars.

Borlaſe Cornavall, p. 254. tab. 25. f. 1—4.

Schloſſer Phil. Tranſ. 49. p. 449. tab. 14.

Gært. Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 37. tab. 4. f. 1—5.

Inhabits the *Britiſh Coaſts*, adhering to Fuci and ſtones: brown or greyiſh, with 5--12 rays on the ſtars, perforated at the baſe.

Lyncurium. Globular, fibrous, yellow, tuberculate.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 5. tab. 85. fig. 1.

Marſ. Hiſt. Mar. p. 82. tab. 14. n. 72, 73.

Planc. Act. Senens. 2. p. 218. tab. 8. fig. 1, 2.

Donati Adr. p. 60. 64. n. 1, 2. tab. 10.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Cape of Good Hope*: cartilaginous, about the colour and ſize of an unripe orange.

Burſa. Subglobular, hollow, pulſous, green, with very thick-fet hyaline papillæ. *Sea Purſe.*

Marſ. Hiſt. Mar. p. 80. tab. 13. n. 69.

Carvolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 261. tab. 9. fig. 17.

Inhabits *Britiſh* and *Mediterranean* ſeas: coriaceous, ſoft, about the ſize of a ſmall apple.

Galenium. Roundiſh, yellow, ſpongy, ſmooth, within red.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. tab. 81. fig. 3—5.

Donati Adr. 5. p. 56. n. 1. tab. 9.

Planc. conch. app. p. 113. n. 1, 2. tab. 10. B. D. H.

Seba Muſ. 3. tab. 99. fig. 4.

Inhabits the *African, Mediterranean* and *North Seas*, fixed to rocks and corals.

Ficus. Lobed like a pair of lungs, fleſhy, dark olive or livid, covered with ſmall 6-rayed ſtars, within full of ſmall yellow particles like the inſide of a fig. *Sea Fig.*

Ellis Corall. p. 82. tab. 17. fig. b. B.

Marſ. Hiſt. Mar. p. 87. tab. 16. f. 79.

Mineral Beluſi. 4. p. 137. tab. f. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *European* ſeas, and is rarely found foſſile.

Gelatinum. Gelatinous, yellowiſh, irregularly formed. *Pudding-weed.* *Ellis*

Ellis Corallines, p. 87. tab. 32. f. D.

Baster op. subs. 1. tab. 1. fig. 5. 5.

Planc. conch. ed. 2. p. 115. tab. 10. fig. A.

Johns It. Cant. p. 3. f. 3. *Seba Mus.* 3. t. 98. f. 4.

Inhabits European and North Seas, adhering to marine substances and is sometimes roundish, sometimes branched,

*Mamm.
Diaboli.*

Irregularly shaped, with obtuse perforated protuberances.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 97. f. 3?

Inhabits Iceland; resembles the dry pulp of a Lycoperdon: the outside smooth, and protruding above into a few short obtuse finger-like projections which are perforated at the tip.

Arenosum. Flat, semicircular, consisting of agglutinated sand, pale yellowish-brown.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 272.

Ellis Corall. p. 74. tab. 25. fig. c.

Flustra arenosa. *Solander & Ellis*, p. 17. n. 10.

Transact. Linn. Soc. v. p. 230. tab. 10.

Inhabits European Coasts, adhering to Fuci and shells, covered with small cells, and friable when dry.

Botryoides. Yellow-purple, with a thick stupose stem ramifying on the upper part, with very thick crowded branchets.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 376.

Spongia floribunda *Pull. Zooph.* p. 378. *Gmelin*, p. 3824. n. 32.

Inhabits the coasts of New Holland, adhering to rocks.

Stem and principal branches pale yellow, the smaller ramifications bright crimson or purple: substance softish, tough; the terminal clusters consisting of divided and subdivided tubular processes, each ending in a pale yellow flower shaped organ perforated at the top: resembles a Cauliflower head.

Massa.

Irregularly shaped, fulvous, spongy, patulous, with 5 radiate stars each having a black centre.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 1. tab. 81. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the Norway seas.

Cranium.

Tuberous, white, bristly.

Pontopp. Norav. 1. p. 252. tab. 13. f. 10.

Inhabits the seas round Norway.

Rubrum.

Crustaceous, soft, carmine, with deeper-coloured scattered dots.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 2. tab. 82. f. 1-4.

Inhabits the Norway seas.

- Mammillosum*. Whitish, coriaceous, with convex smooth protuberances, each with a hollow substellate centre and united together.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 179. n. 5. tab. 1. fig. 4, 5.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. tab. 21. fig. 1—3.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: polypes with 12 claws.
- Ocellatum*. Ferruginous, coriaceous, with subcylindrical wrinkled protuberances radiate and ocellate at the tip.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 180. n. 6. tab. 1. fig. 6.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*, adhering to rocks, and grows in clusters like the last: *stars* 12-rayed.
- Tuberosum*. Yellowish, full of knobs, with the tips often divided, and tubular crowded pores.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 180. n. 7.
 Inhabits *Mauritius Island*: $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ high.
Flesh leathery when dry, like that of a *Gorgonia*.
- Gorgonoides*. Cinereous, of a fleshy substance mixed with sand, with radiate tuberculate cells.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 181. n. 8. tab. 9. f. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*, adhering to Corals and rocks, and is frequently found incrusting several of the *Sertulariæ*: cells with 12 rays, and much smaller than those of the *A. mammillosum* or *ocellatum*.
- Afretinum*. Stem simple, roundish, with every where scattered largish pores.
Bosc. obs. app. 24. ic. p. 273. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 23. f. 2.
 Inhabits the *American* seas: very porous, whitish, within rosy.
- Albumum*. White, very much branched, tapering and subdivided, with tubular terminal pores.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 346. n. 201.
 Inhabits the *Indian* sea; palish-white: *stems* about as thick as the little finger, and nearly half a foot high.
- Papillosum*. Crustaceous, covered with large crowded convex papillæ.
Mars Hist. Mar. p. 86. tab. 15. f. 76—78.
 Inhabits—grey-ferruginous, resembling dry leather.
- Conglomeratum*. Gelatinous, convex, with conglomerate finger-like divisions and toothless terminal mouths.
Gærtn. ap. Pall. Spic. Zool. 10 p. 39. t. 4. f. 6.
 Inhabits the coast of *Cornwall*, generally adhering to *Fuci*: whitish with a central funnel-form cavity, and globular eggs.

- Ascidioides.* Crustaceous, coriaceous, with scattered tubercles each with 2 slightly toothed mouths.
Gært. Pall. Specil. Zool. 10. p. 40. n. 3. t. 4. f. 7.
 Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*, adhering to the *Fucus palmatus*; pale reddish or saffron colour; each of the tubercles perforated with a double minute scarlet orifice.
- Synicum.* With numerous cylindrical stems of a soft fleshy substance, each with a stellate orifice at the tip.
Phipps Journ. p. 199. tab. 13 fig. 3.
 Inhabits the shores at *Spitzburg*; very like *A. mammosum*.
- Vermiculare.* Green, branched, with obtuse cylindrical fastigate branches.
Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 264. tab. 9. fig. 16.
 Inhabits the islands round *Naples*, affixed to rocks.
- Stellatum.* With 2 stellate terminal mouths.
Bonné Atl. Vliff. 3. p. 306. fig. 5. A, B.
 Inhabits——funnel-form, included in a pellucid sack or skin: probably not of this genus.
- Corniculatum.* With 4 stellate mouths surrounding the middle tubercle, and 4 erect terminal small horns.
Bonné Atl. Vliff. 3. p. 307. fig. 6.
 Inhabits the *Belgic* seas: probably not of this genus.

97. SPONGIA. *Animal* fixed, flexile, torpid, of various forms, composed either of reticulate fibres or masses of small spines interwoven together, and clothed with a gelatinous flesh full of small mouths on its surface, by which it absorbs and rejects water.

Sponge.

- Ventilabrum.* Fan-shaped, regular, soft, with reticulate woody veins covered with pores like a honey-comb.
Philos. Transact. 55. p. 289. tab. 11. H.
Pontopp. Norw. 1. p. 251. tab. 13. fig. 8.
Gunner Atl. Nidres. 4. p. 74. t. 3. f. 1, 2. t. 4. f. 3, 4.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 95. f. 8. *Rumpf Amb.* 6. p. 253. tab. 89?
 Inhabits the *Norway* and *American*? seas; about 6 inches high and 5 broad: exactly resembles a small *Gorgonia flabellum* in its shape and ramifications, except that the pores are angular and the substance is spongy.

Flabellum.

- Flabelliformis.* Fan-shaped, orbicular, cartilaginous, with square reticulate fibres.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 380. Petiv. Gaz. r. 32. f. 1.
Rumpf. Amb. 6. tab. 80. f. 1.
Seba Mus. 3. p. 183. tab. 95. f. 2. 4.
 Inhabits the *Indian* and *Red Seas*; 6—8 inches high and 4 or 5 broad; resembles the last.
- Infundibuliformis.* Funnel-form, flexile, with the surface more or less roughened.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 145. Pet. pterigr. t. 9. f. 4. 6.
Gunner Aët. Nidros. 4. p. 78. tab. 4. f. 5.
Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 254. tab. 90. f. 1.
Mus. Richt. p. 384. tab. 14. f. F.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas, adhering to rocks, 6 inches to 1½ foot in diameter: pale brown and less tenacious than the common sponge.
- Fistularis.* Tubular, simple, brittle and growing gradually larger.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 62. tab. 24. f. 1.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 95. f. 1, 7.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 3—4 feet long, when dry blackish-fulvous.
- Aculeata.* Tubular, branched, tough, porous and somewhat prickly.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 63. tab. 25. fig. 4.
Plukn. Phyt. tab. 112. fig. 4.
 2. *Petiv. Pierig. tab. 19. fig. 9.*
Rumpf. Amb. 6. p. 255. tab. 55. fig. 2.
 Inhabits *India* and *South America*; pale grey and very tough.
- Tubulosa.* Tubular, branched, tough, the tubes erect proceeding from one side of the stem and tapering.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 188. n. 9. tab. 58. f. 7.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 97. fig. 2.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 4—6 inches high, of a deep orange-yellow colour, and hollow through the whole inside.
- Coronata.* Minute, consisting of a single tube and crowned at the tip with a ray of spines.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 190. n. 13. tab. 58. fig. 8, 9.
 Inhabits the *Suffex Coast*; pale yellow, the rays that compose the crown bright pearl colour, hollow and open at the top, and when magnified appears covered with little rising points.
- Ciliata.* Simple, tubular, conic, flexuous, tapering upwards and fringed at the tip.

O. Fabr. fn. Græhl. p. 448. n. 446.

Inhabits the *Greenland* seas, adhering to the larger *Ulvæ*; about 8 lines long: white, silky, downy on the outside, and rarely found double.

Cancellata. Tubular, porous, with cancellate fibres.

Inhabits the *Ocean*: ferruginous, elastic, with a prickly surface; the tube as thick as a finger, with a few lateral perforations.

Rubra. Tough, simple, carious, dull red, roundish, depressed, with elevated tubercles and equal pores.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*, fixed to stones.

Nigra. Tough, globular, equal, inflated, black without, cinereous within.

Inhabits the *Red Sea*, on rocks.

Officinalis. Irregularly formed, porous, tough, lobed, wooly.

Philos. Transact. 55. p. 288. tab. 10. fig. D, E.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 183. n. 1.

Inhabits the *Archipelago*, *Mediterranean* and *Indian* seas, adhering to rocks by a broad base, and is often found inclosing small stones, shells and particles of sand: variety of marine animals pierce and gnaw it into irregular winding cavities which appear on the outside by large holes higher than the rest: its colour varies from a pale to a deep yellow: the internal part, when cut perpendicular, consists of small tubes composed of reticulate fibres, and ending on the outside in an infinite number of small circular holes which are the bibulous mouths of the animal, each of which is surrounded by a few erect pointed fibres. This is the common Sponge of the shops.

**Oculata.* Porous, soft and very much branched, the branches a little compressed, erect and often uniting together.

Ellis Corall. p. 80. tab. 32. f. F. f.

Philos. Transact. 55. p. 288. tab. 10. fig. B.

Bocc. Mus. p. 258. t. 116. Ruysch Thes. 1. t. 5.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 97. fig. 5—7.

Pontopp. Nat. Norw. 1. p. 267. tab. 12.

Inhabits the *British* seas; 5—10 inches high: pale yellow, the branches ending obtusely.

Musitata. Porous, much branched, angular, tough, the pores cylindrical, subulate, prominent, equal, many-cleft and hispid.

Philos. Trans. 55. p. 288. t. 11. F. Mus. Tess. p. 118. t. 11. f. 1.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 183. tab. 99. fig. 7.

Inhabits *Guinea*, on rocks; grey, corky, the branches surrounded on all sides with small obtuse shaggy tufts: stem as thick as a finger, branches about the thickness of a quill.

Nodosa.

Nodosa. Porous, slightly branched, irregularly formed, rough and very tough, with knotty perforations on the branches.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 63. *tab.* 23. *fig.* 5. *Seba Mus* 3. t. 96. f. 2.
 Inhabits the *American Ocean*; reddish-grey or whitish, and about the thickness of a finger.

Tomentosa. Porous, irregularly formed, brittle, soft, downy, interwoven with minutest spines.

Ellis Corall. p. 80. *tab.* 16. *fig.* d. d 1. D 1.

Inhabits the *British*, *African* and *Indian Coasts*, adhering to marine substances; when fresh of a bright orange-colour and full of gelatinous flesh, when dry whitish and very light, and if broken resembles the crumb or soft part of bread. It appears to be composed of a number of minute spines, and upon handling stings and raises blisters like Cow-itch.

Bacillaris. Irregularly formed, caulescent, erect, with appressed porous branches.

Mull. Zool. Dan. prod. 3086.

Inhabits the *Norway Ocean*; a foot and half high, and about the thickness of a finger: round, of the consistence of common Sponge but more compact, with very numerous pores appearing as if perforated by a very fine needle.

Dichotoma. Dichotomous, with erect cylindrical elastic woolly branches proceeding from one side of the stem.

Philos. Trans. 55. p. 289 *tab.* 11. *fig.* 1.

Pontopp. Norw. 1. p. 251 *tab.* 12. *fig.* 7.

Gunner Aq. Nidros. 4. p. 79. *tab.* 5. *fig.* 1. t. 6. f. 1.

Rumpf Amb. 6. *tab.* 86. *fig.* 3?

Inhabits *European* and *Indian seas*; 5—6 inches high, pale yellow and full of minute pores.

Stuposas. With round soft downy branches.

Philos. Trans. 55. p. 288. *tab.* 10. C.

Inhabits the *Sussex Coast*; 3 inches high, pale yellow.

Cristata. Flat, erect, soft, with rows of small pores a little projecting along the top

Philos. Trans. 55. p. 288 *tab.* 11. G.

Inhabits the *British shores*, adhering to rocks: generally 2 inches high and 3 long; yellowish, and growing in the shape of a Cock's comb.

Palmata. Palmate, with finger-like divisions round the surface: pores a little prominent and irregularly disposed.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 189. n. 10 *tab.* 58. f. 6.

Inhabits the *Sussex Coast*: reddish inclining to yellow, with a soft woolly substance like *S. oculata*.

Prolifera. Flat, with numerous palmate branches ending in finger-like divisions.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 189. n. 11. tab. 58. f. 5.

Inhabits *North America*; grows in large bunches, about 6 inches high, very porous, reticulate within and full of minute spines on the outside.

• *Betryoides* Very tender, branched, covered with bunches of ovate tubercles open at the top.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 190. n. 12. tab. 58. f. 1--4.

Inhabits the *British Coasts*; bright shining white; the bunches made up of oblong-oval tubercles like grapes open at the end; the surface, when highly magnified, seems covered with masses of 3-rayed spinous stars.

• *Panicea*. Irregularly formed, whitish, soft, very tender and full of very minute pores.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 96. f. 4. tab. 99. n. 3.

Inhabits the sea between *England* and *Holland*, intermixed with *Fuci* and other marine productions: probably the same as *S. tomentosa*.

Fulva. Irregularly formed but slightly branched, fulvous and very rigid.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 95. fig. 9. tab. 96. f. 1.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: gelatinous, brown between the fibres.

Tubularia. Compressed, sessile, a little rigid and yellowish, with small longitudinal tubes.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 383. n. 229.

Inhabits the *American sea*, seated on rocks; frequently blackish within.

Fibrilloja. Irregularly shaped, a little flattened and tender, with divergent crowded interwoven fibres and scattered toothed pores.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 382. n. 228.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: grey, soft, fan-shaped or divided, or caulescent.

Fasciculata Rigid, subglobular, composed of fibrous prismatic branched caustigate bunches.

Planck. conch. ed. 2. app. 2. p. 117. tab. 15. E.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; pale, fulvous or yellowish-grey.

- Rassa*. A little rigid, blackish, in undulate divisions, with a round stem.
Rumf. Amb. 6. p. 253. tab. 89.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, on stones: about as thick as a finger.
- Lichenoides*. Irregularly shaped, with soft branching scattered and somewhat connected fibres.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 378. n. 223.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; resembles a shrubby Lichen.
- Papillaris*. Crustaceous, tender, soft, with perforated papillæ.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 97. fig. 3.
 Inhabits the *American Ocean*: pale grey, gelatinous, brown.
- Cavernosa*. Irregularly formed, sessile, very tough, cavernous, with numerous prominent papillæ on the surface.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 394. n. 244.
 Inhabits the *American sea*; size of a man's fist: yellowish-white, sometimes fulvous within.
- Sinuosa*. Crustaceous, tender, tough, with a very thickly porous surface.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 394. n. 244.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*? incrusting other bodies: yellowish-grey.
- Froncosa*. Grey, frondose, jagged, tough, subreticulate and separated into divisions on one side.
 Inhabits *India*. *Turgot Mem. Instr.* tab. 24. A.
- Agaricina*. Compressed, lobed, sessile, downy, reticulate and muricate with stiff hairs on the outside.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 397. tab. 248.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: yellowish-brown.
- Tupha*. Branched, soft, with ascending subacute branches every where muricate with stiff hairs.
Mars. Hist. Mar. p. 81. tab. 14. n. 71.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; of a woolly substance.
- Membranosa*. Irregularly formed, slightly branched, cellular, muricate outwardly, purplish-black.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 95. f. 3.
- Compressa*. Simple, compressed, conic, with a longitudinal cleft aperture internally.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 448. n. 467.
 Inhabits the *Greenland seas*, an inch long: erect, tawny.

- Porcillum*. Cylindrical, pedicillate, with perforated top.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 449. n. 468.
 Inhabits *North Seas*, not 2 lines long: whitish, and resembling a glass tumbler.
- Coarctata*. Very much branched, soft, tender, yellow, the branches a little compressed.
 Inhabits *North Seas*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 71. t. 120.*
- Plana*. Expanded, crustaceous, fan-shaped.
Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3090.
 Inhabits *North Seas*: probably not a distinct species.
- Cruciata*. White, compressed, with pinnatifid obtuse muricate woolly branches.
 Inhabits *Norway*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3093.*
- Offiformis*. White, slightly branched, with a thickened pitted top.
 Inhabits *Norway*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 149. tab. 40.*
- Macida*. White, crustaceous, projecting into spines.
 Inhabits *Norway*. *Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3095.*
- Ficiformis*. Porous, rigid, turbinate, with a perforated tip.
 Inhabits *Barbary*. *Poir. Voy. Barb. 2. p. 61.*
- * *Lacustris*. Creeping, brittle, with erect round obtuse branches.
 Found at the bottom of lakes in *England* and *Sweden*: covered with scattered pores, in which are sometimes found during autumn small blueish shining globules.
- * *Pluvialis*. Green, erect, fragile, of many irregular branches.
lis. *Pluknet Almag. p. 356. tab. 112. fig. 3.*
Rupp. fl. jan. p. 308. tab. 3. fig. 1.
Laf. fl. Pruss. p. 172. tab. 52.
 Inhabits fresh waters of *Europe* and *Prussia*: dull green, with hardly the appearance of animal life, of a fishy smell, and with the pores full of green gelatinous granulations: very much resembles the last.
- Friabilis*. Cinereous, friable, sessile, irregularly shaped and slightly branched.
Wartmann et Girtann. Naturf. 22.
 Inhabits lakes of *Germany*, and is the food of fish.
- Canaliculata*. With dichotomous round incurved branches.
Schroter Naturf. 23. p. 149. tab. 2.
 Found in old aqueducts; probably not of this genus.

98. **FLUSTRA.** *Animal* a Polype proceeding from porous cells: *stem* fixed, foliaceous, membranaceous, consisting of numerous rows of cells united together and woven like a matt. *Horn-wrack.*

Foliacea. Foliateous, branched, with rounded wedge-shaped subdivisions.

Natur. Miscell. tab. 391. Journ. Instr. 1. tab. 334.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 12. n. 2. tab. 2. f. 8.

Ellis Corall. p. 70. tab. 29. fig. a. A—E.

Morif. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 646. tab. 8. fig. 16.

Aët. Paris. 1742. p. 298. tab. 10. fig. 3.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, about 6 inches high, and adhering to shells and rocks: pale yellowish-brown, and porous on each surface.

Truncata. Foliateous, subdivided, with linear truncate subdivisions.

Ellis Corall. p. 69. tab. 28. fig. a. A. B.

Morif. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 646. tab. 8. fig. 17.

Inhabits *European* seas; about 5 inches long: pale yellowish-brown, porous each side, brittle, with oblong-square cells.

Pileosa. Foliateous, variously branched, with a setaceous tooth on the lower part of each pore.

Ellis Corall. p. 73. tab. 31. Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. f. 10.

Aët. Paris. 1712. p. 42. tab. 5. fig. 10.

Aët. Stockh. 1752. p. 118. tab. 3. fig. 1—4.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, incrusting Fuci and Sertularizæ: whitish, porous both sides.

Chartacea. Papyraceous with cells on both sides, the tops of the branches truncate like the edge of an axe.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 13. n. 4.

Inhabits the *British* shores, adhering to shells: of a thin semi-transparent texture, like fine paper, very light straw-colour: the tops of the branches sometimes digitated, sometimes irregularly divided: cells oblong-square.

Cartacea. Foliateous, subdivided, with a single layer of cells.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 114. n. 5. tab. 3. f. 6, 7.

Inhabits the coast of *Scotland*; yellowish-brown: cells large, subpellucid in the middle, above ovate, beneath truncate, the walls surrounding them appearing to be formed of a slender tube.

Bombycina.

Bsmbycina. Frondescent, with obtuse branches divided into 2 or 3 parts growing together in tufts, sending forth small radical tubes, and having a single layer of cells.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 14. n. 6. tab. 4. f. b. B. B 1.

Inhabits the *Bahama Islands*; of a silky substance.

Verticillata Parasitical, with flattish linear branches narrower at the base, and rows of top-shaped ciliate cells disposed in whorls one above another.

Soland. and Ellis Corall. p. 15. n. 7. tab. 4. a. A.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; adhering to Fuci: cells, when magnified, appear surrounded by sharp denticles, with a long bristle in the front of each bending inwards like a horn, the mouths incline forwards, and their whole semitransparent substance appears full of small points.

**Dentata.* Parasitical, foliaceous, with shining oval cells in a single layer, the mouths surrounded by sharp inflected teeth.

Ellis Corall. p. 73. tab. 29. fig. D. D 1.

Philos. Transf. 48. p. 630. tab. 22. fig. 4. D.

Inhabits the shores of *England*, adhering to Fuci and other submarine substances: white, semipellucid.

**Bullata.* Parasitical, with ovate projecting white cells, the mouths of which are round and armed with small spines.

Ellis Corall. p. 72. tab. 30. fig. d. D.

Inhabits the *British Coasts*, on Fuci, sometimes surrounding the stems, sometimes spread on the leaves.

Tomentosa. Parasitical, soft, woolly, with invisible cells.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 24. tab. 95. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Baltic and North Seas*, on Fuci and Sertulariæ.

Denticulata Parasitical, with oval distinct cells 3-toothed at the opposite margins, their mouths margined.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 24. tab. 95. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *North Seas*, on Fuci and shells.

Tubulosa. Parasitical, membranaceous, with single oblong-ovate cells and tubular erect mouths.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 17. n. 11.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*, adhering to Fuci, and is chiefly distinguished by its tubulous mouth: deep yellowish, semitransparent.

Rispida. Frondescent, spongy, the fronds branched and muricate on one side, with very rough belts.

Pall. el. Zooph. p. 49. n. 14.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; about an inch high: pale grey.

Frone

*frondiculo-
sa.* Frondescent, with obtuse crowded branches thrice divided,
and a single layer of cells.
Seba Musf. 3. tab. 96. fig. 6.
Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*: whitish with grey studs.

Papyracea. Crustaceous, frondescent, with a wedge-shaped many-cleft
singly lamellate frond: cells oblong-rhombic and rin-
gent at the top.
Marf. Hist. Mar. tab. 6. fig. 25, 26.
Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 247. tab. 9. fig. 10.
Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: yellowish, roughish on one surface.

Hirta. Parasitical, flat, coriaceous, with contracted distant cells.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 438. n. 448.
Inhabits the *Greenland* seas, on the *Fucus nodosus*: fulvous, with
narrow cells, brittle.

*Membra-
nacea.* Parasitical, membranaceous, with oblong-quadrangular cells
pointed at the upper projecting angles.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 163. tab. 117. fig. 1, 2.
Solund. and Ellis Corall. p. 18. n. 12.
Inhabits the *British* and *North Seas*, adhering to various sub-
marine substances: very thin, cinereous or whitish.

Lineata. Parasitical, flat, foliaceous, undivided, with oval cells in
transverse rows.
Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3055.
O. Fabr. fn. Grænl. p. 437. n. 447.
Inhabits the *Ocean*, on *Fuci*: resembles the last, but the cells are
oval, approximate, 8-toothed and placed in transverse rows,
with an empty space between every row.

99. TUBULARIA. Stem tubular, simple or
branched, fixed by the base: *animal*
proceeding from the end of the tube,
and having its head crested with ten-
tacula.

Magnifica. Tube simple, whitish: tentacula very numerous, variegated
with red and white.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 450.
Transact. Linn. Soc. v. p. 228. tab. 9.

Inhabits the *West Indies*, adhering to rocks, and is by far the largest and most splendid of its genus: like the rest of its tribe it has the power of withdrawing its tentacula within the tube, and the tube within the rock on which it resides: in some degree it seems to connect the Genera *Tubularia* and *Amphitrite*, having the annulated wrinkled tube of the one and the retractile tentaculated body of the other.

Cornu copia Pale yellow, with a simple flexuous wrinkled tube tapering beneath.

Carolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 250. tab. 9. fig. 11, 12.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *American* seas, on Corals, and is annulate with wrinkles its whole length; it grows either singly or in numbers.

• *Indivisa*. With undivided stems and twisted joints.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 392.

Ellis Corall. p. 31. n. 2. tab. 16. C.

Philosop. Transact. 48. tab. 17. D? 28. t. 6. f. 7.

Bosc. mus. p. 258. tab. 5. fig. 5.

Act. Paris. 1742. p. 296. tab. 10. f. 2.

Baill. op. subs. 1. tab. 3. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, 2—3 inches high, adhering to rocks and shells: tubes straw-colour, interwoven with each other: bodies of the animals pale red: heads bright crimson.

• *Ramosa*. With branched stems and twisted joints.

Ellis Corall. p. 31. n. 3. tab. 16. A. tab. 17. A.

Inhabits the *European Coasts*: tubes branched and subdivided.

Ramsa. Tubes composite, branched, with alternate branches and subdivisions.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 83. n. 40.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*: tubes rigid, horny, grey-brown.

• *Pistulosa*. Stems dichotomous, with small cylindrical joints and lozenge-shaped cells.

Ellis Corall. p. 46. tab. 23. *Barrel. ic.* 1275. n. 7.

Plukn. photogr. tab. 26. fig. 3.

Cellaria farciminoide. *Soland. & Ellis*, p. 26. n. 13.

2. *Petiv. pl. Ital.* tab. 2. f. 9. *Barrel. pl.* 1275. n. 8.

Inhabits the *European*, *Mediterranean* and *Atlantic* seas, about 3 inches high, and about as thick as a piece of twine: terminal branches clavate: stems terminating in slender membranaceous tubes.

Fragilis. Stems dichotomous, with compressed joints.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 61. n. 28. tab. 30. fig. 12.

Plukn.

Plukn. phytogr. tab. 168. fig. 4.

Inhabits the *American* seas; resembles a *Coralline*.

Tubes flexible, brittle, white or greenish, calcareous, about the size of the culm of a grass.

Muscoides, Stems slightly dichotomous, and every where covered with annular wrinkles.

Ellis Corall. p. 30. n. 1. tab. 16. fig. b.

Philos. Transact. 48. tab. 17. fig. C.

Bast. op. subs. 1. tab. 2. f. 3, 4. tab. 3. f. 2—4.

Seba mus. 3. tab. 106. f. 7.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, and is often found partly destroyed by the *Oniscus phthyicus*: *tubes* pale grey, about an inch long and hardly thicker than a coarse thread, growing in clusters together, narrower at the bottom, and here and there wrinkled its whole length.

Papyracea. With a very large papyraceous tube, alternately branched.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 88. n. 45.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; erect, very white within, as thick as a goose-quill.

Penicillus, With aggregate simple radicated tubes, proliferous and tufted at the tip.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 87. n. 44.

Inhabits the *American Ocean*: tubes white, semipellucid, about an inch long, as thick as an oat-straw, and entirely annulate: probably an *Amphitrite*.

Acetabulum Stems filiform, each terminated by a striate radiate calcareous cup or target.

Bess. mus. t. 27. Tourne. inst. 1. p. 569. tab. 338.

Donati Adr. p. 28. n. 2. tab. 3.

Cuvol pol. mar. 3. p. 254. tab. 9. fig. 14.

2. Target or cup striate, but not radiate.

Brown Jamaica, p. 74. tab. 40. fig. A.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *American* seas, growing to stones and shells: white, soft, very brittle when dry: tubes very simple, about 2 inches long and as thick as a straw.

Splachnea. Stems capillary, very simple, each with a smooth terminal membranaceous cup or target.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; 2 inches long and not thicker than a horse-hair; horn-colour, with numerous tubes from the same root: target flexible.

- *Coryna*: Slightly branched, filiform, papyraceous, jointed, with ovate pointed capsules perforated with a dilatable mouth, and terminated by cylindrical armed tentacula.
Gärtn. ap. Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 40. tab. 4. f. 8.
 Inhabits the shores of *England* and *Holland*, adhering to *Fuci* and *Sentulariæ*, without tubular radicles, sand-colour or deep red, narrower at the base, without head or retractile tentacula: capsules perforated over the whole surface: tentacula proceeding from the perforations of the capsules, hyaline, globular at the tip, and producing eggs at the base.
- *Affinis*. Simple, slightly annulate, soft, with tapering tentacula surrounding the retractile papillary mouth.
Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. p. 36. 41. tab. 4. f. 9.
 Inhabits the shores of *England* and *Holstein*, growing in clusters on *Fuci*, resembles the last: capsules with muricate tentacula, producing eggs at the base.
- Fabricia*. Stellate, with pinnate cirri and 6 rays round the mouth.
O. Fabr. fn. Græni. p. 440. n. 450. f. 12.
 Inhabits *Norway* and *Greenland* shores, frequently found in the clefts of rocks, and has not the power to protrude its body from the tube, but expands its cirri beyond the tube when covered by the tide; about 6 inches long: tube erect, thrice as long as the worm, grey, green or white: worm dirty-green with a pale tail and white cirri, transversely grooved, round and thicker in the middle.
- Longicornis* With 2 setaceous cirri, ten times as long as the body.
 Inhabits—*Mull. Zool. Dan. prodr. 3070.*
- Multicornis* With above 20 cirri white in the centre: body round, hyaline, inclosed in a moist tube.
 Inhabits—*Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 15. tab. 90. f. 1—3.*
- Repens*. Crested, with radiate cirri each side: sheath projecting: tube opaque, procumbent.
Schæff. Armpol. 1754. tab. 1. f. 1, 2.
 Inhabits stagnant waters of *Northern Europe*, and is often found seated on the leaves and stems of the *Nymphæa*, resembling a white gelatinous mass: tubes subcylindrical, brown, narrower at the base and thicker at the tip: worm hyaline.
- *Campanulata*. Tentacula disposed in the form of a crescent: body projecting beyond the sheath: orifices of the sheath annulate: tube either simple or palmate.]
Shaw Natur. Mycel. tab. 354.

Trembl polyp. 3. p. 209. tab. 10. fig. 8, 9.

Ad. Stockh. 8. p. 203. tab. 6. fig. 5, 6.

Baker microsc. p. 306. tab. 12. figs. 15—20.

Adams microsc. p. 441. tab. 22. fig. 32.

Inhabits stagnant waters of Europe; soft, transparent, inclosed in a bell-shaped case; the plume with about 60 cirri or tentacula.

Reptans. Tentacula disposed in the form of a crescent: body concealed within the sheath: orifices of the sheath annulate.

Roes. Inf. 3. *polyp.* p. 447. tab. 73—75.

Inhabits stagnant waters of Europe, and exactly resembles the last, but the body is never projected beyond the tube or sheath.

Sultana. With a funnel-form crest, ciliate at the base.

Blumenb. Naturg. p. 441. n. 3.

Inhabits stagnant waters about Gottingen: tentacula or cirri about 20, and fastigiate.

Stellaris. Crested, with pectinate cirri and conical hyaline tube.

Mull. Verm. i. 2. p. 18. *Zool. Dan. prodr.* 3065.

Inhabits the shores of the Baltic, on Fuci: when the water is in the least degree agitated, it retracts its fine white cirri within the tube, which is as long again as the cirri.

Simplex. With 8 linear cirri and conic hyaline tube.

Mull. Verm. i. 2. p. 19. *Zool. Dan. prodr.* 3069.

Inhabits Norway seas, on the *Fucus nodosus*: tubes erect, single: worm hyaline, with white retractile cirri.

Spallanzani. With 5 plumous cirri pectinate each side: tube cylindrical, horny and incurved beneath.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Spallanz. At. Ital.* 2.

Membranacea. With a double concentric row of tubular tentacula: tube membranaceous, viscid, contractile, cylindrical, longer than the animal.

Inhabits the Mediterranean. *Spallanz. Act. Ital.* 2.

Flabelliformis. With aggregate parallel tubes disposed in separate radiate bundles.

Transl. Linn. Soc. v. p. 12. tab. 2. f. 12—14.

Inhabits the Pembrokeshire Coast, on the *Conserva rubra*, minute: stem cylindrical, a little dilated at the base, and becoming suddenly dilated into a compressed fan-shaped form, from which proceed 8 rays, each composed of several equal very minute cylindrical tubes.

100. CORALLINA. *Animal growing in the form of a plant: stem fixed, with calcareous subdivided branches, mostly jointed.*
Coralline.

Trident.

Trichotomous, with compressed 3-lobed flat joints,
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 109. tab. 20. f. 2.
 Inhabits *North American Islands*: joints large.

Ophutia.

Trichotomous, with compressed kidney-shaped joints waved at the edge.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 110. tab. 29. f. b.

Ellis Corall. p. 35. tab. 25. fig. b. B. B 1.

Plukn. phytogr. tab. 26. fig. 1.

Petro. pterigr. tab. 20. fig. 19.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 57. tab. 20. f. 2.

Inhabits the *West Indies* and *Mediterranean*: white, branched, with somewhat kidney-shaped joints.

Monile.

Trichotomous, with the lower joints compressed, convex, wedge-shaped, oblong, the upper ones subcylindrical.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 110. tab. 20. f. c.

Inhabits the coast of *Jamaica*: very much branched.

Incrassata.

Trichotomous, with compressed plano-convex wedge-shaped joints.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 111. tab. 20. f. d. d 1—3. D 1—6.

Ellis Corall. p. 53. tab. 25. f. a. A.

Inhabits the *West Indian Islands*.

Tuna.

Trichotomous, with compressed flat roundish joints.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 111. tab. 20. f. c.

Parkinson Theat. p. 1294. fig. 12.

Marsf. hist. mar. p. 65. tab. 7. f. 31.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.

Nodulosa.

Trichotomous, very much branched, with thick wedge-shaped joints, those at the divisions broader, the terminal ones tricuspitate or ovate.

Pallas cl. Zooph. p. 421. n. 3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; a foot and half high: very thick, strong, white.

**Squamata.*

Squamata. Trichotomous, the joints of the stem roundly-compressed and wedge-shaped, those of the branches flatly compressed, terminal ones flattish and sharply 2-edged.
Ellis Corall. p. 47. tab. 24. fig. c. C.
 Inhabits the *British Coasts*; sea green.

Loricata. Trichotomous, with compressed somewhat convex wedge-shaped joints with angular sides, the terminal ones with small obtuse lobes.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 117. n. 19.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*, 4 times as thick as *C. officinalis*.

Palmata. Trichotomous, with compressed somewhat convex wedge-shaped joints slightly toothed at the tip, the extreme ones broad and often furnished with short finger-like lobes.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 118. tab. 21. fig. a. A.
 Inhabits the *American seas*: glossy white.

Elongata. Trichotomous, with the joints of the stem roundish wedge-shaped, those of the branches cylindrical, the extreme ones a little obtuse and some of them capitate.
Ellis Corall. p. 49. tab. 24. fig. 3.
 Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*, reddish or purplish; very slender and longer and smaller than *C. officinalis*.

Subulata. Trichotomous, with the joints of the stem wedge-shaped and 2-edged, sending out small pointed branches from the top of each of their sides, with round joints.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 119. tab. 21. b. B.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: flat, white, small, slender, appearing as if closely feathered, and is the most delicate of all the tribe.

Gracifera. Trichotomous, with the joints of the stem compressed wedge-shaped, those of the branches roundish and furnished with opposite ovate ovaries seated on small pedicles.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 120. tab. 21. c. C.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean and African seas*: sea-green and of a fine slender texture.

Officinalis. Doubly pinnate and sometimes trichotomous, with the joints of the stem somewhat wedge-shaped or turbinate, those of the branches round, some of the terminal ones capitate.
Sharw Natur. Miscell. tab. 158. Pluk. phytogr. tab. 48. f. 4.
Ellis Corall. p. 48. tab. 24. f. a. A. 1. B, B 1. C 2.

Turn. *Inst.* 1. p. 557. *tab.* 338. A. *Barr.* *ic.* 1276. A.

Ruffel *aq. Mar.* *tit. fig.* 3. *Moris.* *Hist. Pl.* 3. p. 651. t. 9.

Seba *Mus.* 3. *tab.* 100. *fig.* 13—15.

Aff. *Hafn.* 10. *tab.* c. *fig.* 7. *Lobel.* *ic.* 2. 240.

Solander & *Ellis* *Corall.* p. 118. *tab.* 23. f. 14, 15.

Common on almost every shore, growing in clustered tufts 2—5 inches long, about the thickness of a large thread; white, greenish, yellowish, purple or reddish, and frequently a mixture of all the colours. This is the species sometimes used in powder as an absorbent and vermifuge.

Pinnata. With pinnate branches without joints, and covered with a mealy substance.

Inhabits—*Solander* & *Ellis* *Corall.* p. 117. n. 17.

****Rubens.*** Dichotomous, filiform, with the joints of the stem round, those supporting the divisions clavate, some of the lower ones 2-horned.

Ellis *Corall.* p. 50. *tab.* 24. n. 5. *fig.* e. E.

Carolin. *pol. mar.* 3 p. 257. *tab.* 9. *fig.* 16.

Inhabits the *British* and *Mediterranean* seas: 2 inches long, red.

****Cristata.*** Dichotomous, filiform, in crested clusters, with roundish joints, those supporting the last subdivisions clavate.

Ellis *Corall.* p. 51. *tab.* 24. n. 7. *fig.* f. F.

Sloane *Jamaica*, 1. p. 58. n. 19. *tab.* 20. *fig.* 5.

Plukn. *phytogr.* *tab.* 168. f. 3. *Barrel.* *ic.* 1296. f. 2.

Inhabits the *European* and *American* seas; 1—2 inches long, and disposed in crest-like tufts: red, purple, white, green or yellowish.

****Spermaphoros.*** Dichotomous, filiform, with roundish branches, those supporting the 2 last subdivisions clavate, terminal ones long, setaceous.

Ellis *Corall.* p. 51. *tab.* 24. n. 8. *fig.* g. G.

Moris. *Hist. Pl.* 3. p. 651. *tab.* 9. *fig.* 9.

2. *Ellis* *Corall.* *tab.* 24. n. 9. *fig.* h. H.

Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*: milk-white, about an inch long, and more loose and spread than the last.

****Cornicula.*** Dichotomous, with the joints of the stem and branches 2-horned, those of the subdivisions roundish.

Ellis *Corall.* p. 50. *tab.* 24. n. 6. f. d. D.

Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*. A variety grows in the *West Indies* with all the joints horned.

Fragilissima

Fragilissima. Dichotomous, with smooth even cylindrical joints, the extreme ones broader at the tip.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 123. n. 9. tab. 21. fig. d.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 53. tab. 20. fig. 1.

Inhabits the *West Indian* and *Mediterranean* seas: very brittle, milk-white, and about 2 inches long:

Fruticulosa. Dichotomous, with round branches tapering towards the extremities, without joints and mealy

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 116. n. 16. tab. 22. f. 5.

Inhabits the shores of the *Bahama Islands*.

Indurata. Dichotomous, with round smooth spreading branches scarcely jointed.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 116. n. 15. tab. 22. f. 7.

Inhabits the shores of the *Bahama Islands*,

Lichenoides. Dichotomous, with the branches a little rugged and not jointed, dilated and flattened at the tips.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 116. n. 14. tab. 22. f. 8.

Inhabits the shores of the *Bahama Islands*: sea-green.

Rugosa. Dichotomous, with cylindrical branches hardly jointed, rough with transverse, wrinkles and compressed at the tips.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 115. n. 13. tab. 22. f. 3.

Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 61. tab. 20. fig. 10.

Pluken. phytogr. tab. 168. fig. 4.

Inhabits the shores of *Jamaica*.

Marginata. Dichotomous, with scarcely jointed smooth flat branches with a raised margin.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 115. n. 12. tab. 22. f. 6.

Inhabits the shores of the *Bahama Islands*.

Cylindrica. Dichotomous, with cylindrical nearly equal smooth joints.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 114. n. 11. tab. 22. f. 4.

Inhabits the *West Indies*: joints a little larger at the tops.

Oblongata. Dichotomous, with oblong cylindrical joints a little compressed.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 114. n. 10. tab. 22. f. 1.

Inhabits the *Bahama Islands*: joints thicker than those of the last, and more distant than those of the next.

- Obtusata*. Dichotomous, with oval-oblong joints a little compressed and rounded at the ends.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 113. n. 9. tab. 22. f. 2.
 Inhabits the shores of the *Bahama Islands*.
- Lapidescens*. Dichotomous, with cylindrical downy branches.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 112. tab. 21. g. tab. 22. 9.
 Inhabits——appears covered with short hair-like verticillate down of a reddish colour, as if the outer calcareous coat was eaten off, or as if another calcareous layer was about to be produced: *stem* sometimes trichotomous.
- Barbata*. Dichotomous, with short cylindrical joints, the extreme ones bearded at the tips.
Ellis Corall. p. 54. tab. 25. f. c. C.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 58. n. 17. tab. 20. f. 3.
 Inhabits the shores of *Jamaica*: about 3 inches long.
- Rosarium*. Dichotomous, with round bead-like joints, those of the stem longer and cylindrical.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 111. n. 6. tab. 21. f. h. H. H 1—3.
Sloane Jamaica, 1. p. 58. n. 18. tab. 20. f. 4.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: joints smaller towards the ends of the branches.
- Cuspidata*. Branches often dividing into 4 and ending in sharp points: joints cylindrical and united by a glutinous tendinous substance.
Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 124. n. 30. tab. 21. fig. f.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: very brittle, white, and grows in tufts about 3 inches high.
- Tribulus*. Branches often dividing into 5, joints 2-edged and united by a glutinous tendinous substance.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 124. n. 31. tab. 21. fig. c.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*: whitish and larger than the last.
- Flabellum*. Stem simple, incrusting, with the branches sticking together in a foliaceous fan-shaped manner and somewhat waved.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 124. n. 32. tab. 24.
 Inhabits the *West Indies*, of various colours, from a greenish-brown to milk-white; sometimes of a flat kidney shaped form and about an inch high, sometimes expanding to a large subdivided lobed and undulated mass from 1 to 5 inches high and as many broad: *stem* terminated by a tuft of fine radical tubes.

Conglutinata. Stem single, slightly incrustated, with all the branches dichotomous and agglutinated together, forming a naked fan-shaped leaf.

Solander & Ellis Corall. p. 125. n. 33. tab. 25. f. 7.

Inhabits the *Bahaman Islands*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, sea-green.

Phoenix. Stem single, incrustated, terminating in an oblong frond composed of distinct fasciculate branches, produced on all sides, the subdivisions of which are united together and appear quite flat.

Solander and Ellis Corall p. 126. n. 34. tab. 25. f. 2, 3.

Inhabits the *Bahama Islands*: milk-white, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

Peniculum. Stem single, membranaceous, wrinkled, terminated by an orbicular tuft of jointed dichotomous ramifications.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 127. tab. 7. f. 5—8. t. 25. f. 1.

Inhabits the *American seas*, growing many together.

Stem regularly wrinkled, smaller at the base, from which it sends forth many branched tubes of an equal thickness their whole length: branches at the top covered with a calcareous crust full of minute pores.

Penicillus. Stem single, incrustated, terminated by an orbicular tuft of dichotomous filiform jointed ramifications.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 126. n. 35. tab. 25. f. 4—6.

Amæn. Acad. 4. p. 257. tab. 3. fig. 1.

Seba Mus. 1. tab. 1. fig. 10.

Inhabits the *West Indies*; 1—4 inches long, generally white.

Terrestris. With opposite branches, cylindrical joints, and lateral penduncled transversely wrinkled fructifications.

Meese fl. Fris. p. 75. n. 503. tab. 1.

Inhabits woods of *Friesland*; a few lines high, and is very probably a shrubby Lichen,

101. SERTULARIA. *Animal* growing in the form of a plant: stem branched, producing Polypes from cup-shaped denticles or minute cells.

A. Stem horny, tubular, fixed by the base, beset with cup-shaped denticles, and furnished with vesicles or ovaries containing polypes, eggs or the living young.

- **Rosacea*. Panicked, with opposite tubular truncate denticles and alternate branches; vesicles crowned with spines.
Ellis Corall. p. 8. tab. 4. Phil. Transact. 48. t. 23. f. 5.
Seba mus. 3. tab. 69. f. 6.
 Inhabits the European seas, growing on shells or creeping up other Corallines, white: vesicles resembling the blossom of the pomegranate.
- **Pumila*. Denticles opposite, pointed, recurved; vesicles obovate; branches loose and irregular.
Ellis Corall. p. 9. tab. 5. n. 8. fig. a. A.
Philos. Transact. 48. tab. 23. fig. 6. F F. & 57. t. 19. f. 11.
Act. Paris. 1711. p. 297. tab. 11. fig. 4. M M.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. fig. 1.
Cuvol. pol. mar. 3. p. 216. tab. 8. fig. 8—10.
 Inhabits the Ocean, on Fuci, particularly the serratus.
- **Operculata*. Denticles opposite, pointed and nearly erect: vesicles obovate, covered with a lid: branches alternate.
Ellis Corall. p. 8. tab. 3. n. 6. f. b. B.
Plukn. phytogr. tab. 47. fig. 11. Bocc. Mus. t. 6. f. 8.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 102. fig. 3.
Moris. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 150. tab. 9. n. 2, 3.
 Inhabits the European and American seas, on Fuci and shells; twigs about 5 inches long: denticles bicuspidate, with a short brittle each side.
- **Tamariscæ*. Denticles nearly opposite, truncate, 3-toothed: vesicles ovate, 2-toothed, with a short tube in the centre: branches alternate.
Ellis Corall. p. 4. tab. 1. n. 1. fig. a. A.
 Inhabits the European seas, and is the largest of its kind, near 4 inches long, and growing to shells.
- **Abietina*. Denticles nearly opposite, tubular, oval: vesicles oval: branches alternate.
Ellis Corall. p. 4. tab. 1. fig. b. B. Pluk. phytogr. t. 48. f. 5.
Moris. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 653. tab. 9.
Marf. Hist. Mar. p. 76. tab. 17. fig. 19.
Bast. op. subs. 2. tab. 7. f. 2, 3.
 Inhabits the European and Mediterranean seas, growing to shells; about 5 inches long, and often covered with small *Serpulæ*: branches often pinnate.
- **Nigra*. Denticles nearly opposite, minute: vesicles large, placed all on one side, oval, quadrangular: branches pinnate.
Pallas

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 135. n. 82.

Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*, growing on the *Mytilus margaritiferus*:
4 inches long, blackish.

- **Fuscescens* Denticles nearly opposite, tubular: vesicles numerous, placed all on one side, minute, with 3 tubercles on each; branches pinnate.

Baister op. subs. 1. tab. 1. fig. 6.

Inhabits the *Cornish Coast*; resembles the last, but is grey-brown.

- Obsoleta.* Denticles generally placed in 8 rows, ovate, slightly heart-shaped and disposed in a quincunx form: branches alternate, pinnate.

Aff. Pctrop. 1778. 2. p. 137. tab. 7. fig. B.

Inhabits the *Frozen Sea*; about 5 inches high, horn-colour, with the joints becoming more and more obsolete towards the top.

- Pinus.* Denticles subspinous, generally disposed in 6 rows: vesicles bottle-shaped, turgid, subdiaphanous, with simple mouth: branches pinnate, nearly alternate.

Aff. Petrop. 1780. 1. p. 223. tab. 9. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *White Sea*, fixed to shells: horny.

- Cupressoides* Denticles simple, obliquely truncate, with a slightly prominent mouth: vesicles ovate, with a subtubular mouth: branches dichotomous, loose, and with the trunk jointed, with 2 rings at the junctures,

Act. Petrop. 2780. 1. p. 224. tab. 9. fig. 3, 4.

Inhabits the *White Sea*: subdiaphanous, yellowish, and nearly half a foot long.

- **Cupressina* Denticles nearly opposite, obliquely truncate and a little pointed: vesicles obovate, 2-toothed: branches panicled and very long.

Ellis Corall. p. 7. tab. 3. n. 5. fig. a. A.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 101. fig. 1. 2.

Common in all the *European seas*, in a long pointed loose panicle.

- **Argentea.* Denticles nearly opposite, pointed: vesicles oval: branches alternate, panicled.

Ellis Corall. p. 6. tab. 2. n. 4. fig. c. C.

Plukn. phytogr. tab. 84. fig. 3. Bocc. mus. tab. 6. fig. 9.

Moris. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 650. tab. 9. n. 4.

Baister op. subs. 1. tab. 1. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *European and American seas*; resembles the last, but the branches are shorter and looser, & the panicle more obtuse.

**Rugosa.*

- **Rugosa*. Denticles nearly opposite, obsolete: vesicles much wrinkled and 3-toothed: branches scattered.
Ellis Corall. p. 26. tab. 15. n. 23. fig. a. A.
 Inhabits the *European* seas, on the *Flustra foliacea* and other *Sertulariæ*.
- **Halectiva*. Denticles alternate, tubular, 2-jointed: vesicles oval, each united along the side to a small tubular stalk: stem alternately branched and pinnate.
Ellis Corall. p. 17. tab. 10. Philos. Transf. 48. t. 17. E, F, G.
Edw. Glean. tab. 286. Seba Mus. 3. t. 100. n. 16.
 Inhabits *European* and *Mediterranean* seas: horny, yellowish-grey: denticles nearly obsolete.
- **Thuja*. Denticles in 2 rows closely adhering alternately to the stem: vesicles obovate, margined: stem waved and stiff, with a tuft of dichotomous branches near the tip.
Ellis Corall. p. 10. tab. 5. n. 9. fig. B, b.
Sibb. Scot. 2. p. 56. tab. 1.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 100. fig. 17—19. t. 106. f. 2. a.
 Inhabits the northern coast of *England* and the *Mediterranean*: about half a foot long.
- **Myriophyllum*. Denticles truncate, appressed to the stem and all leaning one way: stem gibbous on the side opposite the branches: branches leaning one way.
Ellis Corall. p. 14. tab. 8. Barrel. ic. 1292. f. 2.
Ginan. Air. tab. 11 f. 24. Patow. pl. Ital. t. 2. f. 11.
 Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas; about 3 inches long, pale horny: stem somewhat angular, with arched protuberances opposite the branches: denticles seated in a socket furnished with a short spine on the lower part.
- Hypnoides*. Denticles pointing one way, campanulate, toothed and beaked: stems with pinnate branches and very crowded subdivisions.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 155. n. 97.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; half a foot high, brown horny, with yellowish intricate radicles.
- Speciosa*. Denticles campanulate, effuse, toothed and stipulate: stem pinnate, rigid, with incurved branches mostly pointing one way.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 152. n. 95.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*, adhering to the tubular radicles of *Gorgoniæ*: brown horny: 3—4 inches long.

- * *Falcata*. Denticles pointing one way, imbricate, truncate: vesicles ovate: branches pinnate, alternate.
Ellis Corall. p. 12. tab. 7. n. 11. f. a. A.
Moris. Hist. Pl. 3. p. 650. tab. 9. fig. 2.
Plukn. phytogr. tab. 47. fig. 12.
 2. *Ellis Corall. tab. 58. fig. 5, 6.*
 Inhabits *European* and *Indian* seas; 3 inches to a foot long; stem a little flexuous: denticles in a single row.
- * *Pluma*. Denticles pointing one way, imbricate, campanulate: vesicles gibbous, crested: branches pinnate, alternate, lanceolate.
Ellis Corall. p. 13. tab. 7. n. 12. b. B.
Seba Mus. 3. t. 161. fig. 1.
Bocc. Mus. p. 257. tab. 6. fig. 6.
Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 210. tab. 8. fig. 5.
 Inhabits the *European Coasts*, climbing up *Fuci*: branches jointed: denticles serrate at the margin and supported in front by a small hollow spine: vesicles with a denticulate margin and generally 5 oblique crested ribs.
- * *Echinata*. Denticles opposite, pointing one way, campanulate: vesicles crested: branches pinnate, alternate, lanceolate.
Fn. Succ. 2246. Pallas el. Zooph. p. 152. n. 94.
 Inhabits the shores of *Sweden*, on *Fuci*.
- * *Antennina*. Denticles verticillate, in fours, setaceous: vesicles obliquely truncate, verticillate: stems generally simple.
Ellis Corall. p. 15. tab. 9. a. A. Bocc. Mus. tab. 6. f. 2.
Plukn. phytogr. tab. 48. fig. 6. Pet. pl. tab. 2. f. 10.
Ginann. opusc. 16. tab. 11. fig. 25.
 2. Branched. *Ellis Phil. Trans. 48. tab. 22.*
 Inhabits the *British Coasts*; often near a foot high, yellow with very fine capillary yellowish radicles: stem surrounded with small incurved setaceous branches, on the upper sides of which are rows of small cup-shaped denticles: vesicles placed on pedicles obliquely open towards the stem and placed round it at the insertion of the branches.
- * *Verticillata*. Denticles obsolete: vesicles campanulate, toothed round the rim, on long twisted pedicles, and placed in fours round the stem: branches alternate.
Ellis Corall. p. 23. tab. 13. n. 20. fig. a. A.
 Inhabits the *British Coasts*: stem ribbed, very loosely branched: denticles not visible: vesicles nearly erect, glutinous: ovaries oval, ending in a tubular mouth.

Gelatinosa. Vesicles campanulate: stem with numerous decomposed spreading branches.

Pallas el. Zooph. p. 116. n. 67. *Ray Syn.* p. 34. n. 7.

Inhabits the *Netherlands*; half a foot long, grey-brown.

**Volubilis*. Denticles obsolete: vesicles alternate, campanulate, toothed round the rim, on long twisted pedicles: branches alternate.

Ellis Corall. p. 24. tab. 14. n. 21. a. A.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 51. n. 22. tab. 4. f. e. E. f. F.

Philos. Transf. 57. p. 437. tab. 19. fig. 9.

Bailler op. 1, tab. 2. fig. 2. a, b, d. f. 3, 4. c. e. f. 7. a—c.

Inhabits the *European* seas, climbing up other Sertulariæ, whitish, minute: stem loosely branched: ovaries egg-shaped, smooth or transversely wrinkled.

**Syringa*. Denticles obsolete: vesicles cylindrical, mostly alternate, placed on short twisted pedicles.

Ellis Corall. p. 25. tab. 14. fig. b. B.

Sertularia repens. *Soland. & Ellis*, p. 52. n. 23.

Inhabits the *European Coasts*, on shells or creeping up other Sertulariæ; yellowish.

**Cuscuta*. Denticles obsolete: vesicles oval, axillary: branches opposite, simple

Ellis Corall. p. 28. tab. 14. n. 26. fig. c. C.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 62. tab. 117. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits *European* seas; adhering to Fuci.

**Pustulosa*. Stem with alternate dichotomous branches, obsoletely denticulate on the upper part.

Ellis Corall. p. 54. tab. 27. fig. b. B.

Inhabits the shores of the *Isle of Wight*; 4 inches long.

Stem rising into alternate dichotomous joints, with small denticles, having a circular rim with a point in the middle of each towards the upper part of each joint.

**Frutescens*. Denticles cylindrical, campanulate, placed in a single row on the inside of the branches: branches alternate, pinnate.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 55. n. 29. tab. 6. f. a. A.

Inhabits the *British* shores: rather hard, blackish with brown branches: stem composed of small united tubes.

Pinaster. Denticles opposite, sessile, with an incurved tubular tip: vesicles large, ovate, quadrangular, the angles terminating in a spine, and furnished with a tubular mouth in the centre, placed in a row along the branches: branches alternate.

Inhabits—*Soland. & Ellis*, p. 55. n. 30. t. 6. b. B.

Pen-

- Pennatula*. Denticles in a single row, crenate on the rim and supported by a slender truncate incurved horn: branches opposite.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 56. n. 31. tab. 7. fig. 1, 2.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 5 or 6 inches long: yellowish-brown: denticles with 2 opposite spines on the rim.
- Filicular*. Denticles opposite, ovate, with a single erect one at the junctures of the branches: vesicles obovate with a tubular mouth in the centre: stem zig-zag with alternate branches.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 57. n. 32. tab. 6. c. C.
 Inhabits the *British* shores; very tender: stem much branched.
- Quadridentata*. Denticles in fours, opposite, at the joints of the stem: stem simple, with the joints tapering and twisted towards the base.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 57. n. 33. tab. 5. g. G.
 Inhabits the *African* shores, on the *Fucus lendigerus*.
- Spicata*. Denticles in threes, cylindrical, terminal and nearly closed at the mouth: vesicles ovate, axillary: stem tubular, panicled, annulate, with trichotomous branches disposed in whorls round the rings.
 Inhabits—*Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 58. n. 34.*
- Evansii*. Denticles short, opposite: vesicles lobed, arising from opposite branches: branches opposite.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 58. n. 34.
 Inhabits the *British* coast's, on *Fucus*: 2 inches high, very slender and yellow with fulvous vesicles.
- Muricata*. Denticles pedicled, proceeding alternately from the joints of the branches: vesicles oval, spinous: stem jointed.
Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 59. n. 36. tab. 7. f. 3, 4.
 Inhabits the shores of *Scotland*: vesicles nearly globular, placed on pedicles, and full of pointed spines from crested ribs.
- Secundaria*. Denticles in a single row, campanulate: vesicles axillary: stem minute, white, incurved.
Cavolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 226. tab. 8. f. 15, 16.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; hardly 3 lines high, and not thicker than a very fine bristle.
- Misenensis*. Denticles alternate, very thin, spreading: vesicles oval, peduncles axillary: stem much branched, dichotomous.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 187. tab. 7. fig. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; very tender, pellucid towards the tip, and sometimes covered with the *Cancer linearis*.

Racemosa. Denticles scattered, pellucid: vesicles clustered: stem straight, round, opaque, horny, with slightly curved branches.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 160. tab. 6. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*.

**Uva.* Denticles obsolete: vesicles ovate, clustered: stem slightly branched, with alternate subdivisions.

Ellis Corall. p. 27. n. 25. tab. 15. fig. c. C.

Inhabits the shores of *Holland* and *Britain*, adhering to other Zoophytes: vesicles transparent with a white nucleus.

**Lendigera* Denticles obsolete: vesicles cylindrical, arranged in a single row along the branches and growing gradually less towards the top: stem and branches jointed.

Ellis Corall. p. 27. tab. 15. n. 24. fig. b. B.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 229. tab. 9. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits the *European* coasts, on other Zoophytes.

Branches subdivided and irregularly interwoven: vesicles placed in parallel ranks along the inside of the branches, and growing gradually shorter towards the top of the joints.

**Genicula* Denticles alternate, twisted: vesicles obovate with a tubular mouth in the centre: stem branched, jointed, flexuous.

Ellis Corall. p. 22. tab. 12. n. 19. f. b. B.

Philos. Transact. 48. tab. 22. fig. 1.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 205. tab. 8. f. 1, 2.

AA. Stockh. 1752. p. 114. tab. 3. fig. 5—10.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 61. t. 117. f. 1—4.

Inhabits the *European* coasts, adhering to *Fuci*.

**Dichotoma* Denticles obsolete: vesicles obovate, axillary, on twisted pedicles: stem dichotomous with twisted joints.

Ellis Corall. p. 21. tab. 12. n. 18. fig. a. A. c. C.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 194. tab. 7. fig. 5—7.

Inhabits the *British* and *Dutch* coasts; near a foot long: white, but becoming testaceous with age.

**Spinosa* Denticles obsolete: vesicles ovate, subulate: branches dichotomous, spinous.

Ellis Corall. p. 20. tab. 11. n. 17. fig. b. d. B. C, D.

Inhabits the *European* seas; about 8 inches long.

Stem composed of interwoven tubular fibres: branches flexuous, loose, forked, with pointed tips.

**Pinnata.*

- Pinnata.** Denticles obsolete: vesicles oblong surrounded with a coronet of tubercles at the rim: stem simple, pinnate, lanceolate.
Ellis Corall. p. 19. tab. 11. fig. 16. a. A.
 Inhabits *Europe* and *India*; 3 inches high.
 Stem simple, with alternate subdivisions: vesicles placed in clusters round the stem.
- Setacea.** Denticles obsolete, remote, placed in a row on the upper side of the branches: vesicles oblong, axillary: stem simple, with alternate bent divisions
Ellis Corall. tab. 38. fig. 4. Natur. Miscell. tab. 71.
 Inhabits the *European* coasts; $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.
- Polyzoni-
as.** Denticles alternate, slightly toothed: vesicles obovate, transversely wrinkled: stem loosely branched.
Ellis Corall. p. 5. tab. 2. n. 3 fig. a. A. b. B.
Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 224. tab. 8 fig. 12—14.
Seba Mus. 3. tab. 102. n. 4. tab. 103. n. 6.
 Inhabits most seas, adhering to marine substances.
- Pennaria.** Denticles placed in a row on one side the branches: vesicles oval: stem twisted and doubly pinnate.
Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 134. tab. 5. fig. 1—6.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* sea, growing in tufts on rocks: stem straight, ascending, flexible, horny, brown with whitish branches.
- Lichen-
astrum.** Denticles alternate, obtuse, in 2 imbricate rows along the stem: vesicles ovate, in 2 parallel rows along the branches: stem simple, alternately pinnate.
Ellis Corall. p. 11. tab. 16.
 Inhabits the *Irish* Seas, *India*, *Asia* and *America*.
 Stem erect, jointed, compressed, denticulate: branches alternate, denticulate, straight.
- Cedrina.** Denticles subcylindrical, tubular, in 4 imbricate rows: branches irregular, quadrangular and thicker upwards.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 139. n. 86.
 Inhabits the seas of *Kamtschatka*: branches dichotomous, obtuse, with 4 rows of vesicles.
- Imbricata** Vesicles subclavate, irregularly imbricate upwards: stem slightly branched.
Transf. Linn. Soc. v. p. 11. tab. 2. fig. 5—11.
 Inhabits the western coast of *Britain*, on the *Fucus nodosus*; resembles the last, but the vesicles are not placed in any regular series: about 3 inches high: the smaller branches have the vesicles placed bifariously, but towards the tip they become imbricate,

Purpurea. Denticles subovate, tubular, in 4 imbricate rows: vesicles erect, campanulate: branches dichotomous, square.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 146. n. 87.
 Inhabits the sea round *Kamfiba*: blackish-purple, fastigate.

Articulata. Denticles appressed: vesicles ovate, rather large, covered with a lid and placed in a single row: stem joined, pinnate.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 137. n. 84.
 Inhabits the Atlantic, creeping on shells; about 2 inches long, pale yellow.

Filicina. Denticles imbricate, placed on one side only: vesicles jointed: stem granulate, branched and pinnate, the subdivisions alternate.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 156. n. 98.
 Inhabits the Indian Ocean; pale, 3 inches long.

Fruticans. Denticles in a single row on one side, semicampanulate: stem granulate, woody, with alternate setaceous subdivisions.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 157. n. 99.
 Inhabits the American seas, in tufts on shells; 6 inches long, yellowish-grey.

B. Stem crustaceous, inclining to stone, and composed of rows of cells: vesicles 0, in the place of which are small globules. *Cellaria.*

**Burjaria.* Denticles opposite, compressed, truncate: stem branched, dichotomous.
Ellis Corall. p. 41. tab. 22. n. 8, 3. A.
 Inhabits the British coasts, adhering to Fuci: minute, flexible, hyaline: denticles carinate, with a small clavate tube at top.

**Loriculata* Denticles opposite, obliquely truncate and nearly obsolete: branches erect, dichotomous.
Ellis Corall. p. 40. tab. 21. fig. b. B.
 Inhabits the British coast, on old Sertularia.

**Fastigia.* Denticles alternate, pointed: branches dichotomous, erect.
ta. Ellis Corall. p. 43. tab. 18.
Cavel. pol. mar. 3. p. 237. tab. 9. fig. 3, 4.
Cellaria plumosa. Solander & Ellis, Corall. p. 21. n. 1.
 Inhabits the British seas: denticles with a black spot in the middle.

- * *Avicularia*. Denticles pointing one way, nearly opposite and furnished with 2 mucronate appendages: globules appendaged: stem branched, dichotomous.
Ellis Corall. p. 36. tab. 20. fig. a. A.
 Inhabits the *European* seas; 1—2 inches long, dirty grey, brittle.
- * *Neritina*. Denticles alternate, acute, pointing one way: branches dichotomous, unequal, straight.
Ellis Corall. p. 35. tab. 19. Philos Trans. 48. t. 5. a. A.
 Inhabits the *European* and *American* seas; soft, Globules with an opening surrounded by a dark-coloured margin.
- * *Scruposa*. Denticles alternate, angular, spinous: branches dichotomous, creeping.
Ellis Corall. p. 38. tab. 20. fig. c. C.
 Inhabits most seas; very brittle, linear, pale, with a double row of cells.
- * *Pilosa*. Denticles alternate, oblique, with a long mouth: branches dichotomous, fastigiata, strong.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 72. n. 29.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; hardly 4 lines long.
- * *Crispa*. Very much branched, dichotomous, elongated, crisp, with depressed ovate joints furnished with cells on one side.
Seba Mus 3. tab. 101. n. 8.
 Inhabits the *East*: large, flexible, pale grey.
- * *Floccosa*. Very much branched, dichotomous, fastigiata, with somewhat wedge shaped joints having cells on one side.
Pallas el. Zooph. p. 70. n. 27.
 Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; large, whitish with greyish flexible joints.
- * *Reptans*. Denticles alternate, 2-toothed: branches dichotomous, creeping.
Ellis Corall. p. 37. tab. 20. fig. b. B.
 Inhabits the *European* seas, adhering to the *Flustra foliacea*, not an inch long; white or pale grey.
- * *Parasitica*. Denticles verticillate, turbinate, ciliate, parasitical.
Cuvier pol. mar 3 p. 181 tab. 6. fig. 8—13.
 Inhabits the *Mediterranean* and *North Seas*, adhering to other Sertulariæ and Corallines; dull red, with terminal denticles.
- * *Ciliata*. Denticles alternate, ciliate, funnel-form: branches dichotomous, erect.

Ellis Corall. p. 38. tab. 20. fig. d. D.

Inhabits the *European* seas, on marine substances; 4 or 5 lines high, whitish: cells with wide mouths.

- **Eburnea*. Denticles alternate, truncate, a little prominent: vesicles gibbous, with a tubular beak on one side: branches spreading,

Ellis Corall. p. 39. tab. 21. fig. a. A.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 240. tab. 9. fig. 5—7.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, on other Sertulariæ and Fuci; an inch high, white.

- **Cornuta*, Denticles alternate, truncate, with a single hair on the top of each: vesicles gibbous, with a tubular beak; branches alternate,

Ellis Corall. p. 42. tab. 21. fig. c. C.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, on Fuci; stony, clear white and hardly 4 lines long: denticles curved, tapering towards the base and placed on each other.

- **Loricata*. Denticles in a concatenate row pointing one way, with 4 margined mouth horned beneath: branches alternate.

Ellis Corall. p. 42. tab. 22. fig. b. B.

Inhabits the *British* and *Mediterranean* seas, on Fuci.

Denticles like inverted horns placed on each other, with a short hair on the top.

- **Anguina*. Stem very simple, without denticles, but beset with very simple obtuse clavate arms each with a lateral opening,

Ellis Corall. p. 43. tab. 22. fig. c. C. D.

Cavol. pol. mar. 3. p. 221. tab. 8. f. 11.

Inhabits the *European* and *Mediterranean* seas, climbing up marine substances; white, soft, flexible, varying in form, and appears to connect the Sertulariæ and Hydraz: arms testaceous.

- Cereoides*. Denticles imbricate, with somewhat prominent mouths: stem branched, jointed, the joints cylindrical.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 26. n. 14. tab. 5. fig. b. B—E.

Inhabits the coast of *Africa*; 3 inches high: whitish, stony, aggregate, with short joints.

- Tulipifera*. Cells in threes on the upper part of the joints and united together: stem branched, with clavate joints.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 27. n. 15. tab. 5. a. A.

Inhabits the *West Indies*, adhering to Fuci; about half an inch high and clear white: stem stony, subdiaphanous: cells often terminal.

Flabellum.

Flabellum. Stony, branched, jointed, dichotomous, the joints somewhat wedge-shaped and having cells on one side.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 28. n. 16. tab. 4. c. C.

Inhabits the *Bahama Islands*, about 2 inches high, white, growing in tufts: joints convex and striate on one side, the other flat, with a triple row of cells, 3. 2. 2.

**Ternata*. Branched, dichotomous, jointed, creeping, the joints nearly top-shaped and angular at their sides, with 3 cells in the front of each.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 30. n. 18.

Inhabits the shores of *Scotland*; stony, semitransparent.

Cirrata. Stony, jointed, flat, dichotomous, incurved, the joints sub-ciliare, ovate, truncate, flat and having cells on one side.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 29. n. 17. tab. 4. d. D.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; about 2 inches high, white: joints convex and striate on one surface, the other flattened, with a double row of cells, 3. 2.

Opuntioides. Branches in threes, with cylindrical joints covered with slightly prominent pores.

Cellularia opuntioides. *Pall. Zooph.* p. 61. n. 20.

Inhabits the *Eastern Ocean*; about half an inch high, erect, very much branched, white, stony, with the pores disposed in a quincunx form.

102. PENNATULA. *Animal* not affixed, of various shapes, supported by a bony part within, naked at the base, the upper part with generally lateral ramifications furnished with rows of tubular denticles producing radiate *Polypes* from each tube.

Sea Pen.

Coreinea. Stem round, radicaing, with papillous polype-bearing sides, and clavate at the top.

Lepech. At. Petrop. 1778. 2. p. 136. tab. 7. A.

Inhabits the deeps of the *White Sea*, and unites the 2 Genera *Alcyonium* and *Pennatula*: soft, red, an inch and half high and as thick as the little finger, wrinkled, with the papillae disposed in rows.

Grisea.

Grisea.

Stem fleshy, with a smooth midrib and imbricate plaited spinous ramifications.

Barr. ic. tab. 1316. Petiv. pl. It. tab. 1. f. 8.

Ellis Phil. Transf. 53. tab. 21. fig. 6—10.

Aldrov. Zooph. tab. 18. f. 35. Johst. exang. t. 20.

Seba Mus. 3. p. 39. tab. 11. fig. 8.

Albin. annot. Acad. 1. p. 77. tab. 6. fig. 1, 2.

Boadsch. Mar. p. 109. tab. 9. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Adriatic*, about 8 inches long; shines by night: back of the midrib lanceolate, smoothish: rays imbricate and undulate on the anterior margin, the lobules armed with a spine and obtusely crenate at the margin.

**Phosphorea.*

Stem fleshy, with a rough midrib and imbricate ramifications.

Ellis Philos. Transact. 53. p. 426. tab. 19. f. 1—5.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 39. Boad. Mar. t. 8. f. 5.

Seba Mus. 3. tab. 6. f. 1. Ginani. Adv. tab. 55. f. 114.

Aldrov. Zooph. tab. 18. fig. 36.

Johst. exang. tab. 20. Barrel. ic. 1313, 1314.

Planc. conch. c. 18. tab. 8. fig. E. D.

Pontopp. Dan. Atl. tab. 30. f. 1—3. Norw. t. 17. f. 1—3.

Albin. annot. Acad. 1. tab. 6. fig. 3—5?

Petiv. pl. It. tab. 1. fig. 5, 6.

Inhabits most seas, and emits a very strong phosphoric light in the dark; about 4 inches long, red: stem villous, with a lanceolate rough midrib and nearly incumbent rays, the tubes pointing all one way.

Filosa.

Stem a little fleshy, with the rib feathered each side and furnished with 2 filiform tentacula at the base.

Ellis Philosoph. Transact. 53. tab. 20. f. 15.

Boccon. Mus. tab. 20. fig. 15.

Inhabits the *European* seas; 4—6 inches long: stem roundish wrinkled, with crowded setaceous ramifications.

Rubra.

Stem fleshy, with a broad tuberculate midrib, the ramifications imbricate with each a short spine at the base.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 53. tab. 21. fig. 1, 2.

Boadsch. Mar. p. 101. tab. 8. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; about 6 inches long; whitish varied with red dots and saffron lines: stem long, obovate, with a subulate midrib, and crowded imbricate rays granulate on the back at the base: tubes unarmed, in a double row at the tip.

Mirabilis.

Stem filiform, with lunate distant alternate ramifications.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 53. tab. 20. f. 17.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 38. tab. 11. f. 1—3.

Mus. Adolph. Fr. 1. p. 96. tab. 49. f. 4.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *American, Atlantic and Norway* seas; 3 or 4 inches long, fulvous: *stem* smooth, ferrulate each side, with a linear midrib and remote alternate rays: *tubes* round, with a spinous tip.

Sagitta. Stem filiform, with close-set ramifications and naked at the top.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 53. tab. 20. fig. 16.

Amœn. Acad. 4. p. 257. tab. 13. fig. 13.

Inhabits the *Ocean*: probably not a distinct species.

Antennina. Stem nearly quadrangular, setaceous, with polype-suckers on 3 sides.

Ellis Philos. Transf. 53. p. 431. tab. 20. fig. 4.

Boadseb. Mar. p. 112. tab. 9. f. 4, 5.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; 2 feet 10 inches high; yellowish dotted with red: *stem* tapering: *rays* with crowded sessile tubes.

Stellifera. Simple, equal, with solitary polypes towards the tip.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 133. n. 60. tab. 35. f. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Norway* seas; about 4 inches long, fleshy, reddish, thickened and obtuse beneath, above with 5 alternate polypes.

Pballoides. Simple, with a cylindrical midrib every where covered with polypes.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. p. 109. tab. 15. f. 5—9.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; $\frac{1}{2}$ a foot long, grey: *midrib* about as thick as a child's finger: *bone* square.

Arundinacea. Stem quadrangular and very long.

I. Fabr. It. Norw. p. 349.

Inhabits the *Norway* seas; 4 feet long: *stem* linear, with cylindrical rays of solitary tubes, which are deciduous, erect, crowded and seated on a thin pedicle.

Scirpea. Simple, linear, tapering, with a round midrib producing polypes on one side.

Pallas et. Zooph. p. 372. n. 118.

Inhabits the *Ocean*; a foot and half long: *stem* fleshy, thicker and longer than the midrib: *bone* somewhat flexile.

Funcea. Simple, linear, with a truncate rib and transverse polype-bearing wrinkles each side.

Pall. Zooph. p. 371. n. 217. *Seba Mus.* 3. tab. 114. f. 2.

- Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; 2 feet long, white, beneath horny, the rays mixed, sulvous and white: *stem* 5 or 6 inches long, soft, vermicular and 4 or 5 times as long as the midrib: *bone* white and very brittle.

Grandis. Pen-shaped, linear-lanceolate, with a smooth round stem and jagged toothed ramifications.

Pall. Zooph. p. 366. n. 213. Rumpf. Mus. p. 43, 44. n. 2.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; a foot long, greenish-grey, shines with a cinereous light in the dark, and sometimes stings the hand if it be touched: *bone* brittle, tapering both ways: *ramifications* imbricate.

Argentea. Pen-shaped, lanceolate, with a smooth round stem and very close-set imbricate striate ramifications.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 124.

Solander and Ellis Corall. p. 66. n. 9. tab. 8. fig. 1—3.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*; about a foot long, rich silvery white elegantly striate along the ramifications with lines of black: like most of its tribe it is luminous in the dark.

Entrinus. Stem quadrfangular, taper, very long, bony, covered with a callous membrane, with an umbellate cluster of polypes from the top.

Ellis Corall. p. 96. tab. 37. Phil. Transf. 48. p. 305. t. 12.

Az. Petrop. 1766. p. 425. tab. 11. fig. 7.

Inhabits the *Greenland* seas; above 6 feet long, and when taken fresh from the sea appears like a nosegay of yellow flowers: upper-part or umbel composed of 20—30 cylindrical polypes each with 8 claws at the tip and seated on a long pedicle.

Cynomorium Cylindrical, fleshy, somewhat clavate, bearing polypes on the whole upper surface.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 170.

Ellis Cat. Angl. tab. 21. fig. 3—5.

Pall. Miscell. Zool. tab. 13. fig. 1—4.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean*; reddish, about 4 inches long, of a granulated appearance and covered on the thicker part with valvular tubercles, through the orifices of which the polypes protrude themselves: *bone* slightly hollow or channelled on one side.

Reniformis. Stem round, vermicular, supporting a kidney-shaped leaf-like head producing polypes on one surface.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 139.

Ellis Philos. Transact. 53. tab. 19. fig. 6—10.

Inhabits

Inhabits *South Carolina*: body expanded, kidney-shaped, flat, rising from a short round stem, and covered on the upper surface with numerous tubular orifices, through which the polypes are protruded at pleasure; the upper surface rich purple, the under side less brilliant and sometimes yellowish.

103. HYDRA. *Animal* fixing itself by the base, linear, gelatinous, naked, contractile and furnished with setaceous tentacula or feelers, inhabiting fresh waters, and producing its deciduous offspring or eggs from the sides. *Polype.*

Gelatinosa. Minute, gelatinous, milk-white, cylindrical, with 12 tentacula shorter than the body.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 3. p. 25. tab. 95. f. 1, 2.

Inhabits *Denmark*, in clusters on the under side of Fuci.

**Viridis.* With about 10 tentacula shorter than the body.

Adams & Kœnm. Microsc. p. 364. tab. 21. f. 5.

Trembley Polyp. 1. p. 22. tab. 1. f. 1.

Ledermüller Microsc. tab. 67. f. e, f.

Roes. Inf. 3. *Polyp.* p. 531. tab. 88, 89.

Inhabits stagnant waters and slow streams of *Europe*, generally on the under surface of plants, and appears like a little transparent green jelly when contracted and quiescent; when expanded it is a linear body, fixed at one end, and surrounded at the other by tentacula or arms placed in a circle round the mouth, and gradually producing its young from the sides, which at first seem small papillæ, increasing in length, till they assume the form of the parent, and then dropping off. Like all its tribe, it has the power of reproducing parts which have been destroyed, and if cut or divided in any direction, each separate part becomes a perfect Polype: tentacula 8—10.

**Fusca.* With about 8 tentacula, many times longer than the body.

Adams & Kœnm. Microsc. p. 363. tab. 21. f. 7, 8.

Ellis Corall. tab. 28 C. *Schæff. Polyp.* tab. 3. f. 1.

Trembley Polyp. 1. p. 22. tab. 1. f. 3, 4.

Roes. Inf. 3. *polyp.* p. 505. tab. 84—87.

Inhabits fresh waters of *Europe*; grey-brown, a little taper towards the base, with about 8 very fine setaceous tentacula or arms.

**Grisea.*

With about 7 tentacula longer than the body.

Adams & Kæmm. Microsc. p. 364. tab. 21. f. 6.

Philos. Transact. 57. p. 430. tab. 9.

Trembley Polyp. 1. p. 22. tab. 1. f. 2.

Baker Microsc. tab. 7. f. 3—7.

Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 67. m.

Roes. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 473. tab. 78—83.

Inhabits rivulets and stagnant waters; yellowish, tapering towards the base, with sometimes 12 arms or tentacula.

Pallens.

With about 6 tentacula as long as the body.

Roes. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 465. tab. 76, 77.

Inhabits clear waters of *Europe*, but not so common as the others; body pale yellowish, tapering towards the base, very tender, with whitish tentacula or arms,

ORDER V. INFUSORIA.

Minute simple animalcules, seldom visible to the naked eye.

104. BRANCHIONUS. *Body contractile, covered with a shell, and furnished at the head with ciliate rotatory organs.*

**Urceolaris* Bell-shaped, with the shell many-toothed at the tip and rounded at the base: tail long, bifid at the end.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 195.

Baker Microsc. p. 338. tab. 12. f. 7—10.

Adams Microsc. p. 568. tab. 22. f. 36—38. r. 27. f. 56, 57.

Vorticella urceolaris. Donov. Brit Inf. tab. 17. f. 1, 2.

Found frequently in stagnant water, appearing to the naked eye as a small white speck: rotatory organ double, which it can protrude and conceal at pleasure.

Patella. Univalve, with the shell 2-toothed at the tip and emarginate at the base: tail ending in 2 bristles.

Joblot Microsc. i. 2. tab. 4. f. F. G ?

Inhabits stagnant water of Europe: shell flat, crystalline, ovate-orbicular; head, trunk and tail distinct.

**Striatus.* Univalve, with an ovate striate shell 6-toothed at the tip and entire at the base; without tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 364. tab. 27. f. 64, 65.

In salt water: pellucid, crystalline, truncate on the fore-part and rounded behind: shell varying in form, with 12 longitudinal ribs.

Cirratus. Bivalve; the shell unarmed and abbreviated at the tip and 2-horned at the base: tail long ending in 2 bristles.

Joblot Microsc. 2. p. 54. tab. 6. f. 10. A—D.

Inhabits waters of Europe; ventricose and subpellucid: shell shorter than the body: head conic and bearded each side: trunk ovate.

**Tripus.* Bivalve: the shell unarmed at the top and 3-horned at the base: tail double.

Adams Microsc. p. 566. tab. 27. f. 59.

Found in waters which have been kept sometime, very pellucid and nearly triangular, with a double rotatory organ.

**Uncinatus.*

- * *Uncinatus* Bivalve; shell unarmed and rounded at the tip, the base 1-toothed: tail with 2 bristles.

Adams Microsc. p. 567. tab. 27. f. 55.

Found in ditch-water: shell rounded and capable of being opened at both ends, the fore-part armed with a hook: tail composed of 4 or 5 points.

- * *Mucronatus*. Bivalve; shell 2-toothed at the base and tip: tail with 2 double spine.

Mull. Verm. i. 1. p. 134. n. 146.

Found in stagnant water: rotatory organ mucronate in the middle: tail with moveable pellucid spines: shell crystalline, rather oblong, truncate both sides.

- Cernuus*. With a hairy peduncle and drooping heads,

Pall. Spicil. Zool. 10. tab. 4. f. 10.

Found in the *Tubularia fistulosa*.

- * *Calyciflorus*. Simple, calyculate, with the shell crenate behind and the upper lip of the mouth 4-toothed.

Baker Microsc. p. 304. tab. 12. f. 4—6.

Found in various waters.

- Tubifex*. Shell tubular, punctured: body producing offspring in an opposite direction: border lobed and ciliate.

Schaff. Monogr. 1755. tab.

Inhabits stagnant waters: probably not of this Genus.

- * *Quadridentatus*. Shell ventricose, 4-toothed at the tip: rotatory organ double: the base 2-horned: tail long, ending in 2 short points.

Adams & Kænig. Microsc. p. 569. tab. 27. f. 58.

Baker Mic. tab. 12. f. 11—13.

Hermann. Naturf. 19. p. 47. tab. 2. f. 9.

Inhabits stagnant waters, and swims with great swiftness: shell very pellucid,

- * *Patina*. Shell orbicular, unarmed, entire, with 2 double rotatory organ and short simple tail.

Hermann. Naturf. 19. p. 48. tab. 2. f. 10.

Eikhorn Naturg. Wasserim. tab. 1. f. 2. 4.

Vorticella circularis. Shaw Nat. Misc. tab. 199.

Found in stagnant waters filled with vegetables.

105. VORTICELLA. *Body contractile, naked, and furnished with ciliate rotatory organs.*

A. Seated on a pedicle or stem.

**Racemosa*. Compound, with a rigid stem, and very much branched long pedicles.

Adams Microsc. p. 563. n. 355.

Inhabits stagnant water: *pedicle* very long, slender, from which proceed an innumerable number of pellucid pearls.

**Polypina*. Compound, bell-shaped, with retortile branched stem.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 278.

Adams & Kœnm. Microsc. p. 563. tab. 27. f. 61.

Mull. an. inf. p. 328. tab. 46. fig. 7—9.

Ellis Corall. tab. 13. fig. b. B. c. C.

Trembley Phil. Transf. 44. p. 649. tab. 1. f. 5, 6.

Baister op. subsf. 1. tab. 3. fig. 1. a--c.

Inhabits the *European* seas, adhering to Fuci, and appears to the naked eye like a white point.

**Anastatica*. Compound, bell-shaped, with an oblique mouth and scaly rigid stem.

Adams Microsc. p. 397. tab. 21. fig. 13—16.

Philos. Transf. 44. tab. 1. f. 7—9. & 49. tab. 7. f. 1—6.

Åstr. Stockh. 1746. tab. 6. fig. 4, 5.

Needham Microsc. tab. 7. fig. 2--5.

Inhabits fresh waters, forming a cluster branched out in various directions: *ovaries* seated on the stems in the form of bulbs, which detach themselves from the stems and fix themselves to other substances, producing a new cluster.

Conglomerata. Compound, with jagged toothed heads and many-flowered stem as thick as a quill.

Inhabits the *Indian Ocean*. *Amœn. Acad. 4. t. 3. f. 1.*

**Pyrraria*. Compound, with obovate naked florets and 2 double tentacula: stem branched.

Adams & Kœnm. Microsc. p. 400. tab. 22. f. 25, 26.

Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 606. tab. 98. f. 1, 2, d, e.

Inhabits stagnant waters: the base pellucid, the top truncate: lateral arms 2 each side.

- **Opercularia*. Compound, with naked oval florets and a branched stem.
Adams Microsc. p. 401. tab. 22. fig. 29.
Baker Micogr. p. 351. tab. 13. fig. 13, 14.
Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. fig. W.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 609. tab. 98. fig. 5, 6.
 Inhabits stagnant waters, in clusters branching out from a stem.
- **Tuberosa*. Stem dichotomous, with turbinate florets 2 or 3-tubercled.
Baker Micogr. p. 350. tab. 13. fig. 10--13.
 Inhabits stagnant waters; rigid, tubercles of the florets convex, radiate.
- Hians*. Simple, lemon-shaped, with a retortile stem.
Urisb. an. inf. p. 417. f. 1. B. C. K. f. 2. G. F. E. f. 13. B. F. C. H.
 Found in old infusions, and is one of the least of its tribe: *florets* gaping: *peduncle* thrice as long as the floret: *tail* 6 times shorter than the body.
- Bellis*. Simple, hemispherical, with a contractile margin.
Adams Microsc. p. 562. n. 349.
 Found in stagnant ditch-water: *body* yellow, resembling the flower of a daisy: *head* scarcely pellucid: *margin* ciliate, moving in rotatory manner: *peduncle* long, pellucid, bifid at the tip.
- **Umbellaria*. Simple, globular, with blackish granulations and rigid stem.
Adams Microsc. p. 402. tab. 22. fig. 30.
Baker Micogr. p. 348. tab. 13. f. 6, 7.
Philos. Transj. 43. p. 171. tab. 11. f. 5--7.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 614. tab. 100.
Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. f. t. n.
 Inhabits stagnant waters, on plants and other substances, resembling a spot of mould: *branches* dichotomous: *clusters* fastigiate.
- **Berberina*. Simple, oval, with a branched rigid stem and white granulations.
Adams Microsc. p. 406. Phil. Transf. 43. p. 179.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. 613. tab. 99.
Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. f. q. f.
 Found in fresh water: *branches* of the clusters transparent, when clustered together appearing of a changeable violet colour.
- Digitalis*. Stem umbellate, with cylindrical half-closed florets having a single longitudinal groove.
Adams Microsc. p. 406. tab. 22. f. 31.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 607. tab. 98. f. 4.

In stagnant pools: *body* crystalline, with 2 pellucid points disposed lengthways, the tip obliquely truncate and the margin bent back: *stem* short.

Fasciculata. Simple, green, bell-shaped, with the margin reflected and pedicle twisted.

Adams Microsc. p. 561. n. 347.

Inhabits rivers of *Denmark*, on *Conservæ*, in vast numbers, resembling a green gelatinous mass: *floret* opaque: *base* and *peduncle* very long, hyaline.

Annularis. Simple, truncate, with the peduncle retortile at the tip.

Adams Microsc. p. 561. n. 345.

Found in stagnant waters, invisible to the naked eye: *floret* inversely conic, seated on a long rigid peduncle: when contracted it appears to be annulate.

Nutans. Simple, turbinate, with a twisted peduncle.

Adams Microsc. p. 560. n. 343.

In stagnant waters: *pedicle* spirally twisted: *floret* tipped with white and appearing as if surrounded with a lucid ring.

Gemella. Simple, sphaerical, with a double head.

Adams Microsc. p. 562. n. 350.

Found in the shells of *Monoculi*, among sea *Conservæ*, invisible to the naked eye: *heads* or *florets* hyaline filled with obscure dots.

Nebulifera. Simple, egg-shaped, with a reflexile stem.

Adams Microsc. p. 560. tab. 27. fig. 66.

Inhabits the *Baltic*, on the *Conserva polymorpha*, invisible to the naked eye: *floret* narrow at the base, truncate and margined when open, ovate when shut.

Convallaria. Simple, bell-shaped, with retortile stem.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 312.

Adams Microsc. p. 407. tab. 22. fig. 39.

Baker Micogr. p. 339. tab. 13. fig. 1. d, e.

Roes. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 597. tab. 97.

Mull. anim. infus. p. 315. tab. 44. fig. 16.

Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. fig. T.

Carvolin. pol. mar. 3. p. 253. tab. 9. f. 13.

Inhabits fresh waters on other substances, and appears to the naked eye as so many white points: *stems* contracting suddenly in a spiral manner, and in a moment expanding themselves again.

- **Lunaris*. Simple, hemispherical, with a lunate aperture and retortile stem.
Donovan's Engl. Inf. i. tab. 8. fig. 1--3.
Adams Microsc. p. 560. tab. 27. f. 54.
 In stagnant waters: *floret* cup-shaped, with a protuberant margin; ciliate each side with undulating hairs.
- **Globularia*. Simple, spherical, with a twisted stem.
Adams Microsc. p. 559. n. 340.
Hill Hist. Anim. tab. 1. fig. 1.
 Found in stagnant waters on small Monoculi: *floret* crowned with pectinate fringe.
- Inclinans*. Simple, deflected, with a short stem and retractile head.
Adams Microsc. p. 559. n. 335.
 In fresh waters: *head* pellucid, pendulous, the anterior part truncate, occasionally contracting itself twice as short as the stem, shaped like a tobacco-pipe.
- Ringens*. Simple, obovate, with a very minute peduncle and contractile orifice.
Adams Microsc. p. 558. n. 334.
 In stagnant waters, not visible to the naked eye: *floret* hyaline, erect, pear-shaped, the aperture contractile into an obtuse point; stem not contractile and 4 times as short as the head.
- **Piriformis*. Simple, obovate, with a minute retractile stem.
Hill Hist. Anim. tab. 1. f. 2.
z. Schæff. Grun. Armpol. tab. 1. f. 8. h.
 In stagnant waters, not visible to the naked eye, hyaline: *floret* 4 times as long as the head.
- Stellata*. Simple, creeping, with a 10-cleft mouth and capillary stem.
 Inhabits the *African Ocean*, on submarine plants; white, sometimes branching out: *peduncle* erect, soft, about 3 lines long; *floret* somewhat bell-shaped.
- Vaginata*. Simple, erect, ovate-truncate, the stem inclosed in a sheath.
Adams Microsc. p. 559. n. 336.
- **Citrina*. Simple, of many shapes, with a contractile mouth and equal stem.
Adams Microsc. p. 558. tab. 27. f. 53.
 In stagnant water: *head* large, hyaline, with greenish-yellow specks: stem curved.

- Cyatbina*. Simple, cup-shaped, with a twisted stem.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 131. n. 63. tab. 35. f. 1.
 In sea water which has been kept some time; hyaline, vague,
 with a thin long stem: *head* subspherical, ventricose.
- Putrida*. Simple, with a retractile tip and rigid stem.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 132. n. 64. tab. 35. f. 2.
 In putrid sea water: hyaline, gelatinous, oblong, ventricose, the
 orifice closing into an oblong tubercle: *stem* hardly twice as
 long as the head.
- Patellina*. Simple, saucer-shaped, with a retortile stem.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 133. n. 65. tab. 35. f. 3.
 In sea water which has been kept a little while: hyaline, quick
 in motion: *stem* thin, 4 times as long as the head.

B. *Furnished with a tail.*

- **Flosculo*. Clustered, oblong-ovate, with a dilated pellucid disk.
Adams Microsc. p. 557. tab. 27. f. 51, 52.
 Inhabits fens, adhering to the Ceratophyllum, and appears to
 the naked eye like a yellow globule: *head* often drawn into the
 abdomen, exhibiting a broad kidney-shaped disk: *abdomen* ob-
 long-oval, pellucid, with a few black spots: *tail* sharp, twice
 as long as the abdomen, and rough, annulate or smooth.
- **Socialis*. Clustered, clavate, with a rough surface.
Hydra socialis. *Adams Microsc.* p. 395. t. 21. f. 11.
Philos. Trans. 49. p. 249. tab. 7. f. 1.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. tab. 94. f. 1—6. t. 95, 96.
Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. f. f. g.
 Inhabits stagnant waters, growing in clusters on the Ceratophyl-
 lum, and united by their small thin tails to a common centre:
head sometimes contracting into an almost globular form.
- **Stentorea*. Trumpet-shaped, with a ciliate margin.
Hydra stentorea. *Adams Micr.* p. 392. t. 22. f. 27, 28.
Baker Micogr. p. 340. tab. 13. fig. 1. f, g.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 594. tab. 94. f. 7, 8.
Ledermuller Microsc. tab. 88. f. d. e. i.
 Inhabits fresh waters, adhering singly by the short tail: *body*
 white, green or blue.
- **Hyacin-
thina*. Simple, furnished with an involucre, border of the mouth
 many-toothed.
Baker Micogr. p. 302. tab. 12. f. 2.
 Vague, oblong, with a taper tail.

- Auriculata*. Naked, with a small bristle at the tail.
Mull. Verm. 1. p. 111. n. 119.
 In fresh waters: pellucid, cylindrical, the aperture dilated into a small ear each side, the middle division nearly triangular.
- **Furcata*. Cylindrical, with a simple aperture and simple bifid tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 556 n. 324.
 In common water; tail divided into 2 parts, which unite when at rest.
- Senta*. Mouth spinous, tail cleft at the tip.
Mull. Verm. 1. p. 109. n. 117.
 In shallow streams: pellucid, variously plaited, truncate forwards, with a single rotatory organ and yellowish intestine.
- **Catulus*. Cylindrical, with a plain aperture and reflected bifid tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 325. tab. 27. fig. 50.
Joblot Microsc. 1. 2. tab. 13. fig. X.
 In marshy waters: thick, muscular, variously folded: head connected by a short neck: tail short ending in 2 small bristles and exerted or concealed at pleasure.
- Felis*. Cylindrical, with an unarmed mouth, the tail ending in 2 long spines.
Adams Microsc. p. 556. n. 327.
 In fresh waters: body thick: tail acute, with 2 pellucid spines alternately receding and approaching.
- Vermicularis*. Cylindrical, annulate, with an exsertile proboscis.
Joblot Microsc. 1. p. 80. tab. 11. fig. A—Z.
 In fresh waters: body elongated, fleshy, changeable, with about 8 or 9 wrinkles, the tip obtuse or ending in 2 spines: proboscis jointed, bifid: tail ending in 2 pellucid spines.
- **Macrourea*. With a double rotatory organ, and slender tail ending in a triple spine.
Baker Microgr. p. 380. tab. 12. fig. 1.
Hermann. Naturf. 19. p. 57. tab. 2. fig. 23.
 In marshy waters: resembles V. rotatoria, but is entirely hyaline.
- **Rotatoria*. Cylindrical, with a double rotatory organ and long tail furnished with 4 points.
Adams Micr. p. 548. t. 26. f. 1—3. 6. 7. 11—23. t. 27. f. 46—49.
Hill Hist. Anim. tab. 1, 2.
Baker Microsc. p. 348. tab. 11. fig. 1—14.
Baker micr. expl. p. 95. tab. 6—8.
Joblot Microsc. 2. p. 96. tab. 5. f. A—E. K.

In stagnant waters, and appears to the naked eye like a yellowish dot, and in rain water that has stood some time in gutters and cisterns: it very frequently changes its form and motion, from a long taper body to a short broad flat one: the rotatory organs turn like wheels with considerable velocity: tail composed of about 3 retractile joints and terminated by 4 minute hooks.

- **Lacinalata*. Inversely conic, with the aperture lobed, and tail furnished with 2 small bristles.

Adams Microsc. p. 547. tab. 27. f. 45.

In pure water: pellucid, cylindrical, with molecular intestines: moves with velocity in an oblique direction.

- **Sacculata*. Inversely conic, with a lunate aperture: trunk 2-toothed behind, with a long 2-leaved tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 545. tab. 27. f. 42, 43.

C. Without tail or stem.

- **Ampulla*. Contained in a bottle-shaped pellucid bag: head divided into 2 lobes.

Adams Microsc. p. 544. tab. 26. f. 4, 5.

Bag in the shape of a common water-bottle, in which the animalcule is placed, sometimes at the bottom, sometimes nearly filling it.

- **Cratægia*. Subglobular, clustered and sometimes united by a very minute stem or tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 400. tab. 22. f. 40.

Baker Microgr. p. 537. tab. 13. f. 5. 1—3.

Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 604. tab. 98. f. 2, a a. 3.

Ledermüller Microsc. tab. 88. f. 0, p.

Found in mud and about the *Monoculus quadricornis* in the month of April, generally heaped together in a spherical form and often united to a common stalk.

- **Caniculata*. Dilated, pellucid, with an incision in the side.

Adams Microsc. p. 544. n. 310

In infusions of ditch-water, and appears to the naked eye as a white point: gregarious, pellucid, with dark intestines.

- **Nasuta*. Cylindrical, with a projecting point in the middle of the cup.

Donovan's Engl. Inf. tab. 29. f. 2.

Adams Microsc. p. 541. tab. 27. f. 38, 39.

In stagnant water: invisible to the naked eye, pellucid, changing its form perpetually, quick in motion; and having the rotatory organ surrounding the middle of the body.

**Cra-*

- **Crateriformis*. Nearly square, with ciliate tufts behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 543. tab. 27. f. 40, 41. Hill, t. 1. f. 2.
 Common in infusions of grass: very vivacious and pellucid, with the internal molecules easily seen, round, longer than it is broad, with convex sides.
- **Truncatella*. Cylindrical, with the tip truncate, and short crowded fringe.
Hill Hist. Anim. p. 6. tab. 1.
 In stagnant water: hyaline with visible black molecules, rounded behind; skin perfectly smooth and colourless.
- **Limacina*. Cylindrical, truncate, with 2 pair of rotatory organs.
Adams Microsc. p. 543. tab. 27. f. 60.
 In stagnant waters, about the mouths and feelers of testaceous animals; hyaline, not visible to the naked eye.
- **Discina*. Orbicular, with a ciliate margin and a kind of convex handle on the hind-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 542. tab. 26. f. 8--10.
- Cornuta*. Inversely conic, green, opaque.
Mull. Verm. 1 p. 99. n. 100.
 In marshes; thick, of a changeable form and moves obliquely.
- **Cincta*. Trapeziform, blackish-green, opaque.
Adams Microsc. p. 536. tab. 27. f. 30.
 In marshes: of an irregular shape, sometimes oval and appearing as if surrounded with a transverse keel in the middle, invisible to the naked eye and ciliate on all sides.
- **Polymerpha*. Many-shaped, green, opaque.
Adams Microsc. p. 539. tab. 27. f. 33--35.
Besch. Berl. Naturf. 2. p. 20. tab. 1.
 Appears to the naked eye like a green point moving with great agility, and perpetually changes itself into a variety of forms: body granulous.
- **Viridis*. Cylindrical, uniform, green, opaque.
Adams Microsc. p. 536. tab. 27. f. 31.
Donovan's Engl. Inf. tab. 29. f. 3.
 In fresh water, appearing to the naked eye a mere green point: body obtuse at the extremities; moves circularly or in a straight direction.
- **Bursata*. Green, with a truncate mouth & central papillary projection.
Adams Microsc. p. 537. tab. 27. f. 32.
 In salt water: round, prominent, filled with molecules.

**Nigra*.

**Nigra*. Top-shaped, black.

Adams Microsc. p. 538. tab. 27. fig. 36, 37.

Donovan's Engl. Inf. tab. 26 fig. 3.

In water which has stagnated on meadows, appearing to the naked eye like a black speck: *body* conical, opaque, obtuse at one end and acute at the other.

106. TRICHODA. Worm invisible, pellucid, hairy or horned.

A. Hairy.

Grandinella Sphærical, pellucid, hairy on the upper part.

Adams Microsc. p. 507. n. 172.

In fresh water and vegetable infusions: a minute pellucid globule furnished at the top with short hairs.

**Cometa*. Sphærical, hairy on the fore-part, with an appendant globule behind.

Adams Microsc. p. 507. tab. 25. fig. 46, 47.

Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 26. fig. 1.

Inhabits pure water: a pellucid globule with bright molecules, and furnished with an appendant lesser globule behind, sometimes 2.

**Granata*. Sphærical, with an opaque centre, the periphery hairy.

Adams Microsc. p. 509. tab. 25. fig. 48.

In stagnant waters: an opaque globule with a pellucid margin surrounded with short hairs.

**Sol*. Globular, and every where radiate with hairs.

Adams Microsc. p. 508. tab. 25. fig. 65, 66.

Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 453.

Joblot Microsc. 1. p. 64. tab. 7. fig. 15.

Found in water which has been kept some time: *body* round, crystalline, dilatable and contractile, full of molecules and belet with numerous divergent rays of hairs longer than the diameter of the body.

**Bomba*. Changeable, with a few hairs dispersed on the fore-part.

Adams Microsc. p. 509. tab. 25. fig. 67, 68.

Schr. Beitr. 1787. p. 146. tab. 1. f. L.

In stagnant water: *body* thick, pellucid, yellowish with paler molecules, moving with velocity and assuming various shapes.

- Orbis.** Orbicular, emarginate and hairy on the fore-part.
In pure waters. *Adams Microsc.* p. 509. n. 108.
Body smooth, sphaerical, pellucid, filled with molecules.
- Urnula.** Pitcher-shaped, hairy on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 509. tab. 25. f. 64.
In ditch water: pellucid, membranaceous, the fore-part narrower truncate and hairy, the hind-part ventricose and ending in a point: filled with black molecules.
- Urinarium.** Ovate, with a very short hairy neck.
Joblot Microsc. t. p. 65. tab. 8. f. 2—4?
In infusions of hay: depressed, filled with molecules, the hairs of the neck very short.
- *Trigona.** Convex-conic, ciliate on the fore-part, the hind-part lobed.
Adams Microsc. p. 510. tab. 25. f. 63.
In fresh waters: triangular, convex on both sides.
- Timea.** Clavate, the fore-part hairy, large behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 510. n. 187.
In old infusions of hay: round, not pellucid, narrow before.
- *Pubes.** Ovate-oblong, gibbous, depressed on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 511. tab. 25. f. 61, 62.
In clear waters: body rounded behind, the fore-part with a short thick dilatable neck furnished with extremely short hairs.
- *Proteus.** Oval, obtuse behind, with a long contractile neck.
Adams Microsc. p. 512. tab. 25. f. 56—60.
In animal or vegetable infusions: assumes a great number of various shapes, from orbicular to nearly linear, but generally elliptical, pointed at one end, with a long neck terminated by a knob at the other.
- *Gibba.** Oblong, gibbous in the middle and on the back, both ends obtuse, the fore-part hairy.
Adams Microsc. p. 513. tab. 25. f. 55.
Body pellucid, with numerous obscure molecules.
- *Patens.** Long, round, with an oblong aperture on the fore-part, the edges of which are ciliate.
Adams Microsc. p. 514. tab. 25. f. 54.
In salt water: long, cylindrical, a little taper at the ends, and filled with molecules.

- * *Uvula*. Flattish, elongated, of unequal size, hairy on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 515. tab. 25. fig. 53.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 8. fig. 4.
 In vegetable infusions: long, flat, flexuous, nearly of an equal size, filled with blackish molecules and lucid globules near the middle.
- * *Sulcatae*. Ovate, ventricose, pointed at the tip, with a groove along the abdomen ciliate each side.
Adams Microsc. p. 511. n. 211.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 73. fig. 16—20.
 Found between the valves of the *Mytilus edulis*: yellowish, the fore-part pale without fringe.
- * *Anas*. Elongated, clavate, the tip of the neck hairy beneath.
Adams Microsc. p. 518. tab. 25. fig. 49.
 In pure water: smooth, filled with darkish molecules.
- * *Farcimen*. Long, thick, surrounded with small bristles.
Adams Microsc. p. 518. tab. 25. fig. 50. 52.
 Body round, pellucid, thicker at one end, covered with lucid vesicles.
- * *Lintæ*. Ovate-oblong, a little prominent at each end.
Adams Microsc. p. 519. tab. 25. fig. 51.
 In old grass infusions: varies in shape, and sometimes has a rotatory motion.
- * *Vermicularis*. Cylindrical, clavate, with a short hairy neck.
Adams Microsc. p. 519. tab. 27. fig. 1. a—c.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 17. fig. 3.
 In river water: gelatinous, the fore-part pellucid, the hind-part filled with molecules, dilates and contracts itself.
- * *Melitæa*. Oblong, ciliate, with dilatable neck globular at the end and surrounded with hairs.
Adams Microsc. p. 520. tab. 27. fig. 3.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 29. fig. 1.
 In salt water: body larger on the hind-part.
- * *Fimbriata*. Obovate, hairy at the tip, the hind-part obliquely truncate and serrate.
Adams Microsc. p. 520. tab. 27. fig. 2.
 Body pellucid, filled with small molecules.
- * *Camelus*. Thickish, hairy before, emarginate each side in the middle.
Adams Microsc. p. 520. n. 222.
 In vegetable infusions: ventricose on the fore-part, and appearing as if divided into 2 tubercles in the middle.

- **Rattus*. Oblong, carinate, the fore-part hairy, the hind-part with a very long bristle.
Adams Microsc. p. 521. tab. 27. fig. 4.
Hermann. Naturf. 20. tab. 3. f. 47.
 In stagnant water: the intestines visible in a gibbosity on the back.
- Inquilinus*. Sheathed in a cylindrical bag, with a small pedicle retortile within the bag.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 31. n. 8. tab. 9. n. 2.
 In sea water: sheath 3 or 4 times as long as the body, rarely pediculate: body covered with molecules.
- **Annata*. Sheathed in a cylindrical bag, with a pedicle projectile beyond it.
Adams Microsc. p. 526. tab. 27. fig. 11.
 In salt water: funnel-form, contractile.
- Transfuga*. Broad, the fore-part hairy, the hind-part bristly; one side sinuate, the other pointed.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 29. tab. 9. n. 1.
 In marine water kept a little while: twice as long as it is broad, the fore-part rounded, the back convex beyond the middle and ending in a square tail obliquely truncate.
- Ciliata*. Ventricose, the hind-part covered with hair.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 73. fig. 13—15.
 In fresh water: yellowish, thick, kidney-shaped or triangular, every where covered with hairs.
- **Cyclidium*. Ovate, gaping at the tip and hairy at the base.
Adams Microsc. p. 527. tab. 27. fig. 15.
Joblot Microsc. 1. tab. 2. f. 3. tab. 8. f. 9. tab. 10. f. 19.
 In vegetable infusions: pellucid, the hind-part filled with globules.
- **Pulex*. Ovate, with an incision on the fore-part, the front and base hairy.
Adams Microsc. p. 507. tab. 27. fig. 12.
 In fresh water: erect, a little convex, pellucid, filled with dark molecules: front obtuse with a few scattered hairs.
- **Lynceus*. Nearly square, with a hooked beak and hairy mouth.
Adams Microsc. p. 528. tab. 27. fig. 16.
 In water kept some time: membranaceous, compressed, with the intestines eminently visible.

- * *Charon*. Boat-shaped, grooved, hairy at both ends.
Adams Microsc. p. 529. tab. 27. fig. 17, 18.
 In sea water: *body* oval, hollowed on the upper part, convex and furrowed beneath.
- * *Cimex*. Oval, with a lucid margin, hairy before and behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 529. tab. 27. fig. 19.
Goeze Besch. Berl. Naturf. 3. tab. 8. f. 7-12.
Joblot Microsc. 1. p. 78. tab. 2. f. 3. tab. 8. f. 99.
 In vegetable infusions: back convex, beneath flat, with an incision on the margin before,
- Pellionella*. Cylindrical, the fore-part hairy, the hind-part bristly.
Adams Microsc. p. 527. n. 249.
 In vegetable infusions: thick in the middle and pellucid with a few molecules, the sides obtuse.
- Angulus*. Angular, with a hairy tip.
Adams Microsc. p. 518. n. 216.
 In infusions of hay: long, roundish, divided by a kind of articulation into 2 parts of equal breadth.
- Ursula*. Flattish, elongated, equal, hairy on the fore-part.
Mull. Verm. 1. p. 94. n. 99.
 In putrid infusions: flexuous, equal, roundish, 6 times as long as it is broad.
- Semiluna*. Semiorbicular, the fore-part hairy beneath.
Mull. Verm. 1. p. 85. n. 86.
 In vegetable infusions: flattened, with the figures of the moon in its first quarter before it: hair very short.
- Pupa*; Hooded, with a hairy front and inflected tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 520. n. 224.
 In fresh waters, resembling the pupa of a gnat: roundish with very short hairs on the head, in the lower part of which is a transparent vesicle: *tail* oblique.
- * *Pocillum*. Oblong, truncate and hairy before, the tail jointed and divided into 2 bristles.
Adams Microsc. p. 522. tab. 17. fig. 5, 6.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 14.
 In marshes: *body* cylindrical, pellucid, margined: *mouth* when closed appears ending in 2 spines: *tail* with 2 pair of bristles, one on the second joint, the other on the last.

- Clavus*. The fore-part round and hairy, the other end furnished with a sharp tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 522. n. 230.
 In marshes: resembles a common nail.
- * *Musculus*. Oval, hairy on the fore-part, the hind-part with a projecting tail beneath.
Adams Microsc. p. 523. tab. 27. fig. 7.
 In old infusions of hay: smooth, with a double margin or line beneath, the fore-part narrow and furnished with short hairs, beneath the hind-part is a small pointed tail.
- * *Delphinus*. Oblong, hairy on the fore-part, the hind-part ending in a reflected truncate tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 524. tab. 27. fig. 8.
 In infusions of hay: smooth, pellucid, egg-shaped.
- Clava*. Clayate, with a hairy front and reflexile tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 524. n. 236.
 In marshes: pellucid, both ends obtuse.
- Cuniculus*. Oblong, hairy before, pointed behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 524. n. 327.
 In fresh waters: flat, filled with molecules and black vesicles, obtuse before, the hind-part with a transparent tip.
- * *Pisitis*. Oblong, hairy before, the hind-part terminating in a very fine slender tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 525. tab. 27. f. 13, 14.
 In water kept some time: smooth, pellucid, longer than it is broad, filled with yellow molecules, the fore-part obtuse.
- Larus*. Elongated, round, hairy, with a double tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 525. n. 340.
- * *Longicauda*. Cylindrical, the fore-part truncate and surrounded with hairs, tail long with 2 joints and 2 bristles.
Adams Microsc. p. 525. tab. 27. fig. 10.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 26. fig. 2.

B. Furnished with cirri. Himantopus.

- * *Acarus*. Round, prominent, cirrate behind and sharp before.
Adams Microsc. p. 534. tab. 27. fig. 27.
 In fresh waters: ventricose, pear-shaped, full of black molecules, the tip transparent and radiate with 4 long curved soft cirri.

* *Ludis*.

- * *Ludis*. Gibbous, cirrate on one edge and hairy on the other, tail forked and stretched forwards.
Adams Microsc. p. 534. tab. 27. fig. 26.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 20. fig. 2.
 In stagnant water: smooth, pellucid, full of small points, clavate: cirri placed at the top and in the middle.
- * *Sannio*. Incurved, the upper-part cirrate, the lower-part hairy, truncate.
Adams Microsc. p. 534. n. 276.
 In pools: cirri placed on each side the head.
- * *Volutator*. Lunate, cirrate on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 535. n. 277.
 Body shaped like a crescent, with a few lucid points, the convex part furnished with a row of hairs, beneath are 4 cirri.
- C. Horned. Kerona.
- * *Lyncaster*. Nearly square, the disk covered with shining horn-like points.
Mull. Zool. Dan. 1. p. 33. tab. 9. n. 3.
 In sea water which has been kept: minute.
- * *Histrion*. Oblong, with mucronate points on the fore-part and longitudinal fin-like bristles behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 531. tab. 27. fig. 20.
 Body membranaceous, pellucid, with 4 or 5 black points on the fore-part, the middle with close black specks and a few large white spots, near the lower-part a few longitudinal bristles not reaching beyond the body.
- * *Cypriis*. Pear-shaped, sinuate towards the hind-part, the fore-part hairy.
Adams Microsc. p. 531. tab. 27. fig. 21.
 In ditch water: compressed, rounded behind.
- * *Patella*. Covered with an univalve shell, emarginate and horned on the fore-part, the hind-part with pendulous flexile bristles.
Adams Microsc. p. 531. tab. 27. fig. 22, 23.
 In marsh water: shell nearly orbicular, crystalline.
- * *Pallaster*. Ovate, the fore-part sinuate with a crest in front, base hairy.
Adams Microsc. p. 532. tab. 27. fig. 24, 25.
 In ditches: pellucid with lucid molecules, front truncate and surrounded with hair, the fore-part sinuous.

- * *Mytilus*. Oblong, broader at each extremity, transparent, ciliate and horned.

Adams Microsc. p. 532. tab. 27. fig. 29.

In marsh water: pellucid, white and rounded at both ends, dark in the middle with black intestines mixed with a few white molecules, the fore-part ciliate and armed with 2 horns, the hind-part ciliate and furnished with 2 bristles reaching beyond the margin.

- Lepus*. Ovate, hairy on the fore-part and bristly behind.

Adams Microsc. p. 532. n. 270.

In vegetable and animal infusions: compressed, with 2 or 3 moveable lucid dots on the fore-part.

- Silurus*. Oblong, hairy at both ends and ciliate on the back.

Adams Microsc. p. 533. n. 271.

In stagnant water: smooth, opaque, crooked, with a very sharp tail furnished with unequal rows of moveable hairs.

- Calvitium*. Broadish, oblong, with glittering horns on the fore-part.

Adams Microsc. p. 533. n. 272.

In vegetable infusions: broad, flat, obtuse at both ends, with a black spot and a few bristles near the hinder extremity; on the fore-part 2 moveable horns and 3-5 black moveable points.

107. CERCARIA. Worm invisible to the naked eye, pellucid and furnished with a tail.

- * *Gyrinus*. Round, with a sharp-pointed tail.

Baker Microsc. expl. tab. 10. fig. 1?

Hill an. tab. 1. 3. Lewenh. ep. 41. f. 5.

Frank. Samml. 4. p. 227. n. 1. f. a. p. 372. t. 3. f. a, b.

Ledermuller an. sperm. fig. 1, 2?

In animal infusions: white, gelatinous, fore-part nearly globular.

- * *Inquieta*. Changeable, convex, with a smooth tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 493. tab. 25. f. 30, 31.

In salt water: white, gelatinous, changing its shape into a spherical long or oval figure, but always preserving its tail.

- * *Lemna*. Changeable, somewhat flattened, with an annulate tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 494. tab. 25. f. 33-35.

In ditch water: body changing to oblong, triangular or kidney-shaped: tail short, thick, annulate, or long, flexile without rings.

* *Turba*

- **Turbo*. Globular, contracted in the middle, with a setaceous tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 494. tab. 25. fig. 30.
 Body pellucid, partly oval, partly sphaerical, appearing composed of 2 unequal globular bodies: tail sometimes straight, sometimes reflected.
- **Podura*. Cylindrical, taper, pointed and slightly cleft behind.
Adams Microsc. p. 494. tab. 25. fig. 36, 37.
 In marshy places: pellucid, with black molecules on the trunk: head rounded, with a contraction a little below it.
- **Mutabilis* Changeable, cylindrical, red or green, with a pointed slightly bifid tail.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 107.
 Found in stagnant pools in such innumerable myriads as to cover the whole surface with a sheet of green or red, giving it sometimes the appearance of being tinged with blood; varies its posture from a long cylindrical body larger in the middle to a nearly globular one: the extremities are pellucid.
- **Catellus*. Body 3-parted, with a forked tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 496. n. 134.
 In water where flowers have been kept: head moveable, affixed to the body by a point: abdomen not so wide, but twice as long as the head, and filled with intestines: tail shorter than the head and narrower than the abdomen, ending in 2 bristles which it can unite and separate at pleasure.
- **Lupus*. Cylindrical, thick, elongated, the tail ending in 2 spines.
Adams Microsc. p. 497. tab. 25. fig. 39.
 In stagnant waters: head truncate, divided from the body by a contraction: tail much narrower than the body and ending in 2 bright moveable spines.
- **Vermicularis*. Cylindrical, annulate, with an exsertile proboscis and forked tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 497. tab. 25. fig. 40.
 In stagnant water: body divided into 8 or 9 annulations, tapering towards the tail, the tip either obtuse or lunate.
- **Pleuromectes* Orbicular, the tail consisting of one bristle.
Adams Microsc. p. 498. n. 139.
 In water which has been long kept: in the fore-part are 2 blackish points, and orbicular intestines in the middle.
- **Tripus*. Nearly triangular, with a pointed reflected arm each side and straight tail.
Adams Microsc. p. 498. tab. 25. f. 38.
 In salt water: body flat, pellucid.

Cyclidium. Oval, slightly emarginate behind, with an exsertile tail.

Adams Microsc. p. 499. n. 141.

In pure water: *body* smooth, membranaceous, pellucid, with a black margin: *intestines* pellucid vesicles.

Tenax. Membranaceous, rather thick before, the tail 3 times as short as the body.

Adams Microsc. p. 499. n. 142.

In water in which the sordes of the teeth has been infused: *body* oval, pellucid, the fore-part truncate, the hind-part acute and ending in a short tail.

108. BURSARIA. Worm very simple, membranaceous, hollow.

Truncatella Ventricose, truncate at the top.

Adams Microsc. p. 491. n. 119.

In marshy water: *body* white, oval, truncate at the top, with a large hollow descending to the base, with sometimes 4 or 5 yellow eggs at the bottom.

**Hirundinella*. Oval, pointed at each end, with a sharp fin each side.

Adams Microsc. p. 492. tab. 25. f. 19.

Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 5. f. 2.

In ditch and marshy water: a pellucid hollow membrane, moving forwards like a bird in flight.

**Duplella*. Elliptic, with the edges folded over leaving a narrow longitudinal cavity.

Adams Microsc. p. 492. tab. 25. f. 18.

Found among duck-weed: without visible intestines.

109. GONIUM. Worm very simple, flat, angular, invisible to the naked eye.

**Pectorale*. Quadrangular, pellucid, with 16 sphaerical molecules.

Adams Microsc. p. 489. tab. 25. f. 17.

Al. Stockb. 1781. p. 21. *Kl. Schr.* 1. p. 15. f. 1—3.

Goeze ap. Bonnet Insectol. p. 376. tab. 4. f. 8.

Schr. Beitr. Nat. p. 107. tab. 4. f. 23—27.

In pure water: *molecules* oval, nearly equal in size, set in a quadrangular membrane like diamonds in a ring, the lower ones a little larger than the rest.

Pulvinatum.

Pulvinatum Quadrangular, opaque, with 4 cylindrical protuberances.
Found on dunghills. *Adams Microsc. p. 49. n. 115.*
Body like a quadrangular membrane, appearing as if formed of
3 or 4 cylindrical pillows flattened or sunk here and there.

Polyphæricum. Orbicular, pellucid, with innumerable sphaerical molecules.
Schranck Beytr. 1. p. 145. tab. 2. fig. I, K.
In stagnant water: greenish-yellow, composed of innumerable
lucid globules contained in a membrane.

Truncatum With obtuse angles, and arched on the hind-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 491. n. 118.
In pure water: the fore-part a straight line, with which the sides
form obtuse angles, the ends of the sides being united by a
curved line; the internal molecules dark-green, with 2 little
bright vesicles in the middle.

Rectangulum. With right angles, and arched on the hind-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 490. n. 117.
Angle at the base a right one: intestines green.

110. COLPODA. Worm invisible to the naked eye, very simple, pellucid, flat, sinuate.

Lamella. Elongated, membranaceous, curved on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 484. n. 98.
In water: resembles a long narrow pellucid membrane, narrower
and obtuse behind, curved towards the top, with a ridge or
fold going through the middle: it moves to and fro on its edge
and not on the flat side.

Refruum. Oblong, hooked on the fore-part.
Adams Microsc. p. 484. n. 100.
In purer water: fore-part bent into a kind of hook, the hind-part
obtuse: one of the edges from the top to the middle dilated,
thick and apparently triangular.

Meleagris. Changeable, with the fore-part hooked, hind-part folded up.
Adams Microsc. p. 486. tab. 25. fig. 22.
Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 32. fig. 2.
In water impregnated with vegetables: membrane dilated, finely
folded, which is variously bent every moment; the fore-part
clear and bright, the hind-part variously plaited and full of
molecules, the margin sinuous.

**Cucullus*. Ovate, ventricose, with an incision beneath the tip.

Adams microsc. p. 487. *tab.* 25. *fig.* 23.

Joblot microsc. 1. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2—7. *tab.* 3. *f.* F. G. P.

Ledermüller microsc. p. 88. *tab.* 48. *fig.* 1.

Wrißb. an. infus. p. 59. *f.* 4. D—G. O. *f.* 10. C—F.

Spallanz. an. infus. p. 128, 129. *tab.* 1. *f.* 3, 4.

Schranck Beytr. Naturg. p. 17. *tab.* 1. *f.* 21.

Goeze Besch. Berl. Naturf. 3. p. 376. *tab.* 8. *f.* 1—6.

In various vegetable infusions: pellucid, with an irregular margin, filled with bright molecules; generally oval, with the top bent into a kind of beak, sometimes oblong, but usually obtuse, with 8—24 bright molecules.

Ren. Thick, and sinuate in the middle.

Joblot microsc. 1. p. 65. *tab.* 8. *fig.* 3. A—C.

In infusions of hay: yellow, thick, opaque, a little contracted in the middle so as to give it the appearance of a kidney-form, and filled with molecules.

**Pyrum*. Convex, oval, the tip produced into a beak.

Adams microsc. p. 489. *tab.* 25. *fig.* 20, 21.

Body uniform, transparent, pale, filled with molecules, the neck rather long and a little bent.

Hippocrepis. Thick, narrow in the middle, semilunar, greenish.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 169. n. 59. *tab.* 3. *f.* 60.

In meadow water which has been kept: very active.

111. PARAMECIUM. Worm invisible to the naked eye, simple, pellucid, flattened, oblong.

**Antelia*. Compressed, longitudinally plaited towards the fore-part, acute behind.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 41. 2.

Hill anim. 1. *tab.* 3. *Wrißb. an. infus.* *fig.* 7. a. E.

In ditch water and infusions: membranaceous, 4 times as long as it is broad, the fore-part obtuse, hyaline, the hind-part filled with molecules; the fold reaching from the middle to the tip.

**Chrysalis*. Cylindrical, longitudinally plaited on the fore-part and obtuse behind.

Adams microsc. p. 483. *tab.* 25. *fig.* 26.

In salt water: resembles the last, but is more obtuse behind; the margins filled with black globules.

**Ovisperm*.

**Oviserum*, Depressed, with large oval molecules within.

Adams microsc. p. 483. tab. 25. fig. 25.

Body oval, pellucid, with black grains.

**Margina-* Depressed, grey, with a double margin.
tum.

Adams microsc. p. 483. tab. 25. fig. 24.

Body flat, elliptical, with a clear spiral intestine.

Caudatum, Pointed at both ends, the middle broader and filled with molecules.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 157. tab. 3. fig. 38.

In waters among duck-weed; motion slow.

Anceps. Tail 2-edged, head obtuse.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 157. tab. 3. fig. 39.

In water producing the Hydrocharis: slow in motion.

Acutum. Tail 2-edged, head acute.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 158. tab. 3. fig. 40.

In stagnant water: slow, continually agitating the tail.

112. CYCLIDIUM. Worm invisible to the naked eye, very simple, pellucid, flat, orbicular or oval.

**Bulla*, Orbicular, transparent.

Hill anim. tab. 1. 2. Wrisb. infus. f. 1. b.

In infusions of hay: pellucid, white, with the edges a little darker; motion slow and circular.

Milium, Elliptical, transparent.

Adams microsc. p. 479. n. 84.

In vegetable infusions: pellucid, crystalline, membranaceous, with a line through the whole length.

Glaucomas Oval, with hardly visible intestines.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 148. tab. 3. f. 27. b?

In water which has been kept 6 months: pellucid, membranaceous, with transparent greenish-blue intestines, and sometimes a blackish margin.

**Radians*, Ovate, with distinctly visible intestines.

Hill bist. anim. tab. 1. fig. 3.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 151. tab. 3. fig. 27. i.

Spallanz. an. infus. tab. 1. fig. 2-6.

In vegetable infusions: pellucid, with a blackish margin, and transparent vesicular intestines inclosed in a blueish pellicle.

Rostratum. Oval, the fore-part ending in a point.

Adams microsc. p. 480. n. 88.

In vegetable infusions: smooth, pellucid, with a blue canal within branching into 2 arms and 2 transverse lines just beneath the middle of the body.

**Nucleus*. Oval, the hind-part ending in a point.

Hill bist. anim. tab. 1. fig. 4?

In vegetable infusions, resembling a grape seed: intestines visible, the fore and hind-part dark each side.

**Pediculus*. Oval, convex above, flat beneath.

Trembley polyp. 1. p. 282. tab. 7. fig. 10, 11.

Goetze Besch. Nat. 2. p. 281. tab. 8. fig. 13.

Found on the arms of the *Hydra fusca*: gelatinous, whitish, each end depressed and truncate, one end sometimes cleft.

113. VIBRIO. *Worm* invisible to the naked eye, very simple, round, elongated.

Lineola. Linear, obscure, most minute.

Adams microsc. p. 451. n. 52.

In vegetable infusions: a most minute animalcule, even less than *Monas termo*, and appearing little more than tremulous long points.

Bacillus. Linear, equal, truncate at both extremities.

Leuwenb. arc. nat. p. 40. fig. F. p. 315. f. C, D.

Joblot microsc. 1. p. 67. tab. 8. fig. 12, 14.

In vegetable infusions: minute, gelatinous, with a languid serpentine action.

Undula. Filiform, flexuous.

Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 150. tab. 3. f. 27. g.

Leuwenb. epist. phys. 41. fig. 5.

In water kept some time: a minute round undulating gelatinous line, without visible intestines.

Vermiculus. Gelatinous, thick, obtuse before, acute behind.

Leuwenb. arcan. nat. p. 18. fig. 5.

In marshy water: white, milky, cylindrical, with a languid undulatory motion.

Intestinum.

- Intestinum*. Gelatinous, round, smaller on the fore-part.
Adams microsc. p. 454. n. 59.
 In marsh water: cylindrical, milky, obtuse at both ends, with intestines, but with 4 or 5 round eggs behind.
- **Lunula*. Bow-shaped, pointed at each end.
Adams microsc. p. 458. tab. 25. f. 16.
 Body green, with a few globules disposed longitudinally.
- Malleus*. Linear, with a globule at the base and transverse line at the tip.
Adams microsc. p. 459. n. 65.
 In putrid sea water: white, pellucid, resembling the letter T, with a globule at the base, when it changes its motion it appears like the letter V.
- **Serpentulus*. Of an equal size and rather pointed at both ends.
Hill. anim. tab. 1. Spallanz. microsc. p. 189. f. 2. 12.
Frank. Samml. 4. p. 227. n. 1. f. b—f.
 In vegetable infusions of several weeks standing: whitish, frequently convolute and drawn into different figures, marked with a longitudinal row of minute dots.
- **Aceti*. Rather rigid, with a tapering pointed tail and a retractile protuberance at the base.
Adams microsc. p. 461. tab. 11. f. 7.
Baker microsc. tab. 10. f. 8, 9.
Hook microg. p. 216. tab. 25. f. 3.
Lewenb. op. p. 3. f. 1—0. Joblot micr. tab. 1.
Goeze Naturf. 1. tab. 3. f. 12—19.
 In vinegar and other mild acids: very fertile, pellucid and active: it is both viviparous and oviparous.
- **Glutinis*. Filiform, with a dark shield on the back surrounded with a white ring: head obtuse.
Adams microsc. p. 462. tab. 11. f. 6, 8, 9, 10.
Ledermuller microsc. p. 33. tab. 17. f. 1.
 In paste and other viscid substances which have been kept some time: resembles the last, but is much slower, shorter and less pointed at the tail.
- **Anguilula*. Somewhat rigid, tapering both ways.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 431. Adams micr. tab. 11. f. 4, 5.
Mull. an. infus. p. 63. tab. 9. Hook micr. tab. 25. f. 2.
Baker empl. for microsc. p. 244. tab. 10. n. 9.
Spallanz. an. infus. p. 189. f. 12. Gleich, micr. p. 61. t. 28. f. 6.

In paste, vegetable sediment and infusions of grain: pellucid, with hardly visible intestines, but sometimes a transverse line in the middle, and rarely a longitudinal row of globules; it is oviparous. A variety is found in sea water, in no respects differing.

Utriculus. Round, the fore-part narrow and truncate, the hind-part ventricose,

Adams microsc. p. 475. n. 73.

In putrid water: something resembling a bottle in shape, the upper part pellucid, the lower part filled with molecules, the neck perpetually moving about.

Fasciola. Tapering at the fore-part, broader in the middle, pointed at the hind-part.

Adams microsc. p. 475. n. 74.

In water thawed from the frost: pellucid, with molecular points in the middle and an alimentary canal just visible: very quick in motion.

Colymbus. Thick, pointed at the end, the neck a little bent.

Adams microsc. p. 476. n. 75.

Body something resembling a bird, of slow motion, with the trunk something triangular, and a round obtuse neck.

Cygnus. Ventricose, with a crooked neck.

Adams microsc. p. 477. n. 78.

In stagnant water: body swelling out in the middle part, and full of dark molecules and lucid intestines, the neck equal to the rest of the body: very small and inactive.

**Anser*. Elliptic, with a long neck and tubercle on the back.

Adams microsc. p. 477. tab. 25. fig. 27. 29.

In water where duck-weed grows: elliptic, round, full of molecules, produced into a bending neck on the fore-part longer than the body, the hind-part sharp and bright.

**Olor*. Elliptical, with a very long neck clavate at the end.

Adams microsc. p. 478. tab. 25. fig. 28.

Donovan's Brit. Inf. tab. 32. fig. 1.

In water replete with decayed vegetables: membranaceous, dilatable, moving the neck perpetually, somewhat pointed behind.

Falx. Gibbous, obtuse behind, with a crooked neck.

Adams microsc. p. 478. n. 81.

In marshy water: pellucid, above flat, beneath gibbous, with a fixed curved neck, the body filled with minute globules and 2 larger lucid ones.

Diffusus.

Diffus. Branching into various directions.

Adams microsc. p. 436. tab. 25. fig. 2, 3.

In fenny situations, appearing like a grey mass, and filled with black molecules: it changes itself into an almost endless variety of forms.

Protent. Shooting out into a fine point.

Adams microsc. p. 436. tab. 25. fig. 4, 5.

Darwin's Engl. Inf. tab. 32. fig. 3, 4.

In river water: body pellucid, gelatinous, filled with black molecules, changes its form like the last, but always terminated in a point.

114. LEUCOPHRA. Worm invisible to the naked eye, every where ciliate.

Constit. Spherical, subopaque, with moveable intestines.

Baker empl. microsc. tab. 3. n. 3.

In clear water: yellowish with dark edges, and filled with most minute molecules in perpetually violent agitation.

Vesiculif. Ovate, with vesicular intestines.

ra. *Adams microsc. p. 502. tab. 25. fig. 41.*

Body pellucid with a dark edge, the middle frequently appearing blue.

Acuta. Black, pointed.

Mull. Zool. Dan. rar. 2. p. 97.

Flexa. Sinuate, kidney-shaped.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 73. fig. 7—10.

Body oblong, yellowish, obtuse on one part, the other produced into a cone, and generally filled with molecules.

Armilla. Round, annular.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 73. fig. 11, 12.

Body a little thickened above and bent like a ring.

Cornuta. Inversely conic, green, opaque.

Adams microsc. p. 506. tab. 25. fig. 42, 43.

In marshy grounds: body broad and truncate on the fore-part, with a small spine each side, the hind part pellucid and pointed, sometimes it appears oval or kidney-shaped, and when the water which contains it evaporates, it breaks into molecular vesicles.

* *Hete-*

**Heteroclitia*. Cylindrical, obtuse on the fore-part, the hind-part furnished with a double crested exsertile organ.

Adams microsc. p. 506. tab. 25. fig. 44, 45.

Body to the naked eye like a white point: intestines visible.

Nodulata. Ovate-oblong, depressed, with a double row of tubercles.

Mull. Zool. Dan. 2. tab. 80. fig. a—e.

Gleichen microsc. p. 59. tab. 27. fig. 1. tab. 28. fig. 11.

Found in the intestines of the *Lumbricus terrestris* and *Nais littoralis*: very pellucid, shining like silver, and is propagated by a transverse division; oval when young, and growing more oblong with age, truncate at the tip.

115. BACILLARIA. Body consisting of cylindrical straw-like filaments, placed parallel to each other, and frequently changing their position.

Paradoxa. B.

Vibrio paxilifer. *Adams microsc.* p. 455. tab. 25. fig. 13—15.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 436.

Mull. anim. infus. p. 54. tab. 7. fig. 3—7.

Found on the *Ulva latissima*: body composed of 5—40 linear yellowish short filaments, united together, forming themselves into a square zigzag or extended line, but always preserving their parallelism and resting in a square.

116. ENCHELIS. Worm invisible to the naked eye, very simple, cylindrical.

Viridis. Green, subcylindrical, obliquely truncate before.

Adams microsc. p. 443. n. 25.

In water kept several weeks: body opaque, with an obtuse tail and obscure intestines: constantly varies its motion from right to left.

**Punctifera* Green, subcylindrical, obtuse before, pointed behind.

Adams microsc. p. 443. tab. 25. fig. 8.

In marshes: body opaque, with a pellucid spot containing 2 black dots in the fore-part, and a double dark band in the middle.

Nebulosa.

- Nebulosa*. Ovate-cylindrical, with visible moveable intestines.
Adams microsc. p. 444. n. 30.
 In the same water as the *Cyclidium glaucoma*: body narrower before; in moving elevates the fore-part of the body,

- Farcimen*. Cylindrical, curved, truncate at both ends.
Joblot Microsc. 1. p. 33. tab. 5. fig. 2. M.
 In water kept some time: body opaque, 4 times as long as it is broad, in moving turns the extremities opposite ways so as to form the letter S.

- Semilunum*. Cylindrical, equal.
Adams microsc. p. 445. n. 31.
 In water kept a few days: body twice as long as it is broad, pellucid before, opaque behind, moves by alternately ascending and descending, and sometimes joins the extremities together.

- Ovulum*. Cylindrical-ovate, exquisitely transparent.
Adams microsc. p. 445. n. 33.
 In dunghills among *Monades*: minute.

- Pyrum*. Inversely conic, transparent behind.
Adams microsc. p. 446. n. 34.
 In stagnant water: body obtuse, protuberant before, filled with molecules; motion rapid, passing backwards and forwards: when at rest it seems to have a small tubercle in the middle of the body.

- Fusus*. Cylindrical, narrower and truncate at both extremities
Adams microsc. p. 447. n. 38.
 In pure water: body slow in motion, with a longitudinal slightly curved intestine, filled with a blueish fluid & blackish molecules.

- Fritillus*. Cylindrical, truncate at the fore-part.
Adams microsc. p. 447. n. 39.
 In infusions of grass or hay: body pellucid, convex, obtuse behind; moves backwards and forwards in a line with a wavering agitation.

- **Caudata*. Elongated, obtuse before, tapering to a tail behind.
Adams microsc. p. 447. tab. 25. fig. 9.
 Body grey, pellucid, covered with globular molecules, the fore-part obtuse, the hind-part tapering to a transparent tail.

- Epistomium*. Elongated, cylindrical, with a slender subglobular tip.
Adams microsc. p. 448. n. 41.
 In putrid water: round, obtuse behind, minute.

- *Retrograda.* Transparent, narrower before with a globular tip.
Adams microsc. p. 448. tab. 25. fig. 11, 12.
Body gelatinous, without visible intestines; moves side-ways and sometimes retrograde.
- *Truncus.* Cylindrical, with a dilated round head.
Adams microsc. p. 450. tab. 25. fig. 10.
Body large, mucous, grey, rather opaque, the fore-part globular, the hind-part obtuse, with sometimes 3 teeth protruded from the middle on one side, filled with globules: motion slow, from right to left.
- Spatula.* Cylindrical, striate, with a transparent spatulate tip.
Adams microsc. p. 450. n. 49.
 In stagnant waters: *body* crystalline, with fine longitudinal furrows and a few globules, the top dilated: moves in an undulate manner.
- Papula.* Cylindrical, with a papillary tip.
Adams microsc. p. 451. n. 50.
 In dunghills: *body* round, protuberant, opaque before, furnished with a papillar finger-shaped head, pellucid behind, both ends obtuse: motion rotatory, in an oblique direction.

117. VOLVOX. *Worm* invisible to the naked eye, simple, pellucid, sphaerical.

- Globulus.* Globular, the hind-part somewhat obscure.
Adams microsc. p. 438. n. 15.
 In vegetable infusions: *body* sometimes something oval, with the intestines just visible behind: has a slow fluttering motion.
- Pilula.* Sphaerical, with immoveable green intestines.
Adams microsc. p. 438. n. 16.
 In purer waters: *body* apparently encompassed by a kind of halo, and has a rotatory motion.
- *Sphaerula.* Sphaerical, with similar rounded molecules.
Adams microsc. p. 439. tab. 25. f. 6.
Schrank Beytr. 1. p. 141. tab. 2. F.
Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 154. tab. 3. fig. 33.
 In stagnant waters: *body* composed of about 60 pellucid homogeneous transparent or greenish-yellow points: moves slowly about a quarter of a circle from right to left, and then back again from left to right,

Uva, Orbicular, with ovate pellucid amber-colour molecules connected by a point.
Hermann. Naturf. 20. p. 148. tab. 3. fig. 27. f.
 In marsh water: body composed of about 8—10 molecules, and has a quick equal rotatory motion.

**Lunula*, Hemisphærical, with similar crescent-shaped molecules.
Adams microsc. p. 439. tab. 25. fig. 7.
 In marsh water: body transparent, composed of numerous lunat: homogeneous molecules, and has a double motion, that of the whole mass turning slowly round, and of the molecules one among the other.

Dimidiatus Globular when at rest, hemisphærical in motion.
Wilk. Aët. Stockh. 1762.
 Found on the tails of Tadpoles: minute,

**Globator*. Sphærical, membranaceous, with various sized homogeneous molecules.
Shaw Natur. Miscell. tab. 427.
Baker empl. for microsc. p. 322. tab. 12. fig. 27.
Mull. anim. infus. p. 18. tab. 3. fig. 12, 13.
Roef. Inf. 3. polyp. p. 617. tab. 101. fig. 1—3.
Lewenb. arc. nat. p. 149—152. fig. 2.
De Geer Aët. Stockh. 1761. p. 111. tab. 3. fig. 1—5.
 In stagnant water and vegetable infusions: body green or yellow, moving slowly round its axis in all directions, a pellucid membrane covered with smaller and larger molecules, and these provided with a still smaller molecular progeny, containing within itself a tribe of already impregnated descendants.

Pileus, Hemisphærical, membranaceous, hollow beneath.
Schrank Beytr. 1. p. 144. tab. 2. fig. G, H.
 In water kept in a glass: greenish, continually turning round its axis,

Bulla, Membranaceous, suboval.
Mart. Journ. Phys. 1787. p. 265. tab. 2. fig. 12.
 In water kept in a glass; resembles a soap-bubble, sometimes solitary, often gregarious, and is continually turning round its axis.

118. MONAS. Worm invisible to the naked eye, most simple, pellucid, resembling a point,

- * *Atomus*. Whitish, with a variable point.
Adams microsc. p. 431. tab. 25. fig. 1.
 In sea water kept a long time: *body* a white point, something oval, with a minute black dot variable in its position, rarely with 2.
- * *Punctum*. A solid opaque black point,
Adams microsc. p. 431. n. 3.
 In fetid infusions of pears: *body* round, long, moving in a slow wavering manner.
- * *Mica*. Transparent, with an oval moveable circle in the middle.
 Common in purer waters. *Adams microsc.* p. 433. n. 6.
Body a lucid point, variable in its motions, and encompassed by a beautiful halo.
- * *Lens*. Transparent, with sometimes a greenish margin.
Baker microsc. expl. tab. 10 fig. 1—3.
Leuwenb. arcan. nat. p. 40. fig. E.
Hill bist. an. tab. i. 1. *Spallanz. an. inf. f.* 11.
Foblet Microsc. 1. tab. 5. fig. 8. Z.
Wriß. anim. infus. fig. 1—4.
 Found in all water: a round pellucid dot, frequently in masses, without the least vestige of intestines.
- * *Termo*. A most minute simple gelatinous point.
Adams microsc. p. 430. n. 1.
 In most animal and vegetable infusions: of all known animals the most minute and simple, being so extremely delicate and transparent as often to elude the most highly magnifying powers, blending as it were in the water in which it swims.

*These are thy glorious works, parent of good
 Almighty.* MILTON.

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END OF VOL. IV. AND OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

ERRATA.

- VOL. III. p. 736, in the generic description of the Crab, for "besides 5 chelate hands or claws," read "besides 2 chelate hands or claws."
- VOL. IV. p. 238, l. 15. for *reddish*, read *reddish*.
 217, l. 11, for *grossing*, read *crossing*.
 220, l. 27, for *lope*, read *slope*.
 224, l. 4, for **Deflorata*, read **Deflorata*.
 226, l. 22, for *maagin*, read *margin*.
 — l. 34, for *lope*, read *slope*.
 480, l. 23, for *Rudix*, read *Rudis*.
 131, l. 24, for *reticulata*, read *reticulata*.
 387, l. 11, for *spines*, read *spires*; and for *spirally*, r. *spirally*.

